

# SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

---

PROCEEDINGS & ABSTRACTS  
OF THE 73RD ANNUAL MEETING  
OCTOBER 26-29, 2016

BULLETIN 59

2016







---

BULLETIN 59

2016

---

PROCEEDINGS & ABSTRACTS OF THE 73RD ANNUAL MEETING  
OCTOBER 26-29, 2016  
THE CLASSIC CENTER  
ATHENS, GEORGIA

Organized, hosted, and edited by:  
The SEAC Athens 2016 Organizing Committee



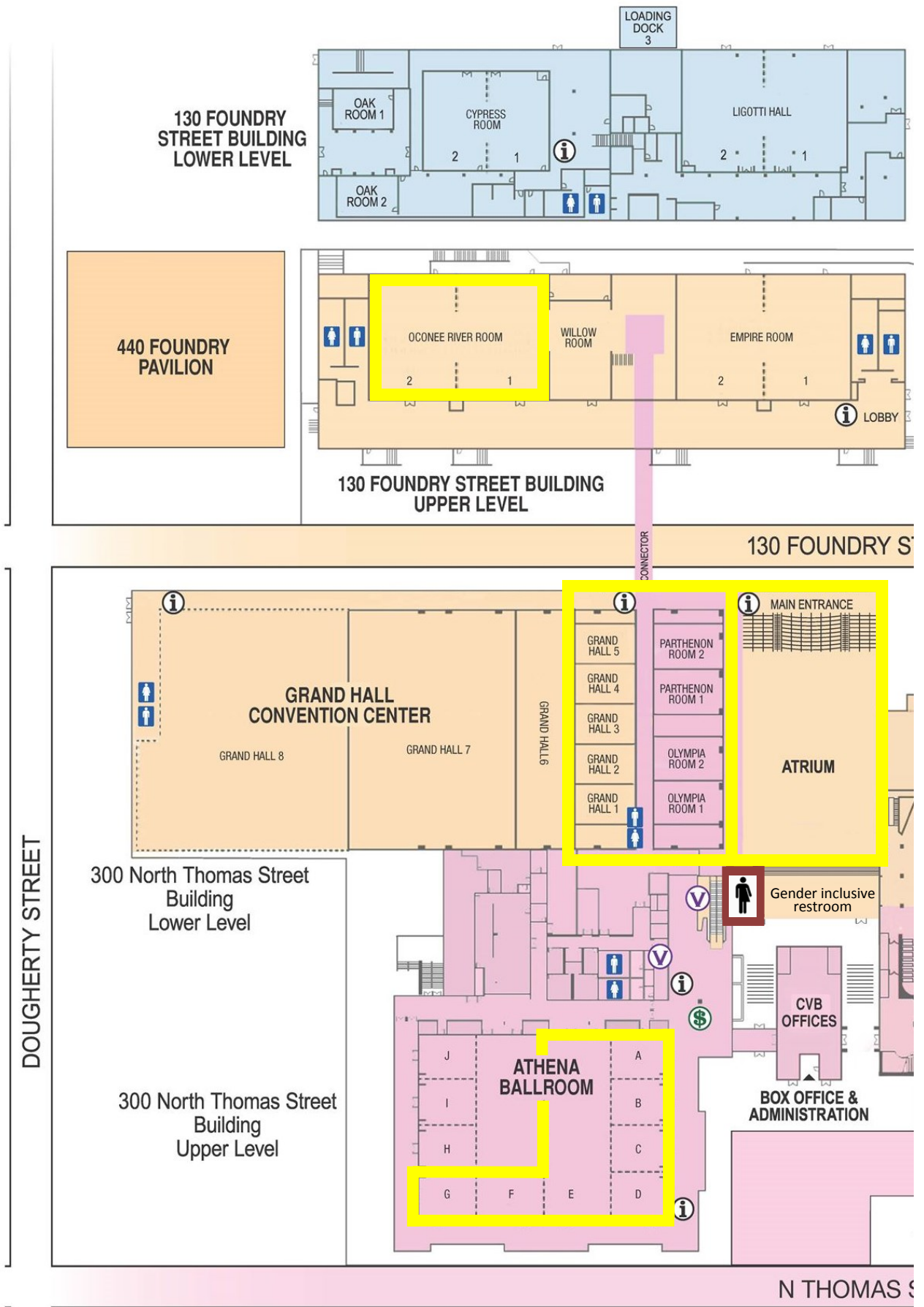
Cover: **Map of Athens, 1874**. Image courteously provided by the Athens Historical Society

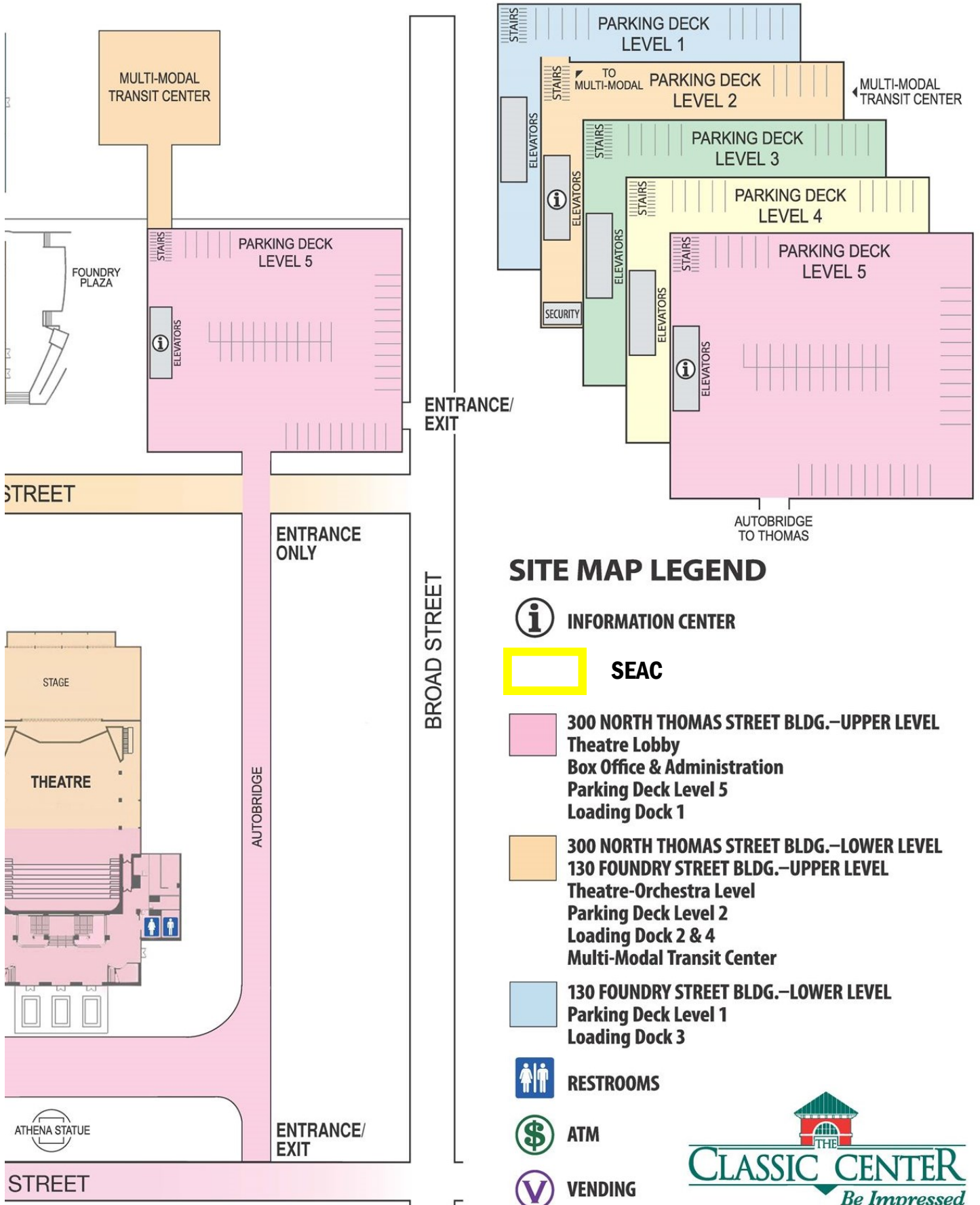
© Southeastern Archaeological Conference 2016

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE CLASSIC CENTER FLOOR PLAN .....	6
EVENT LOCATIONS .....	8
SEAC AT A GLANCE .....	9
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	10
LIST OF DONORS .....	12
GENERAL INFORMATION .....	13
SPECIAL EVENTS SCHEDULE .....	14
PROGRAM	
Thursday, October 27th .....	15
Friday, October 28th .....	23
Saturday, October 29th .....	31
STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES .....	39
ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA .....	40
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS .....	45

CLASSIC CENTER FLOOR PLAN  
Conference Rooms









Room	Thursday Morning	Thursday Afternoon	Friday Morning	Friday Afternoon	Saturday Morning	Saturday Afternoon
<b>Olympia One</b>	[1] Documenting Early European/Native American Contacts	[10] Landscapes	[21] Tribal Consultation [22] A Marxist Archaeology		[40] Archaeology in Action	[45] Mississippian Archaeology of the Middle Cumberland
<b>Olympia Two</b>	[2] The Power of Villages	[11] Problems and Progress in Radiocarbon Dating	[23] Current Research in Southeastern Bioarchaeology	[32] Growing Lost Crops	[41] Shamans, Priests, Practice, Belief	
<b>Parthenon One</b>	[3] A Ritual Gathering	[12] Coles Creek Archaeology	[24] New Research into Gale Life on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia	[33] Mississippian Studies	[42] Worlds in Flux	
<b>Parthenon Two</b>	[4] Of Roads and Ruins	[13] Current Studies of Submerged Paleolithic and Archaic Period Sites in Florida	[25] John W. Cotlier of Alabama	[34] Enslaved Narratives and Plantation Studies	[43] Exploring the Edges of the Caddo World	[46] Ancient Water Worlds
<b>Athena A</b>		[14] Native-built Log Cabins in the Southeast	[26] Solving Problems with Regulatory Archaeology	[35] Hunter-Gatherer Societies of the Late Pleistocene	[44] The Williams Spring Site (1MA1167)	[47] Back to Brunswick Town
<b>Athena B</b>	[5] Flora, Fauna, and Foodways	[15] From Moonshine to Gold	[27] General Pre-Contact [28] Florida Archaeology	[36] Shell Mounds, Midden, and More		
<b>Athena C</b>	[6] Geophysical, Geochemical, and 3D Modeling Studies	[17] Archaeology along the Lower Cape Fear River [18] Outside the Grid	[29] Lithic Studies	[37] All Fired Up: Ceramic Studies		
<b>Athena D</b>	[7] Cherokee Studies [8] Environmental Change	[19] Bioarchaeology of the Southeast	[30] Shaping the Present by Researching the Past	[38] Contact Period Studies		
<b>Athena F</b>	[9] Poster Session Book room	[20] Poster Session Book room	[31] Poster Session Book room	[39] Poster Session Book room	Book room	

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome to wild, wonderful, weird Athens! We are pleased to host SEAC 2016 here in the “Classic City.” Athens, Georgia is home to the University of Georgia and is one of the quintessential college towns in America. As such, the town offers a wide array of great restaurants, local boutiques, vibrant nightlife and music scenes, for you to experience during your visit. You might find yourself at The Globe, an English style pub, having a pint with a colleague discussing your recent excavations of a newly discovered site, or connecting with old friends you’ve not seen since last SEAC at The National one of Athens many unique restaurants located in the downtown area. Be sure to take a selfie in front of the famous Georgia Theatre marquis. If you find yourself in need of a cup of coffee, be sure to visit Jittery Joes, Athens own local roaster. Don’t forget to see the Civil War double barrel cannon (which didn’t work) that is on display in front of the Athens Court House. Perhaps, you’ll stroll by it on your way to Creature Comforts, Athens own downtown brewer for a tour and a glass of their famous Tropicália IPA. Also, the Oconee River Greenway that runs through Athens with its historic markers and structures is a nice place for a walk or run and just minutes from the Classic Center. We hope that you take time to explore the many unique experiences that Athens has to offer, many of which are walkable from the conference hotels.

SEAC Athens is a bit different than your typical conference experience. As you already will have noticed the conference hotels and conference venue, the Classic Center, are not housed in the same building. The Classic Center is a fantastic place to hold SEAC with spacious rooms and great amenities so we know you’ll enjoy this year’s conference venue. That said, the traditional “meeting up” place at SEAC has been the hotel bar. Since we have multiple conference hotels, we decided that it would be good to designate an official SEAC bar to substitute. ALLGOOD Lounge just a four-minute walk down from the Classic Center is our official “meeting up” place. Located at 256 E. Clayton St., the lounge has two levels and an open-air patio bar on the rooftop. They have Happy Hour from 4:30-10:00pm and there will be additional discounts will be offered for conference participants. Make sure to wear your SEAC badge!

As SEAC has never been held in Athens before we were unsure as to what we were getting ourselves into and now that the time is here we are so happy that we could make this happen. Based on the number of presentations, SEAC Athens is the largest ever! This meeting has 480 individual oral presentations, including 347 paper presentations, 77 posters, and 28 symposium discussants and 28 workshop, lightning round or roundtable participants. In total, we have 23 organized symposia, 16 general sessions, and 4 poster sessions. Additionally, the SEAC Student Affairs Committee is hosting two events including a luncheon on publishing with Megan Kassabaum and Robbie Ethridge and a workshop on the "Foundations of Photography and Photogrammetry for Archaeologists" with Michael Ashley and Chris Webster. In addition, we are also offering two workshops for both students and professionals. The first is hosted by Jeff Speakman, Director of the University of Georgia’s Center for Applied Isotope Studies on pXRF on archaeological materials. The second is a Friday workshop on Bayesian Chronological Modeling hosted by Tony Krus and Derek Hamilton of the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory.

In addition to the special scholarly workshops and events, we have great social events for you to enjoy at the start of the conference. On Wednesday we have dinner featuring “12,000 Years in 45 Minutes: An Evening with Scott Jones” and a Historic Downtown Pub Crawl. These two offerings are a great way to start the conference and get you in the mood for great archaeology and great food in our city. On Thursday we’ll have the Student Reception, Great Spirits of SEAC, and the annual SEAC Reception all in succession at the Foundry at the Graduate Athens. This is a unique historic venue with a cool Athens vibe and delicious food. On Friday, we have the Business Meeting at 5:30 pm and a little while later we’ll have the SEAC Dance where “The Highballs” replete with horn section will allow you to dance

the night away to all your favorite Eighties hits. Oh, and there will be free grilled-cheese sandwiches at the Dance just in case you need some extra calories to keep the party going! Finally, on Saturday we will have a wind down at the Little Kings Shuffle Club where we will feast on Lebanese, BBQ, and Mexican cuisine.

In addition to all the great sessions at the conference, we also have a number of other special events to attend during your time between papers. First, we have a number of exhibitors in the book room and in an adjoining room we have "Long Swamp: Life in the Etowah River Valley," which is an educational outreach initiative in the form of a traveling exhibit sponsored by the Georgia Department of Transportation and developed by the Antonio J. Waring, Jr., Archaeological Laboratory at the University of West Georgia showcasing Mississippian artifacts from the famous Long Swamp site (9CK1). Also, we invite new and old SEAC-goers alike to stop and share your stories and perspectives on SEAC, the development of southeastern archaeology, and its future with SEAC's own version of Story Corps. Finally, on Saturday in front of the Classic Center we will host the Society for Georgia Archaeology's "Georgia: Can You Dig It: An Archaeology Faire," a public outreach event that will have activities for all ages. The award winning Abby the Archaeobus will be there, as well as exhibits and displays from universities across Georgia and the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Finally, the organizing team would like to thank the many individuals, sponsors, and institutions that made all of this possible. SEAC is now a large and complex meeting which requires a large group of dedicated volunteers to make it happen. The large number of presenters and participants this year was both exciting and challenging. And, we could not have met these challenges without significant support. We are especially indebted to Karen Smith and Kandi Hollenbach. They helped us through the trials of setting up the finances and keeping up with the website. We also thank SEAC President Greg Waselkov for his considerable patience with the many questions we had in the planning and implementation. We want to thank Chad Caswell for designing the SEAC mobile app for the meeting. Scott Jones generously donated his time to put on his wonderful dinner demonstration and talk. We also want to thank everyone at the Classic Center, the Graduate Athens, Little Kings, The Branded Butcher, Jittery Joes, and ALLGOOD Lounge for being so accommodating and gracious with our needs. Many individuals and offices at the University of Georgia provided key support. We would especially like to thank LaBau Bryan and Brenda Yuhas of the UGA Department of Anthropology for their help with the finances and UGA policy. We would also like to extend our gratitude to Mayor Nancy Denson for opening the Business Meeting. Our volunteer force this year for the conference was incredible and included students from all over, too many to list! Considerable financial support was provided by a number of individuals and institutions that are listed on our donor page. This conference could not have occurred without their generosity and support. A meeting this large takes a village to organize and therefore we sign off here not with the traditional single conference chair, but rather a list of all the individuals critical in making this year's SEAC happen and who share our love of hosting it in the Classic City.

Sincerely,

Victor D. Thompson, Amanda D. Roberts Thompson, Jeff Speakman, Bryan Tucker, Dean Wood, Carla Hadden, Jennifer Birch, Laurie Reitsema, Pam Baughman, Sarah Love, Emma Mason, Steve Kowalewski, Scot Keith, Tom Gresham, Tom Lewis, Corey McQuinn, Kay Wood, Gretchen Eggiman, Jessica Cook Hale, Isabelle Lulewicz, Jake Lulewicz, Mary Scales English, KC Jones, Ashley Smallwood, Jeffrey Glover, Kate Deeley, Mary Porter, Erv Garrison, Suzie Pilaar-Birch, Mark Williams, LaBau Bryan, Brenda Yuhas, Brandon Ritchison, Matt Colvin, Travis Jones, Megan Conger, Justin Cramb, Katie Reinberger, Ed Alarcon, Tyler Stumpf, and Vanessa Hanvey

## A SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR DONORS

<b>Institution Donations</b>	<b>Individual Donations</b>
Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.	Bruce Manzano
Brockington and Associates	Charlie Cobb
Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia Edwards-Pitman	Charlie Pearson
Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists	David Babson
Georgia Power	David Moore
Georgia Southern University	Grayal Farr
Institute of Native American Studies, University of Georgia The Lamar Institute	Greg Waselkov
New South Associates, Inc.	Hannah Guidry
Sims and Associates	Janet Levy
Society for Georgia Archaeology	Jeff and LuElla Speakman
Southeast Archeological Services	Kevin E. Smith
Southern Research HPC, Inc.	Linda Carnes-McNaughton
Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research	Mark Williams
TRC Solutions	Myles Bland
Franklin College of Arts and Sciences, University of Georgia	Nancy White
Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia	Robert Sharp
Office of the Vice President for Research, University of Georgia	Rochelle Marrinan
President's Venture Fund, University of Georgia	Ross Campbell
Florida Archaeological Council	Sissel Schroeder
Georgia Department of Transportation	Victor Thompson and Amanda Roberts Thompson
	Pat Galloway

Current as of October 20, 2016

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### REGISTRATION

*Upper Elevator Lobby at the Classic Center*

Wednesday 4pm—7pm

Thursday 8am—4pm

Friday 8am—4pm

Saturday 8am—12pm

### BOOKS & EXHIBITS

*Athena F*

Thursday 8am—5pm

Friday 8am—5pm

Saturday 8am—2pm



### CONCESSIONS

Breakfast, coffee, lunch, snacks, and drinks (including cash bar on Thursday and Friday)

#### **Classic Center Atrium**

Thursday 8am—5pm

Friday 8am—5pm

## SPECIAL EVENT SCHEDULE

### WEDNESDAY

**pXRF Workshop—8am-5pm**

UGA's Center for Applied Isotope Studies

**12,000 Years in 45 Minutes: An Evening with Scott Jones—5:30-7:30pm**

The Foundry at Graduate Athens

**SEAC Board Meeting—6-8pm**

The Branded Butcher

**SEAC Historic Downtown Pub Crawl—5-7:30pm**

Starts at Little Kings Shuffle Club

### THURSDAY

**Foundations of Photography and Photogrammetry for Archaeologists—8am-12pm**

Athena A

**Student Luncheon—12-1:30pm**

Oconee River Room

**Student Reception—5-6pm**

The Foundry at Graduate Athens

**Great Spirits of SEAC (Concurrent with Reception)—6-8pm**

The Foundry at Graduate Athens

**General Reception with String Theory Band—6-8pm**

The Foundry at Graduate Athens

### FRIDAY

**Bayesian Chronological Modeling Workshop—8am-5pm**

Baldwin Hall, Room 264

**SEAC Story Corps—8am-12pm and 1-5pm**

Athena F

**SEAC Business Meeting—5:30-6:45pm**

Grand Hall

**SEAC Dance—9pm-12am**

Atrium Hall

### SATURDAY

**SGA's Georgia, Can You Dig It? A Georgia Archaeology Faire—8am-2pm**

Horseshoe in front of Classic Center

**Saturday Evening Wind Down—4-7pm**

Little Kings Shuffle Club

## PROGRAM

## THURSDAY MORNING

Workshop: Foundations of Photography and Photogrammetry for Archaeologists—Athena A  
8am-12pm

## OLYMPIA ONE

[1] Symposium: Documenting Early European/Native American Contacts and their Repercussions in the Southeast: A Symposium Honoring Marvin T. Smith

Organizer: David Hally

- 8:00 **Brown, Ian**, *An Examination of Marvin T. Smith's Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast and Coosa*
- 8:20 **Drooker, Penelope**, *Chronology of Aboriginal Cultural Change beyond the Interior Southeast: A Fort Ancient Case Study*
- 8:40 **Mathers, Clay**, *From Object to Empire: Marvin Smith's Impact on Entrada Period Research in the American Southwest*
- 9:00 **Davis Jr., Stephen**, *Archaeology at the Late Pre-contact Wall Site in Central North Carolina*
- 9:20 **Knight, James**, *Puzzles of Creek Social Organization in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*
- 9:40 **Moore, David G., Christopher B. Rodning, Robin A. Beck, and Abra J. Meriwether**, *Sixteenth Century Spanish Artifact Assemblage Patterns as seen from Western North Carolina: an Archaeological Model Inspired by Marvin T. Smith*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Worth, John**, *Interpreting Spanish Artifact Assemblages in the Mid-Sixteenth-Century Southeast: The View from the 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna Settlement on Pensacola Bay*
- 10:40 **Marcoux, Jon Bernard**, *The Savannahs and the Landscape of Indian Slavery at the Turn of the 18th Century*
- 11:00 **Smith, Marvin T.**, *Discussant*
- 11:20 **Hally, David**, *Discussant*

## OLYMPIA TWO

[2] Symposium: The Power of Villages

Organizers: Jennifer Birch and Victor D. Thompson

- 8:00 **Thompson, Victor D. and Jennifer Birch**, *The Compelling Power of Villages in Eastern North America*
- 8:20 **Birch, Jennifer and Ronald F. Williamson**, *Initial Northern Iroquoian Coalescence: Who Pushed the Process?*
- 8:40 **West, Shaun, Thomas Pluckhahn, and Martin Menz**, *Size Matters: Kolomoki (9ER1) and the Power of the Hypertrophic Village*
- 9:00 **Sanger, Matthew, Irvy Quitmyer, Carol Colaninno, Nicole Cannarozzi, and Donna Ruhl**, *Communal fidelity to place and the formation of early villages*
- 9:20 **Sullivan, Lynne**, *The Path to the Council House: The Development of Mississippian Communities in Southeast Tennessee*
- 9:40 **Gallivan, Martin**, *All the King's Houses and All the King's Men: The Power of Villages in the Powhatan Chiefdom*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Cook, Robert**, *The Village Remains the Same: The Case of the Fort Ancient Village*
- 10:40 **Jefferies, Dick.**, *Population Aggregation and the Emergence of Circular Villages in the Southern Appalachian Region*
- 11:00 **Jones, Eric**, *Outside Looking In: The View of Piedmont Village Formation from the Upper Yadkin River Valley*
- 11:20 **Wallis, Neill**, *Powers of Place in the Predestined Middle Woodland Village*
- 11:40 **Wilson, Gregory and Amber VanDerwarker**, *War, Power, History: Mississippian Village Formation in the Central Illinois River Valley*
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:00 **Jordan, Kurt**, *From Nucleated Towns to Dispersed Networks: Transformations in Seneca Iroquois Community Structure, circa 1650-1779 CE*

- 1:20 **Horsley, Timothy J. and Casey R. Barrier**, *The Power of Places during an Era of Urban Transformations in the American Bottom: A Regional Perspective for the Development of Village, Town, and City*
- 1:40 **Anderson, David G.**, *Discussant*
- 2:00 **Cobb, Charlie**, *Discussant*

### PARTHENON ONE

[3] Symposium: A Ritual Gathering: Celebrating the Work of Cheryl Claassen

*Organizers: Alice Wright and Maureen Meyers*

- 8:00 **Wright, Alice and Maureen Meyers**, *Scholar, Mentor, Pioneer: Cheryl Claassen's Contributions to Southeastern Archaeology*
- 8:20 **Barbour, Terry**, *A Long String of History: Shell Beads in the Mississippian Southeast*
- 8:40 **Goodwin, Joshua**, *Exploring the Ritual Significance of Avian Remains Recovered from Shell Mound (8LV42)*
- 9:00 **Kimball, Larry**, *Why are Hopewell Blades Special?*
- 9:20 **Randall, Asa and Nicole G. Cerimele**, *Hero Twins and Archaic Mortuary Traditions in Northeast Florida*
- 9:40 **Peres, Tanya and Aaron Deter-Wolf**, *Deciphering Archaic Bundles in the Archaeological Record of the Southeastern US*
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 **Bissett, Thaddeus, Stephen Carmody, and Shane Miller**, *Changing channels: Considering the effects of river channel migration on shell-bearing site histories*
- 10:40 **Stevens, Karen and Anna-Marie Casserly**, *Difficulties in Determining Gendered Activities from WPA Collections: An Investigation of Individuals from the Kirkland site (15McL12)*
- 11:00 **Sassaman, Kenneth**, *Discussant*
- 11:20 **Claassen, Cheryl**, *Discussant*

### PARTHENON TWO

[4] Symposium: Of Roads and Ruins: Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) Contributions to Georgia Archaeology

*Organizers: Pamela Baughman*

- 8:00 **Jones, Joel, Pamela Baughman, and Tom Gresham**, *A Multi-Phased Approach to a Highway Survey in Mountainous North Georgia and the Diverse Resources Encountered*
- 8:20 **Gresham, Tom and Heather Mustonen**, *The Archaeology of a Large, Linear Battlefield*
- 8:40 **Tankersley, Matthew**, *Walking the Banks: Complexities of Georgia's Rice Landscape*
- 9:00 **Mustonen, Heather**, *The New Echota Traditional Cultural Place: Section 106 Consultation and the SR 225 Bridge Replacement Project, Gordon County, Georgia*
- 9:20 **Joseph, J.W. and Brad Botwick**, *Making the Past Public: Outreach and Research from the Abercorn Archaeological Site Mitigation, 9CH1205*
- 9:40 **Patch, Shawn**, *Just Scratching the Surface: Geophysical Survey at the Georgia Department of Transportation*
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 **Moss, Richard**, *Intensive Survey in McLemore Cove, Georgia Explores Late Archaic-Early Woodland Settlement Patterns and Informs GDOT Resource Management Plans*
- 10:40 **Keith, Scot**, *Connecting the GDots: Observations on the Woodland Period in Georgia from GDOT Archaeological Compliance Investigations*
- 11:00 **Schnitzer, Laura Kate**, *Wetland Archaeology on the Pierpont Mitigation Tract*
- 11:20 **Carter, Andrew, Ashley Smallwood, Pamela Baughman, Jennifer Teeter, and Thomas A. Jennings**, *From Shed to Head: Sharing Stories, Inclusivity, and Student Engagement through the Long Swamp Exhibit*
- 11:40 **Baughman, Pamela**, *Overview of GDOT Archaeology and its contribution to Georgia Archaeology*



## ATHENA B

[5] General Session: Flora, Fauna, and Foodways

- 8:00 **Powis, Terry, Leslie Branch-Raymer, Amber Avery, and Mary Theresa Bonhage-Freund**, *Evidence of Mississippian Period Premaize Gardening in Georgia: A View from the Dabbs Site*
- 8:20 **Johanson, Jessie L.**, *Reconstructing Mississippian Identity: A Household Analysis of Foodways at the Townsend Site*
- 8:40 **Peacock, Evan, Joseph Mitchell, and C. Andrew Buchner**, *Freshwater Mussel Shell Biogeography at a Woodland-Period Site on the Yazoo River, Mississippi*
- 9:00 **Quitmyer, Irvy R. and Carol E. Colaninno**, *Small Tails: The Zooarchaeological Record of 5000 years of Shrimping along the Georgia Bight.*
- 9:20 **Greenlee, Diana M., A. James Delahoussaye, and Karen L. Leone**, *Poverty Point Subsistence: Current Status and Future Directions*
- 9:40 **Lulewicz, Isabelle, Victor Thompson, and Justin Cramb**, *Oyster Paleoecology and Native Subsistence Practices on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*
- 10:00 *Break*
- 10:20 **Briggs, Rachel**, *Communities of Practice of the Hominy Foodway During Early Moundville*
- 10:40 **Zierden, Martha, Barnet A. Pavao-Zuckerman, Elizabeth J. Reitz, and Bruce L. Manzano**, *What is this Bird? The Quest to Identify Parrot Remains from the Heyward-Washington House, Charleston, South Carolina*
- 11:00 **Manzano, Bruce**, *The First Archaeological Find of Guinea Pig in North America*
- 11:20 **Futch, Jana J.**, *The House Between the Rock Piles: Results of Phase III Data Recovery at 9GE2085*

## ATHENA C

[6] General Session: Geophysical, Geochemical and 3-D modeling Studies

- 8:00 **Simmons, Rusty**, *Overlaid and Underground: Excavating Geophysical Anomalies at the Fort Rosalie Site, Natchez, MS*
- 8:20 **Menzer, Jeremy and Jay D. Franklin**, *Pile Mound Take Two: Continuing Archaeological Investigations Through Geophysics and Excavations at the Mississippian Mound Site, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee*
- 8:40 **Wagner, Mark and Kayleigh Sharp**, *Recent Advances in Illinois Rock Art Research: Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) and Photogrammetric Studies*
- 9:00 **Schroeder, Sissel, Jake Pfaffenroth, Marissa Lee, and Sarah Taylor**, *Threads in 3D: Structure from Motion (SfM) Models of Mississippian Fabric*
- 9:20 **Younger-Mertz, Stewart, Quentin Lemasson, Laurent Pichon, Brice Moignard, Amanda Regnier, Claire Pacheco, Robert Brooks, Lee Bement, Marjorie Duncan, Richard Drass, and Susan Vehik**, *Ion Beam Analysis of Chert Artifacts from Oklahoma: Preliminary Analysis for the Development of Fluorine Diffusion Dating*
- 9:40 **Hormes, Josef**, *High Tech for Old Shards: Synchrotron Radiation Based Techniques for the Investigation of "Objects" (PPOs) and Pottery from Poverty Point*
- 10:00 *Break*
- 10:20 **Mann, Eva, William J. Pestle, Donald F. McNeill, Robert S. Carr, and Ryan Franklin**, *Establishing Tequesta Settlement Chronology through Geochemical Analysis of Calcretes*
- 10:40 **Beasley, Virgil**, *Archaeological Endeavors at Old Cahawba Archaeological Park, Alabama, 2016*
- 11:00 **Seibert, Michael and Michelle Gray**, *Geophysical Prospection in Ninety Six National Historic Site: Rediscovering the town of Cambridge*

## ATHENA D

### [7] General Session: Cherokee Studies 9.4

- 8:00 **Morse, Leah and Jay D. Franklin**, *A Preliminary Analysis of the 15th-Century Ceramic Assemblage from the Cane Notch Site*
- 8:20 **Shreve, Nathan**, *A Case Study of Ceramic Hybridity from a burned Household of the Contact-Era Middle Nolichucky Valley* 9.5
- 8:40 **Eastman, Jane**, *Settlement History at 31JK1, Cullowhee Mound* 9.6
- 9:00 **Hill, William**, *An Analysis of Lithic Tool Production and Spatial Organization within Five Cherokee Winter Houses in Western North Carolina (A.D. 1690-1740)* 9.7
- 9:20 **Bowne, Eric**, *The Secretary and the Devil's Clerk: Christian Priber, James Adair, and Southeastern Indian Ethnohistory*
- 9:40 **Mason, Emma**, *GIS on the Qualla Boundary: Data Management for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office* 9.8
- 9.9

### [8] General Session: Environmental Change

- 10:40 **Bezemek, Eric**, *Shoreline Erosion and the Lost Colony of Roanoke* 9.10
- 11:00 **Jackson, Kendal**, *The Pollen Record at Crystal River Site: Reconstructing Environmental Change, Site History, and Plant Use at a Woodland-Period Mound Center on Florida's Big Bend Coast* 9.11
- 11:20 **Cochran, Lindsey**, *Near-Historic Sea Level Rise and Shoreline Changes on Sapelo Island, Georgia* 9.12

## ATHENA F

### [9] Poster Session 8:00 am—12:00pm

- 9.1 **Hanvey, Vanessa N.**, *Characterizing the Archaic Period along the Flint and Chattahoochee River Valleys* 9.13
- 9.2 **Neusius, Sarah, Bonnie Styles, Beverley Smith**, *Preservation and Accessibility of Archaic Period Faunal Datasets* 9.14
- 9.3 **Styles, Bonnie, Mona Colbern, and Sarah Neusius**, *Exploring Comparability in the Eastern Ar-*

*chaic Faunal Working Group tDAR Databases*

**Crothers, George, Scott Rivas, Renee Walker, Tanya Peres, Bonnie Styles, Sarah Neusius**, *Finding the "X" Factor: Defining Environmental Demographic and Cultural Influences on Aquatic Resources during the Eastern Archaic*

**Patchen, Anna and Stephen Carmody**, *Archaic Plant Use in Western Tennessee: Preliminary Data from the PEARL Project*

**Maggard, Greg, Justin Carlson, Daniel Sea, Gary Stinchcomb**, *Middle Archaic Lifeways in the Holocene Climate Optimum: a View from Ireland Cave, Kentucky*

**Haney, Jennifer, Matthew H. Veres, Karen J. Walker, William H. Marquardt, and Lee A. Newson**, *Calusa Island Florida: Monitoring and Preliminary Archaeological Testing at an Archaic Shell Midden*

**Merrick, Megan and Tanya Peres**, *Artifact Analysis of Two Archaic Pits*

**Cajigas, Rachel, Matthew Sanger, and Victor D. Thompson**, *Cross-Mended Ceramic Sherds as a Proxy for Depositional Processes at Two Late Archaic Shell Rings in Coastal Georgia*

**Loughlin, Michael, Steven Ahler, Tyler Stumpf, Sophia Jamaldin**, *An Early to Middle Archaic Base Camp Overlooking the Cumberland River in Trigg County, Kentucky*

**Teague-Tucker, Megan, Wesley Snyder, James Bomba, Stephanie Nolen, Thomas Clark, and Bryan Tucker**, *Investigating a Relationship Between Burial Position and Maternal Death on St. Simons Island, Georgia*

**Nolen, Stephanie, James Bomba, Wesley Snyder, Megan Teague-Tucker, Thomas Clark, and Bryan Tucker**, *Possible Effects of Traumatic Injury in Childbirth: A Case Study from St. Simons Island, Georgia*

**Swisher, Kimberly L., Turner Hunt, Nathan Hale, Judge Jones, Megan Anne Conger, Jennifer Birch, Stefan Brannan**, *Changes in Activities during the Middle Occupational Phase at Singer-Moye, ca. AD 1300-1400*

**Carter, Jaimie, David Howington, Shelby Reed, Adam Coker, Jennifer Birch, Stefan Brannan**, *Investigating the Use-Life of a Mississippian Structure at Singer-Moye*

- |      |   |      |   |
|------|---|------|---|
| 9.15 | <b>Luthman, Sarah, Chris Dial, Claire Lutrick, Jim Rooks, Stefan Brannan, Jennifer Birch</b> , <i>Chasing the Palisade: Identifying Social Spaces at Singer-Moye</i>                      | 1:40 | <b>Sherwood, Sarah, Alice Wright, Stephen Carmody, Edward Henry, Casey Barrier, and Christopher Van de Ven</b> , <i>The Pinson Environment and Archaeology Regional Landscape Project (PEARL)</i>           |
| 9.16 | <b>Murray, Bridget</b> , <i>A GIS Analysis of Mississippian Habitation in the American Bottom, USA</i>  | 2:00 | <b>Lockhart, Jami J., Jeffrey M. Mitchem, and Timothy S. Mulvihill</b> , <i>An Examination of Life on a Terminal Mississippian Frontier</i>   |
| 9.17 | <b>Harle, Michaelyn and Giovanna Vidoli</b> , <i>The Great Divide: Population Structures and gene Flow in Late Prehistoric Tennessee</i>  | 2:20 | <b>Hammond, Michelle</b> , <i>Predictive Modeling of Pre-historic Settlement Patterns in the Yazoo Basin During the Woodland Period (500 B.C. - 800 A.D.) Using GIS and "R"</i>                             |
| 9.18 | <b>Rathgaber, Michelle</b> , <i>Excavation at an Earthquake Impacted Site</i>   | 2:40 | <b>Thornock, Christopher</b> , <i>Considering Performance and Indigenous Worldviews in the Multiple Landscapes of Mound B: Exploring Complementary Interpretive Frameworks at the Hollywood Site (9RI1)</i> |
| 9.19 | <b>Ledford, Kelly and Tanya Peres</b> , <i>Show Us Your (Turkey) Legs: Crowdsourcing Data to Document Wild Turkey Population Management in the Southeastern US</i>                        | 3:00 | <b>Break</b>  |
| 9.20 | <b>Walker, Campbell M. and Gregory Waselkov</b> , <i>From Profane to Sacred: European Materials Integration into Native American Cosmology</i>  | 3:20 | <b>Howell, Cameron</b> , <i>Mississippian Conflict and the Role of the Fission-Fusion Process: An Example from East Tennessee</i>   |
| 9.21 | <b>Nelson, Ted Clay</b> , <i>Soil Resistivity Survey of the Hightower Village Site (1Ta150), Sylacauga, Alabama</i>   | 3:40 | <b>Coughlan, Michael and Donald Nelson</b> , <i>Human niche construction and legacy effects at the Calhoun CZO: The relationship of land use legacies and historical settlement patterns.</i>               |
| 9.22 | <b>Grap, Rachel Michelle, Jay D. Franklin, and Eileen G. Ernenwein</b> , <i>Archaeological Geophysics and Ceramic Analysis of Rotherwood, a Mississippian Site in Northeast Tennessee</i> | 4:00 | <b>Whitacre, Stacey, Scott Butler, and James M. Page</b> , <i>Conflict Archaeology in a Modern Urban Environment: Finding the Battle of Atlanta</i>   |
| 9.23 | <b>Pentz, Hannah</b> , <i>A Comparison of Infant and Juvenile Burials at Carson Mounds</i>  | 4:20 | <b>Loubser, Johannes and Joel Logan</b> , <i>An Assessment of Stone Piles in Georgia, with Special Reference to Jackson County</i>  |
| 9.24 | <b>Haley, Bryan</b> , <i>Geophysical Survey at 41AN201: A Test Case for Delineating Caddo Burials</i>   |      |   |

## **THURSDAY AFTERNOON**

Student Luncheon — Oconee River Room  
12pm-1:30pm

### **OLYMPIA ONE**

#### [10] General Session: Landscapes

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 1:00 | <b>Cyr, Howard</b> , <i>A Geoarchaeological Approach to Site Distributions and Settlement Patterns Along the Little Tennessee River, East Tennessee</i>       |
| 1:20 | <b>Lowry, Sarah, Shawn Patch, and Lynne Sullivan</b> , <i>A New Look at Ledford Island: Mapping a Late Mississippian Village With Near Surface Geophysics</i> |

### **OLYMPIA TWO**

#### [11] Forum: Problems and Progress in Radiocarbon Dating: Perspectives on Southeastern Archaeology

Organizer: Carla Hadden

2:40—5:00pm

**Adovasio, James M.**  
**Loftis, Kathy**  
**Hadden, Carla**  
**Thompson, Victor D.**  
**Thomas, David Hurst**  
**Rick, Torben**  
**Krus, Tony**  
**Hamilton, Derek**

## PARTHENON ONE

### [12] Symposium: Coles Creek Archaeology

Organizers: Daniel A. LaDu and Megan Kassabaum

- 1:00 **Weinstein, Richard A., Douglas C. Wells, and Joanne Ryan**, *Coles Creek in the Tensas Basin of Louisiana: A Brief Update of the Past 20 Years of Research*
- 1:20 **Kowalski, Jessica**, *The Coles Creek-Plaquemine Transition in the Southern Yazoo Basin*
- 1:40 **LaDu, Daniel**, *The Coles Creek Interaction Sphere*
- 2:00 **Meeks, Scott C., Keith J. Little, Hunter B. Johnson, and Kandace R. Hollenbach**, *Migration, Coalescence, and Mississippian Developments in the Yazoo Basin: Perspectives from a Non-Mound Site*
- 2:20 **O'Hear, John, Megan Kassabaum, Ashley Peles, and Vin Steponaitis**, *Coles Creek Mound Summits and Their Uses*
- 2:40 **Reamer, Justin, Chandler Burchfield, Ben Davis, and Megan C. Kassabaum**, *Mound Floors, Post Holes, and Wall Trenches: Structural Remains from the 2016 Excavations at Smith Creek*
- 3:00 **Jackson, Edwin**, *Faunal Remains from Feltus and Aden: New Evidence for Coles Creek Animal Use*
- 3:20 **Funkhouser, Lynn and Daniel LaDu**, *Faunal Procurement at the Mazique Site (22Ad502): A Late Coles Creek Period Mound and Plaza Center in the Natchez Bluffs Region*
- 3:40 **Graham, Anna, Alexandria Mitchem, and Justin Reamer**, *Across Space and Time: Plant Usage at the Smith Creek Site*
- 4:00 **Terry, Ashley and Megan Kassabaum**, *The Value of Collaboration: Assessing the Utility of Avocational Archaeology at Smith Creek*
- 4:20 **Fritz, Gayle**, *Discussant*
- 4:40 **Kidder, Tristram**, *Discussant*
- 5:00 **Steponaitis, Vincas**, *Discussant*

## PARTHENON TWO

### [13] Symposium: Current Studies of Submerged Paleoindian and Archaic Period Sites in Florida

Organizer: Ervan Garrison

- 1:00 **Halligan, Jessi**, *Submerged Early Archaic Sites in the Aucilla River: What Can They Tell Us About Paleoenvironments and Early Cultures?*
- 1:20 **Garrison, Ervan**, *Geoarchaeology Underwater and its Challenges - An Example from Florida, the Ecofina Paleo-Channel Site*
- 1:40 **Perrotti, Angelina**, *Late Quaternary Paleoenvironmental Change at the Page-Ladson Site (8JE591), Florida: A Palynological Perspective*
- 2:00 **Cook-Hale, Jessica and Nathan Hale**, *What's Past is Prologue: Contexts and Connections Between Single and Multiple Component Submerged Prehistoric Archaeological Sites, Apalachee Bay, Florida*
- 2:20 **Smith, Morgan**, *An Update on Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Ryan-Harley Site (8JE1004), Wacissa River, Florida*
- 2:40 **Burke, Adam**, *Moving Towards Discrete Provenance: Preliminary Results of Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) on Coastal Plains Cherts from Florida*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Hemmings, C. Andrew**, *The Paleoindian Archaeology of Sloth Hole (8JE121) and Selected Sites in the Aucilla River System*
- 3:40 **Duggins, Ryan and Franklin Price**, *A Drowned Prehistoric Burial Site in the Gulf of Mexico*

## ATHENA A

### [14] Symposium: Native-built Log Cabins in the Southeast

Organizer: Gregory A. Waselkov

- 1:00 **Waselkov, Gregory and Craig Sheldon**, *Redstick Creek Log Cabins at the Holy Ground*
- 1:20 **Little, Keith and Hunter B. Johnson**, *European Influences on Choctaw Architecture*
- 1:40 **Webb, Paul**, *Cherokee Cabins at Hickory Log*

2:00	<b>Dumas, Ashley</b> , <i>Slave-Built Log Cabins in the Southeast</i>		<i>the Way of Doing What's Right: Professional and Avocational Collaboration in North Carolina</i>
2:20	<b>Shebalin, Theresa McReynolds, David J. Cranford, R. P. Stephen Davis Jr., and Brett H. Riggs</b> , "Their Habitations Appearing Not Uncomfortable": The Adoption and Evolution of Catawba Log Cabins	4:00	<b>Colaninno, Carol</b> , <i>Advancing Archaeology through K-12 STEM Education</i>
		4:20	<b>Miller, Sarah, Kevin Gidusko, and Emily Jane Murray</b> , <i>Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS Florida): Engaging the Public to Monitor Heritage at Risk</i>
2:40	<b>Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne</b> , <i>King Payne's Log Cabin: Historical and Archaeological Accounts of a Seminole Settlement</i>	4:40	<b>Miller, Megan and Terry Hooker</b> , <i>How Archaeology Can Change a Small Town</i>
3:00	<b>Break</b>		
3:20	<b>Riggs, Brett</b> , "...small log huts, too insignificant to need a description": Cherokee Domestic Spaces in the North Carolina Mountains, 1820-1860		
3:40	<b>Steere, Benjamin</b> , <i>Discussant</i>		

## ATHENA B

### [15] General Session: From Moonshine to Gold

1:00	<b>Baumann, Timothy and Charles Faulkner</b> , <i>Knoxville Unearthed: Archaeology in the Heart of the Valley</i>	1:00	<b>Green, William</b> , <i>From Kirk Points to Tar Kilns and Nearly Everything in Between: 10,000 Years of Human Occupation at the Riverlights Development Tract</i>
1:20	<b>Ferguson, Terry, Chad Long, and Bill Jurkelski</b> , <i>An Over Century-Old Plank and Frame Dam Across Lawson's Fork Creek at Glendale, South Carolina</i>	1:20	<b>Branch-Raymer, Leslie and Mary Theresa Bonhage-Freund</b> , <i>Early Archaic to Late Woodland Period Resource Utilization, Local Ecology, and Settlement/Subsistence Patterns: A View from the Paleoethnobotanical Study, Riverlights Development Tract, New Hanover County, North Carolina</i>
1:40	<b>Balco, William</b> , <i>Spanning Past and Present: Archaeological Testing of the Yahoola High Trestle in Dahlonega, Georgia</i>		
2:00	<b>French, Kirk</b> , <i>Where the Devil Don't Stay: Quantifying Moonshine Production in Western North Carolina</i>	1:40	<b>Smith, Stefanie and Leslie Branch-Raymer</b> , <i>Bones, Shells, and Seeds: Zooarchaeological and Paleoethnobotanical Assessment of Archaic through Late Woodland Period Subsistence at Five Sites within the Proposed Riverlights Development, New Hanover County, North Carolina</i>
2:20	<b>Medeiros, Cassandra</b> , <i>Lost Lightnin': Moonshine in Alabama as Represented in the Archaeological Record</i>		
2:40	<b>Ogden, Quinn-Monique</b> , <i>The Clinker of Cainhoy: The Excavation and Analysis of Household Forge at Oak Bluff, Berkeley County, South Carolina</i>	2:00	<b>Martin, Tracy and Pam Enlow</b> , <i>Ceramics and Radiocarbon Dates from the Riverlights Tract</i>
		2:20	<b>Adams-Pope, Natalie, Tracy Martin, and William Green</b> , <i>Blacksmithing for Fun and Profit: Archaeological Investigations at 31NH755</i>

### [16] General Session: Public Archaeology and Education

3:20	<b>Murray, Emily Jane</b> , <i>Community Engagement through St. Augustine Archaeology Pub Crawls</i>
3:40	<b>Daniel Jr., I. Randolph</b> , <i>Don't Let Ethics Get in</i>

## ATHENA C

### [17] Symposium: Archaeology along the Lower Cape Fear River: Ten Years of Archaeological Investigations at the Riverlights Development Tract in Wilmington, North Carolina

Organizers: William Green, Natalie Adams Pope, and Tracy Martin

[18] Lightning Round: Outside the Grid: Thinking Beyond the Basics of Public Outreach

Organizer: Sarah Nohe

3:00—5:00pm

**Bragg, Rachel**  
Pencils, not Shovels

**Green, Jennifer**  
Bridging the Gap: Sharing archaeology with a biological research community

**Harrenstein, Tristan**  
Better Messages with 3D Printed Models

**Elliott, Rita**  
Outside the Dig: Archaeology Festival Interactives Without Sifting for Treasure

**Ayers-Rigsby, Sara**  
Drones! Exploring the unknown through technology

**Kangas, Rachael**  
Applying Queer Theory to Public Outreach

**O'Sullivan, Rebecca**  
Re-Placing Fort Brooke: Chalk Lines and Guerilla PubArch in Downtown Tampa

**Amundsen, Colin and Cris B. Santisteban**  
Field archaeologists by day, Podcasters by night: What we've learned along the way from podcasting to the public

**Kemp, Kassie**  
Pint of Archaeology: Tapping into a New Audience

**Timo, Melissa**  
Commemorating vs Celebrating the Blue Ridge Conquistadors: Exploring Joara and the 450th Anniversary of Fort San Juan

**McQuinn, Corey**  
The Archaeology of the ArchaeoBus

**Palmer, Roy**  
Sharing Waring's Digital Collection: Using Sketchfab as an Educational Resource through Social Media

**ATHENA D**

[19] General Session: Bioarchaeology of the Southeast

1:00 **Matternes, Hugh**, *Leaving Atlanta: Post-Mortem Migration as Recorded in African-American Grave Markers*

1:20 **Clark, Ryan, Prentice Thomas, James Mathews, and Jan Campbell**, *8VO9454: Investigations of Human Remains from the Burial Ground at Flor-*

*ida Hospital DeLand*

1:40 **Ross-Stallings, Nancy**, *Visualizing the Infant as a Social Being: Mortuary Practices Through Time on the Mississippi Delta*

2:00 **Donop, Mark**, *Entangled Ancestor(s): The Palmetto Mound (8LV2), Levy County, Florida*

**ATHENA F**

[20] Poster Session: 1:00—5:00pm

20.1 **Griffin, Matthew W., Jay C. Blaine, and Timothy G. Baugh**, *Trade Guns and Thimbles*

20.2 **Moody, C. Adam**, *Chronology, Continuity, and Community: An Analysis of 268 Early Historic Chickasaw Vessels*

20.3 **Rupp, Andrea, Rhonda Kimbrough, and Michael Seibert**, *Fort Gadsen and the Struggle for Empire*

20.4 **Lew, Emily**, *Palisade Construction and Comparisons of Fort Germanna*

20.5 **Roberts, Timothy**, *More Dam Questions: Preliminary Investigations at Butler's Mill*

20.6 **Stager, Jeremiah**, *Using 3D Modeling to Accurately Recreate a Village*

20.7 **Templin, Robert and Elliot Blair**, *Diachronic Patterns in Black Glass Trade Beads: Evidence from Mission Santa Catalina de Guale*

20.8 **Messer, Haley**, *An Analysis of Cultural Materials from Mission San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco*

20.9 **Witcher, Colette**, *Archaeology, Heritage, and Memory: Settlement Patterns of the Gullah-Geechee on Sapelo Island, Georgia*

20.10 **Padula, Katherine**, *Re-Placing the Plantation Landscape at Yulee's Margarita Plantations, Homosassa, Florida*

20.11 **Gray, Michelle and Meredith Hardy**, *Sankofa: A concept reinterpreted through archaeological investigations at the Danish West Indies and Guinea Company Warehouse Complex*

20.12 **Bubp, Rebecca and Alan May**, *Holly Bend: The Old Kitchen and Dependence*

20.13 **McBride, Stephen, Kim McBride, George Crothers, Phil Mink, and Jeff McDonald**, *Archaeology*

*of Civil War Photography and Stencil Cutting at Camp Nelson, KY*

- 20.14 **Johnston, Janene, and G. Llew Kinison**, *Bulwarks at Natural Bridge: A Systematic Study of Two Civil War Earthworks from the Defense of Tallahassee*
- 20.15 **(Trip) Smith III, McCallie and Virgil Beasley**, *Anthropological Approach to the American Civil War*
- 20.16 **Selden, Robert, Christian Hoggard, Sarah Stark, Kersten Bergstrom**, *Citation Networks as Archaeological Epistemology: A Case Study from Geometric Morphometrics*
- 20.17 **Blanton, Dennis B., Daniel M. Sumner, Chester Walker, and M. Jared Wood**, *Astronomical Observation and Application of a Standardized Measure in the Layout of a Mississippian Mound Center: New Evidence from Southwestern Georgia*
- 20.18 **Fedoroff, Michael P.**, *Leveraging Technology to Prevent Looting of Archaeological Sites: United States Army Corps of Engineers (Mobile District) Real-Time Effects Cultural Evaluation Networking Tracking, Planning, and Sensitivity Tool (RECENTPAST)*

## THURSDAY EVENING

Student Reception—The Foundry at Graduate Athens—5:00-6:00pm

Great Spirits of SEAC—The Foundry at Graduate Athens (Concurrent with Reception) — 6:00pm-8:00pm

General Reception -The Foundry at Graduate Athens—6:00-8:00pm

## FRIDAY MORNING

Bayesian Chronological Modeling Workshop—Baldwin Hall 264 — 8:00am-5:00pm

SEAC StoryCorps—Classic Center's Athena F—8:00am-12:00pm

## **OLYMPIA ONE**

[21] Panel Discussion: Tribal Consultation: Connecting Archaeology to Present Day Tribal Nations

Organizer: Heather Mustonen

**Bird, Sheila**, Cherokee Nation

**Oosahwee-Voss, Eric**, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians

**Butler, Raelynn**, Muscogee (Creek) Nation

**Celestine, Bryant**, Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas

[22] Symposium: A Marxist Archaeology: Celebrating the Legacy of Mark Williams from the Oconee Valley to Far Beyond

Organizer: Thomas Pluckhahn

- 10:20 **Pluckhahn, Thomas and Neill J. Wallis**, *Introduction to a Marxist Archaeology: Swift Creek at a Human Scale*
- 10:40 **Wood, M. Jared and Thomas J. Pluckhahn**, *Terra incognita*
- 11:00 **Elliott, Daniel**, *Mark in the Dark: Gestational Archaeology from the Greensboro Fieldhouse to Bunny Hop Trail to Marshall's Settlement (1976-1986)*
- 11:20 **Gougeon, Ramie**, *A Chicken on Every Pot: Curious Avian Ceramic Vessels on the Gulf Coast*
- 11:40 **Stephenson, Keith and Karen Smith**, *Swift Creek in Space and Time*
- 12:00 **Lunch**
- 1:00 **Steere, Benjamin**, *What Mark Williams Taught Us about Teaching*
- 1:20 **Meyers, Maureen and Robbie Ethridge**, *Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Evidence of the Mississippian Polity of Lamar*
- 1:40 **Cutts, Russell B.**, *Beyond Square Holes: rhyme and reason for edge-pushing in archaeological science*
- 2:00 **Chamblee, John**, *Testing the Limits of Our Data: A reconsideration of prehispanic Muskogean language diversification in the light of archaeological, ethno-historic, and linguistic evidence*

2:20	<b>King, Adam</b> , <i>Sympathy for the Devil's Advocate: A Consideration of the Rattlesnake Gorgets of Eastern Tennessee</i>	11:00	<b>DeVore, William and Keith Jacobi</b> , <i>The dead trade: Allocation and exchange of partitioned body parts and transformative proxies as physical and spiritual manipulation of skeletal remains in the Middle Tennessee River Valley</i>
2:40	<b>Compton, J. Matthew</b> , <i>Cape Wearers of the Southeast: Feather Mantles and their Archaeological Correlates</i>	11:20	<b>Jacobi, Keith, Lynn Funkhouser, and Clare Farrow</b> , <i>Exhuming Mortuary Analysis: Advocating for a more Robust Archaeological Narrative</i>
3:00	<b>Break</b>	11:40	Lunch
3:20	<b>Turck, John and Victor D. Thompson</b> , <i>Markaeology: 86 Percent Science, 32 Percent Fun</i>	12:40	<b>Byers, Steven</b> , <i>Paleodemography of the Woodland Period of Louisiana</i>
3:40	<b>Markin, Julie</b> , <i>X "Marks" the Spot</i>	1:00	<b>Worne, Heather</b> , <i>Temporal Trends in Violence During the Late Prehistoric Period in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee</i>
4:00	<b>Kowalewski, Stephen</b> , <i>Discussant</i>	1:20	<b>Dent, Sophia, Katherine L. Reinberger, Carson Rouse, and Dale L. Hutchinson</b> , <i>Dietary Deficiencies and Nutritional Inference in Piedmont North Carolina and Virginia</i>
4:20	<b>Hally, David</b> , <i>Discussant</i>	1:40	<b>Krigbaum, John, Neill Wallis, George Kamenov, Ellen Lofaro, Amanda Friend, and Austin Jacobs</b> , <i>Mayport Mound (8DU96) in regional context: An isotopic assessment of residential mobility at the eastern periphery</i>
4:40	<b>Williams, Mark</b> , <i>Discussant</i>	2:00	<b>Lofaro, Ellen, George Kamenov, Ashley Sharpe, and John Krigbaum</b> , <i>Mobility and Contact: The Mission Site of Santa Maria, Amelia Island, Florida.</i>

## OLYMPIA TWO

### [23] Symposium: Current Research in Southeastern Bioarchaeology

Organizers: Lynn Funkhouser and William DeVore

8:00	<b>Thompson, Brandon</b> , <i>Bioarchaeology and Prehistory of the Middle Tennessee River Valley</i>	2:20	<b>Danforth, Marie</b> , <i>Discussant</i>
8:20	<b>Gordon, F. Lindsey</b> , <i>Juvenile Pathology in the Middle Tennessee River Valley</i>	2:40	<b>Hodge, Shannon</b> , <i>Discussant</i>
8:40	<b>Harrison, Allyson</b> , <i>Gender Roles in Prehistoric Northern Alabama: A Bioarchaeological Investigation of the Bluff Creek Site Using Paleopathology and Trauma Analysis</i>		
9:00	<b>Berger, Stephanie and Dale Hutchinson</b> , <i>Trauma Patterns at the Forbush Creek site in Piedmont North Carolina</i>		
9:20	<b>Hurtubise, Jenna, William DeVore, and Keith Jacobi</b> , <i>Blunt Force Trauma Patterns in Alabama and the Tennessee River Valley</i>		
9:40	<b>Edsall, Shannon</b> , <i>Are Osteoarthritis and Entheseal Changes Reliable Skeletal Stress Indicators?</i>		
10:00	<b>Break</b>		
10:20	<b>Simpson, Diana</b> , <i>Cheating Death at Mulberry Creek: Exploring Provision of Care for Disabled Individuals in Prehistoric Alabama</i>		
10:40	<b>Hoskins, Emily</b> , <i>Designing the Dead: Decorative Patterns on Human Skeletal Remains from the Middle Tennessee River Valley</i>		

## PARTHENON ONE

### [24] Symposium: New Research into Gule Life on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia

Organizers: Elizabeth Reitz, Anna Semon, Laurie Reitsema

8:00	<b>Thomas, David Hurst</b> , <i>How the Fallen Tree Cemetery Found Us</i>
8:20	<b>Semon, Anna, Matthew Napolitano, Nicholas Triozzi, Clark S. Larsen, Barbara J. Betz, and Kathryn E. Marklein</b> , <i>Mortuary Practices at Fallen Tree: Late Mississippian/Early Historic interments, ceremonial deposits, and landscape use</i>



- 8:40 **Triozzi, Nicholas, Anna Semon, Thomas Blaber, Glen Keeton, Lorann Thomas, and Matthew Napolitano, Clark S. Larsen, Barbara J. Betz, and Kathryn E. Marklein, *Modelling community connectedness at Fallen Tree, St. Catherines Island, GA (9Li8)***
- 9:00 **Larsen, Clark S., Barbara J. Betz, and Kathryn E. Marklein, *Bioarchaeology of Fallen Tree, St. Catherines Island, Georgia: Demographic Context and Health Profiles at the Precontact-Contact Interface***
- 9:20 **Springs, Lauren, Austin W. Reynolds, and Deborah A. Bolnick, *Initial Assessment of Ancient DNA Preservation and Genetic Diversity at Santa Catalina de Guale***
- 9:40 **Reitsema, Laurie, *A New Node in the Study of Dietary Transition and Missionization in the Coastal Southeast: The Fallen Tree Mortuary Complex at St. Catherines Island, Georgia (9Li8)***
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Garland, Carey and Laurie Reitsema, *Chronologies of Early Life Stress on the Georgia Coast: Comparing Enamel Defects Between Fallen Tree and the Mission Santa Catalina de Guale***
- 10:40 **Purcell, Gabrielle, and C. Margaret Scarry, *Archaeobotanical Analysis of the Fallen Tree Cemetery***
- 11:00 **Reitz, Elizabeth and Maran Little, *Vertebrate Use at Pueblo Santa Catalina de Guale and the Fallen Tree Cemetery***
- 11:20 **Blair, Elliot H., *Situating Fallen Tree in the Mission Santa Catalina de Guale Landscape***
- 8:40 **Stewart, Ashley N., *It's All Relative: Dental Expressions of Genetic Relationships in the Gunterville Basin***
- 9:00 **Ervin, Kelly and John Connaway, *A New GIS Method for Locating Structures in Big Datasets: Application for Hickory Ground?***
- 9:20 **Wise Jr., Ronald, *The Organization of Technology in the Pine Hills of Mississippi***
- 9:40 **Sheldon, Craig, *Charred Corn Cob Pits: Historic Creek Indian Hide Processing***
- 10:00 **LoBiondo, Matthew and Richard Veit, *An Extraordinary Mississippian Pipe from the William Vaux Collection***
- 10:20 **Herbert, Joseph, Michelle Hagstrom, and Jonathan Schleier, *Unsettled Landscape: Long Leaf, Fire, and Hunter-gatherers of the Carolina Sandhills***
- 10:40 **Mann, Jason, *The Thrash Site - A Poverty Point related site in Southeast Alabama***
- 11:00 **Fontana, Marisa, *Palisades & Pottery: late prehistoric period research in central Alabama***
- 11:20 **Blankenship, Sarah, Rob Bonney, Hamilton H. Bryant, and Allison M. Smith, *Eastbound and Down: Moundville III Immigrants and the Ebert-Canebreak Site (1Mc25), Macon County, Alabama***
- 11:40 **Jenkins, Ned, *Shine II and Big Eddy and Phases: A summary***

## ATHENA A

### [26] Round Table: Solving Problems with Regulatory Archaeology: Some Efficient and Effective Solutions

Organizers: Julia Byrd Duggins, Mike Russo, and Jeffrey Shanks

## PARTHENON TWO

### [25] Symposium: John W. Cottier of Alabama: A Life in Archaeology

Organizer: Craig Sheldon and Cameron Wesson

- 8:00 **Wesson, Cameron, *John W. Cottier and the Archaeology of Central Alabama***
- 8:20 **Ashley, Keith, *Early Yamasee Settlements in Northeastern Florida (1667-1683): Infidels in the Fields of the Lord***
- 8:00 **Shanks, Jeffrey, *Problems in Regulatory Archaeology: An Overview and Framework for Potential Solutions***
- 8:20 **Parsons, Timothy, *Regulatory Archaeology: The Baby and the Bathwater***
- 8:40 **Hodge, Phil, *Section 106 and Transportation Projects since the Great Recession: A View from Tennessee***

9:00 **Underwood, John, Lizbeth Velasquez, Susan Olin, and Robert Myrick**, *Managing Compliance in Mississippi: Archaeological Surveys and Syntheses in Transportation Projects*

9:20 **Gregory, Danny and J. Javi Vasquez**, *Digital Recording System for Archaeological Survey*

9:40 **Hendryx, Greg and Robert Austin**, *Maximizing Compliance Objectives through Effective Predictive Modeling and Data Collection*

10:00 **Break**

10:20 **Roundtable until lunch**

## ATHENA B

### [27] General Session: General Pre-Contact

8:00 **Walker, Martin, Amelia Jansen, Heather Woods, Alex Craib, Anita Lehew, and David Anderson**, *Woodland Period Occupations Along the Savannah River: An Update of the Late Prehistoric Investigations at the Topper Site (38AL23), Allendale, SC*

8:20 **Mangum, Douglas, Patricia Christmas, and Kelly Ervin**, *A Prehistoric Decorated Copper Plate Found near the San Jacinto Battleground in Texas*

8:40 **Bradley, Matthew T. and Lucinda Langston Dockstader**, *Bedrock Mortars at the Water's Edge*

9:00 **Endonino, Jon**, *Looters, Kirk Points, and Grizzly Newts - The Early Archaic at 15JA120, Daniel Boone National Forest, KY*

9:20 **Butler, Brian**, *Revisiting Yearwood and the Middle Woodland Systematics of Southern Middle Tennessee*

9:40 **Mullins, Cailey**, *Mann and the Hopewell Interaction Sphere: A Gateway Between East and West*

### [28] General Session: Florida Archaeology

10:20 **Adovasio, James**, *Perishable Artifacts from the Old Vero Site (8IR009), Indian River County, Florida*

10:40 **White, Nancy**, *Paleo-Indian in the Apalachicola-Lower Chattahoochee Valley Region*

11:00 **Ardren, Traci**, *Tracking the Matecumbe: Material Culture of the Prehistoric Florida Keys*

11:20 **Spivey, S. Margaret**, *Gargoyles of the Deep South: Tenoned Zoomorphic Wood Carvings from Fort Center*

11:40 **Johnson, Patrick**, *Diasporic Diplomats: Yamasee Middlemen of Florida's Last Spanish Mission*

## ATHENA C

### [29] General Session: Lithic Studies

8:00 **Watt, David and Rachel Horowitz**, *An Analysis of a Natchez Gunflint Assemblage from the Lower Mississippi Valley and Its Implications for 18th Century Colonial Economic Interactions and Exchange*

8:20 **Stallings, Richard**, *Drifts as Flint Knapping Tools? Microwear Assessment of a Late Prehistoric Artifact.*

8:40 **Parish, Ryan and Michael Jeu**, *A Chert Type Database for the Southeast*

9:00 **Cooper, Jessica**, *A Functional Analysis of Yadkin Bifaces in the Middle Savannah River Valley*

9:20 **Guest, Stephanie**, *A Microdebitage Analysis of the Winterville Mounds Site (22WS500)*

9:40 **Tune, Jesse**, *Investigating Clovis Blade Technology at the Sinclair Site (40WY111), Tennessee*

10:00 **Bradbury, Andrew, Phillip Carr, and Sarah Price**, *Experimental Knapping of Small Secondary Gravel Cherts*

## ATHENA D

### [30] Symposium: Shaping the Present by Researching the Past: Celebrating the Life and Influence of Dr. Joan Gero

*Organizers: Jodi Barnes and Ruth Troccoli*

8:00 **Troccoli, Ruth**, *Sociopolitics and Southeastern Chiefdom Studies*

8:20 **Judge, Christopher**, *This is not Father Earth and they are not called The Three Brothers: Women, War Woman, WARP, and WAC*

8:40 **Barnes, Jodi**, *Public Archaeology as Feminist Archaeology: Remembering Dr. Joan M. Gero*

- 9:00 **Stine, Linda**, *Engendering Historical Archaeology: 1990-2016*
- 9:20 **Babson, David**, *Always Ask a Question, David! Remembering Dr. Joan Gero*
- 9:40 **Green, Stanton**, *Engendering Landscape*
- 10:00 **Nichols, Elaine**, *Karl A. Wittfogel, Seven-Layer Bars and Cats!*
- ATHENA F**
- [31] Poster Session: 8:00am—12:00pm
- 31.1 **Rafferty, Janet and Virginie Renson**, *Lead isotope-based sourcing of galena from a Middle Woodland habitation site in northeast Mississippi*
- 31.2 **Reid, Sarah**, *Cordmarked Pottery at the Hayti Bypass Site*
- 31.3 **Roark, Sierra and Martin Walker**, *Paleoethnobotanical Remains from the Topper Site (38AL23)*
- 31.4 **Gentil, Verna**, *Reanalyzing Legacy Collections: A case Study on Middle-Late Woodland Sites*
- 31.5 **Weiland, Andrew W., Aaron Comstock, M. Chase Gordon, and Robert Cook**, *Examining Late Woodland and Early Fort Ancient plant use: preliminary archaeobotanical analysis of the Turpin site (33HA19)*
- 31.6 **Krause, Maya, Melissa Pouncey, Hadley Scharer, and Eric Jones**, *An Analysis of House-floor Dimensions in the Late Woodland Upper Yadkin River Valley*
- 31.7 **Milinsky, Jenna, Martin Walker, Elizabeth Albee, Miranda Campbell, Abigail Huffman, and David Anderson**, *The Chicken or the Egg: Highlighting the Importance of Beginning with Deliberate Database Design*
- 31.8 **Worthington, Brian**, *Zooarchaeology of Historic and Prehistoric Sites on Shackleford Banks, Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina*
- 31.9 **Colclasure, Cayla, Martin Walker, Brooke Brennan, Anielle Duncan, Darcie McCafferty, and David Anderson**, *Scratching the Surface: A Spatial Analysis of Precontact Artifacts and Features from the Topper Site (38AL23)*
- 31.10 **Mersmann, Joy and Kelly Ervin**, *The Jackson Site is Back! LiDAR-based Mound Construction and Viewshed Analysis of the Coles Creek Era Poverty Point Landscape*
- 31.11 **Schlarb, Eric and George Crothers**, *Magnetic Mapping and Systematic Coring of a Large Floodplain Earthwork in Woodford County, Kentucky*
- 31.12 **Thacker, Paul**, *Behavior Beyond the Village: Embedded Clay Procurement and Changing Late Woodland Land Use in the Yadkin Valley*
- 31.13 **Price, Sarah and Ashley A. Dumas**, *Fish Bones as Toolkits for Decorating Pottery*
- 31.14 **Morris, Hannah, Sidney Reynolds, and Laurie Reitsema**, *Paleoclimate Reconstruction and Carbon Isotope Analysis of Archaeological Hickory Nutshells*
- 31.15 **Weitzel, Elic M., Brian F. Coddling, David W. Zeanah, and Stephen B. Carmody**, *Population Packing Prior to Initial Domestication in Eastern North America*
- 31.16 **Moore, Christopher R. and Tommy Charles**, *Evaluating Diachronic and Geospatial Trends in South Carolina Prehistory from an Analysis of the Statewide Collector Survey*
- 31.17 **May, J. Alan**, *Steven M. Watts, Schiele Museum of Natural History Aboriginal Studies Program Specialist and Primitive Skills Master*
- 31.18 **Meredith, Steven M.**, *Quarrying and Knapping Fort Payne Chert of the Millennia*
- 31.19 **Miller, D. Shane, Jesse W. Tune, Kelsey J. Meer, J. Ryan Young, and Derek T. Anderson**, *The Swag Site (38AL137): Another Paleoindian Site at the Allendale Quarries?*

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON

SEAC Story Corps—Classic Center's Athena F—  
1pm-5pm

## OLYMPIA TWO

- [32] Symposium: Growing Lost Crops: Insights into the Eastern Agricultural Complex from Living Plants 3:40
- Organizers: *Natalie Mueller, Paul Patton, and Elizabeth Horton* 4:00
- 3:20 **Kistler, Logan and Robin G. Allaby**, *Genomic precursors to the adaptive syndrome of domestication* 4:20
- 3:40 **Wagner, Gail**, *Reflections on Growing Lost Crops*
- 4:00 **Fritz, Gayle**, *An Accidental Gardener: Three Decades of Collecting and Growing Eastern Complex Crops and Their Relatives*
- 4:20 **Mueller, Natalie**, *Understanding crop plasticity through experimental cultivation*
- 4:40 **Horton, Elizabeth T. and Stephen B. Carmody**, *A Tale of Two Gardens: Integrating Paleoethnobotanical Research and Public Archeology*
- 5:00 **Patton, Paul E. and Daniel Williams**, *Chenopodium berlandieri: A Potential Appalachian Food?*

## PARTHENON ONE

### [33] General Session: Mississippian Studies

- 1:00 **Pollack, David and Gwynn Henderson**, *The Evolution of the Fort Ancient House*
- 1:20 **Comstock, Aaron and Robert Cook**, *Early Fort Ancient Development: Findings from the Turpin Site, Southwest Ohio*
- 1:40 **Shiers, Joshua**, *Hurricane Landing: From the lake bottom*
- 2:00 **Cross, Benjamin**, *A Tale of Two Structures: Analyzing Inter-Structure Space and Community Layout at Ames, A Mississippian Site in West Tennessee*
- 2:20 **Kozuch, Laura and Sarah E. Baires**, *Full-time Bead Crafters at Greater Cahokia*
- 2:40 **Friberg, Christina**, *Cahokian Interactions in the Neighboring Lower Illinois River Valley: Recent Investigations at the Audrey-North Site*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Watts-Malouchos, Elizabeth**, *Connecting to Cahokia: Reconsidering Material Connections be-*

*tween Angel and the American Bottom*

**Nelson, Erin**, *Defining a Middle Mississippian Component in the Northern Yazoo Basin*

**Stauffer, Grant**, *On Subaks and Sodalities: Postulations about Mississippian Agricultural Networks*

**Midgette, Carole**, *The Pleiades Rock at 9DA258, Stone Mountain: Further Evidence of Astro-archaeological Sites in North Georgia*

## PARTHENON TWO

### [34] General Session: Enslaved Narratives and Plantation Studies

- 3:20 **Morris, Scott**, *Daily Life in Tabby Two: Utilizing Archaeological Results in the Interpretation of African American Slave Dwelling Interiors*
- 3:40 **Palmer, David**, *2016 Results: Coastal Carolina University-Brookgreen Gardens' Archaeological Investigation of the Brookgreen Plantation, South Carolina*
- 4:00 **Auerbach, Jeffrey**, *New Look and the Old South: Statistical Examinations of The Registers of Free Negroes and Mulattos of Virginia*
- 4:20 **Morgan, David, Meredith Hardy, Jessica Keller, Jeneva Wright, Dave Conlin, Jake Harding, Steve Lubkemann, and Paul Gardullo**, *The Slave Wrecks Project: Bringing Slavery into Memory through Complementary Terrestrial and Submerged Archaeology at National Park Units in the U.S. Virgin Islands*
- 4:40 **McCarty, Rita**, *The History and Site Structure of Site 22PE2976, A Small Antebellum Plantation Within the Camp Shelby Training Site, Perry County, MS*
- 5:00 **Partridge, Colin and James Page**, *Analysis of an Unknown Component at 38CH2048, Johns Island, Charleston County, South Carolina*

## ATHENA A

[35] Symposium: Hunter-Gatherer Societies of the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Southeast

Organizer: Andrew White

- 1:00 **Goodyear, Albert**, *Brier Creek as a Locality in the Allendale-Brier Creek Clovis Complex*
- 1:20 **Sain, Douglas**, *Evaluating Scales of Paleoindian Biface and Blade Transport on the Coastal Plain of the Lower Southeast U.S.*
- 1:40 **Thulman, David and Maile Neel**, *Local Scale Cultural Transmission: How Neutral Artifact Traits Manifest at Neighborhood Boundaries*
- 2:00 **Bridgman Sweeney, Kara**, *Crossing Boundaries in Early Archaic Research*
- 2:20 **\*Wilkinson, Joseph**, *Modeling Early Archaic Mobility and Subsistence: Quantifying Resource Cost and Risk*
- 2:40 **White, Andrew**, *Social Implications of Large-Scale Demographic Change during the Early Archaic Period in the Southeast*
- 3:00 **Gilleland, Sarah K.**, *Variability in Riverine Catchments between the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland Periods in Eastern Mississippi*

## ATHENA B

[36] General Session: Shell Mounds, Midden, and More

- 1:00 **Harke, Ryan, William J. Pestle, and Evan M. Mann**, *Late Prehistoric (AD 1300) Habitation of Stock Island, Lower Florida Keys*
- 1:20 **Mann, Evan, William Pestle, Traci Ardren, Ryan Harke, and Monica Faraldo**, *Taking Stock of Shell vs. Seafood: Malacological Resource Utilization on Stock Island*
- 1:40 **Sassaman, Kenneth, Asa Randall, Joshua Goodwin, Terry Barbour, Anthony Boucher, Nicole Cerimele**, *St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2016: Places Below, Between, and Beyond Silver Glen Run*
- 2:00 **Norman, Sean P. and Jon Endonino**, *Subsurface Mapping of the Tomoka Complex (8VO81)*

2:20 **Boucher, Anthony**, *The Mound beyond the Mound: Reconfiguring a Seventh-Century Civic-Ceremonial Center on the North Gulf Coast of Florida*

2:40 **Delgado, Alex**, *More Than Just Empty Space? Integrated Geoarchaeological Investigations of a Plaza*

3:00 **Duke, C. Trevor**, *Beds of Plenty: Shellfish Intensification and Anthropogenic Impacts at Crystal River (8CI1) and Roberts Island (8CI41)*

## ATHENA C

[37] General Session: All Fired Up: Ceramic Studies

- 1:00 **Straub, Elizabeth, Christopher Moore, and Dick Jefferies**, *An Investigation of Transition: Irene-Altamaha Ceramics from Sapelo Island*
- 1:20 **Hunt, Elizabeth**, *Austin (22TU549): Mississippian Emergence in the Northern Yazoo Basin*
- 1:40 **Riehm, Grace**, *The Importance of Seriation: Statistical Methods for the Refinement of the Pensacola Relative Ceramic Chronology*
- 2:00 **Deems, Savana L. and Terry G. Powis**, *Reexamining the Woodland and Mississippian Periods in the Etowah River Valley*
- 2:20 **Sorresso, Dominique**, *An Analysis of Weeden Island Effigy Vessels via Spatial Trends in Distribution and Style*
- 2:40 **Cordell, Ann, Neill Wallis, and Thomas Pluckhahn**, *Ceramic Petrography and Woodland Period Social Interactions in Florida and the Southeastern United States*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **\*Joy, Brandy**, *Pronouncing "Colonoware:" Linguistic Practice and Archaeological Ideology*
- 3:40 **Johns, S. Lee and Keith Ashley**, *Caracasi and the Mortuary Mounds of Mayport, Florida: The 2016 UNF Field School*

## ATHENA D

[38] General Session: Contact Period Studies

1:00 **Doherty, Raymond**, *The George and Saleeche Colbert Site : Recent Findings*

- 1:20 **Lieb, Brad**, *Protohistoric Ceramics in the Northeast Mississippi Blackland Prairie* 39.6
- 1:40 **Weik, Terrance**, *Mapping Chickasaw Removal* 39.7
- 2:00 **Boudreaux, Tony, Emily Clark, Jay Johnson, Brad Lieb, John O’Hear, Allie Smith**, *Investigations at 22Ok778, An Early Contact Period Site in Northeast Mississippi* 39.8
- 2:20 **Legg, Jim**, *An Assemblage of Re-worked Metal Objects with Possible de Soto Association from Oktibbeha County, Mississippi* 39.9
- 2:40 **Mitchem, Jeffrey, Timothy S. Mulvihill, and Jami J. Lockahrt**, *We Think We Found Hernando de Soto’s Cross at Casqui* 39.10
- 3:00 **Wettstaed, James and Dean Wood**, *A Contact Period Lamar Farmstead in Northeastern Georgia* 39.11
- 3:20 **Boyer III, Willet A., Dennis Blanton, Gary Ellis, Rochelle Marrinan, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, and John E. Worth**, *De Soto Didn’t Sleep Here: Real Archaeology at the “White Ranch Site”, 8MR3538, Marion County, Florida* 39.12

**ATHENA F**

[39] Poster Session: 1:00—5:00pm

- 39.1 **La Rosa, Cristian, Inna Moore, and David Baluha**, *Using LiDAR to Identify and Analyze Features associated with Historic Phosphate Mines in Coastal South Carolina* 39.14
- 39.2 **Stackelbeck, Kary**, *Broadening the Impacts of Section 106 Archaeology* 39.15
- 39.3 **Bolte, Christina L., Marsha Welch, Lauren Woelkers, Lucinda Langston Dockstader, and Jay D. Franklin**, *The ETSU Valleybrook Archaeological Education and Curation Center: Applied Archaeology Education, Public Outreach, and Confronting the National Curation Crisis* 39.16
- 39.4 **Bennett, Sarah M. and Lianne Bennett**, *Collaborative Curriculum: An Archaeologist and an Educator Develop Project Archaeology: Investigating a Light Station*
- 39.5 **Gossiaux, Margaret, David Braun, and Ella Beaudoin**, *An Experimental Assessment of the Impact of Edge Angel on DIF Occurrence and its Implications for the Holocene at Koobi Fora, Kenya*
- Deryck, Sean, Russell Cutts, David Braun, and J.W.K. Harris**, *Ongoing Excavations at FxJj20Main-Extension-0, Koobi Fora, Kenya*
- Miller, Catherine, Russell Cutts, David Braun, and J.W.K. Harris**, *Landscape Survey of Potential Combustion Features at FxJj20 Site Complex in Koobi Fora, Kenya*
- Campbell, Ross, Russell Cutts, David Braun, and J.W.K. Harris**, *Statistical Evidence for a New Method for Identifying Anthropogenic Fire in the Archaeological Record*
- Fitts, Mary Elizabeth**, *Variability in Maize from Eighteenth-Century Catawba Towns*
- Hawsey, Kareen**, *New Discoveries at Old Catawba: Pairing Pedestrian Survey with LiDAR Data*
- Schweickart, Eric and Meagan Dennison**, *Turtles, Traps, and Tides: Turtle Acquisition and Decision-Making Processes in the Antebellum Lowcountry*
- Campbell, Elizabeth Chance and Sarah Barber**, *Against the Flow: A Post-bellum Watermill in Central Florida*
- 39.13 **Pyszka, Kimberly and Amanda Tucker**, *Digging Our Own Past: Archaeological Research into AUM’s Tenant Farming Past*
- 39.14 **Salter, Summer, Kimberley Pyszka, and Maureen Hays**, *A “few other necessary Timber Buildings”: An Update on the St. Pauls’ Parsonage, Hollywood, South Carolina*
- 39.15 **Cannon, Cayla M.**, *Geophysical Survey of the Carter Mansion Site (40CR5) in Carter County, Tennessee*
- 39.16 **Freund, Kyle and Kevin Gidusko**, *Exploring Historic Florida Burial Traditions through Community Engagement*

**FRIDAY EVENING**

SEAC Business Meeting—Classic Center’s Grand Hall—5:30pm-6:45pm

SEAC Dance—Classic Center’s Atrium Hall—9pm-12am

**SATURDAY MORNING**

SGA's *Georgia, Can You Dig It? A Georgia Archaeology Faire*— The Horseshoe in front of Classic Center— *8am-2pm*

**OLYMPIA ONE**

[40] Symposium: Archaeology in Action: The Latest in Georgia Archaeology

Organizer: *Amanda Roberts Thompson and Lillian Green*

- 8:00 **Napora, Katharine G.**, *Dendrochronology in the U.S. Southeast and New Research Trajectories*
- 8:20 **Menz, Martin**, *Lithic Craft Specialization and Exchange in the Woodland Period: Examples from West Georgia*
- 8:40 **Brannan, Stefan**, *Reconstructing Settlement Histories through Ceramic Analysis: Refining the Ceramic Chronology for Singer-Moye*
- 9:00 **Coker, Adam and Jacob Lulewicz**, *Politico-Ritual Networks and the Rise of Etowah: A Network Approach to Political Power and Social Prestige*
- 9:20 **Jones, Katherine, Daniel T. Elliott, and Jerald Ledbetter**, *"Georgia's Lost Archaeologist": Reconnaissance of the Davis Plantation Collection of Dr. Roland Steiner*
- 9:40 **Love, Sarah, Emma Mason, and Joseph Smith**, *Archaeology at a Rosenwald School: Interpreting Fairview's Identity*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Boatwright, April**, *Georgia's Lost and Found: The Public History of Lewis Larson's Contributions to Georgia Archaeology*
- 10:40 **Thompson, Lori**, *The MARTA Collection: An Archaeological Legacy and Cache of History*
- 11:00 **Scales-English, Mary**, *Cultural Landscape Management in the Chattahoochee National Forest: A Look at Lake Winfield Scott Recreation Area*
- 11:20 **Pirtle, Jenna and Delana Gilmore**, *Fort Daniel: A Past, Present, and Future of Public Archaeology*
- 11:40 **Gale, Sara**, "But We're Just Removing Paperwork!": Follow Up to Georgia's SB 346 by the Archaeological Community.
- 12:00 **Roberts, Joey**, *SGA Meeting*

**OLYMPIA TWO**

[41] Symposium: Shamans, Priests, Practice, Belief: Archaeological Examinations of Religion and Ritual in the Eastern Woodlands

Organizers: *Stephen B. Carmody and Casey R. Barrier*

- 8:00 **Claassen, Cheryl**, *A Probable Four-Age Rite*
- 8:20 **Walker, Renee**, *Caches & Burials: Ritual Use of Dust Cave During the Paleoindian and Archaic Periods*
- 8:40 **Simek, Jan and Alan Cressler**, *Dancing with the Stars: Images of Dance in Prehistoric Mississippian Rock Art from the Southeast*
- 9:00 **Kassabaum, Megan**, *Both Family and Food: Expanding the Case for Bear Ceremonialism into the Deep South*
- 9:20 **Giles, Bretton**, *The Emergence and Importance of Falconoid Imagery in Middle Woodland Religious Discourses*
- 9:40 **Dye, David**, "Don't Step Over Your Food": Proto-historic Ritual Practice in the Lower Mississippi Valley
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Kidder, Tristram and Kelly Ervin**, *Portals of Poverty Point?*
- 10:40 **Baires, Sarah and Melissa Baltus**, *Earth Moving, Pottery Caching, and Extra-Domestic Architecture at Cahokia's CABB Tract*
- 11:00 **Pauketat, Timothy and Susan Alt**, *Rethinking Sweatlodges and Circular Monuments as Water Shrines*
- 11:20 **Smallwood, Ashley, Thomas Jennings, and Charlotte Pevny**, *Expressions of Ritual in the Paleoindian Record of the Eastern Woodlands: Exploring the Uniqueness of the Sloan Dalton Cemetery, Arkansas*
- 11:40 **Henry, Edward**, *The Portability of Religion and the Temporality of Sacred Landscapes: Adena-Hopewell Earthen Enclosures in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky*
- 12:00 **Lunch**

- 1:00 **Bow, Sierra**, *The Painted Past: Understanding the Manifestation of Mississippian Religion through Paint in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky*
- 1:20 **Barrier, Casey R.**, *Potent Plants, Powerful Animals, and Sacred Space: An Opportunity to Consider Religious Experience through Excavated Deposits at an Early Mississippian Mound-Town*
- 1:40 **Carmody, Stephen, Ryan Hunt, Jon Russ, and Jera R. Davis**, *Smoke Signals: Identifying and Interpreting Ritual Tobacco Use in Prehistory*
- 2:00 **Hollenbach, Kandace and Stephen Carmody**, *Cultivating Rituals: Woodland Gardens and Imbued Landscapes*
- 2:20 **Kelly, John E. and James A. Brown**, *Cahokia and its connection to the spirit world as a place of pilgrimage*
- 2:40 **Reilly, Kent**, *The Visualization of Mississippian Period Religious Tool Kits, From Gottschall Rockshelter and Picture Cave to the Thruston Tablet*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **O'Donoghue, Jason**, *On the Ritual Significance of Florida's Artesian Springs*
- 3:40 **VanPool, Christine**, *Discussant*
- 4:00 **Knight, Jim**, *Discussant*

## PARTHENON ONE

### [42] Symposium: Worlds in Flux: Lived Histories of the Indigenous Southeast

Organizers: Brandon Ritchison, Jacob Lulewicz, and Matthew Colvin

- 8:00 **Lulewicz, Jacob**, *Gendered Networks and Political Expression: The Transformation of Southern Appalachian Society, A.D. 1250-1300*
- 8:20 **Cranford, David**, *Tracing Rapid Cultural Transformations within the late 18th century Catawba Nation*
- 8:40 **Ritchison, Brandon**, *Considering the New Neighbors: Immigration and Settlement Response on the Georgia Coast*
- 9:00 **Gilmore, Zackary**, *Beyond "Diffusion": Toward a Lived History of Early Pottery Adoption*

- 9:20 **Melton, Mallory**, *A Precautionary Tale: European Encounters, Uncertainty, and Food Security in the Seventeenth-Century North Carolina Piedmont*
- 9:40 **Colvin, Matthew**, *New Perspectives in Engaging Temporality of Sand Earthworks at Fort Center (8GL13), Glades County, Florida*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Mehta, Jayur**, *Conjuncture and Mound Summit Architecture at the Carson site*
- 10:40 **Davis, Jera**, *Eventfulness in Moundville Identity, Landscape, and Architecture*
- 11:00 **King, Megan, Roger Cain, and Shawna Cain**, *Split-cane Technology: An Experimental Ethnoarchaeological Approach*
- 11:20 **Pluckhahn, Thomas**, *Discussant*
- 11:40 **Ethridge, Robbie**, *Discussant*

## PARTHENON TWO

### [43] Symposium: Exploring the Edges of the Caddo World: The Mississippian World as Viewed from the Caddo Archaeological Area

Organizers: Duncan P. McKinnon and Amanda L. Regnier

- 8:00 **Regnier, Amanda**, *The Rise and Fall of Minor Caddo Ceremonial Centers in the Arkansas Drainage of Eastern Oklahoma*
- 8:20 **Nowak, Jesse and Kent Reilly**, *Visions of a Wrapped World: Caddo Contributions to Mississippian Bundling Iconography*
- 8:40 **Hammerstedt, Scott and Sheila Savage**, *Earth and Sky: Celestial Symbolism in the Spiroan Arkansas River Drainage*
- 9:00 **Lambert, Shawn**, *Addressing the Cosmological Significance of a Pot: A Search for Cosmological Structure in Craig Mound*
- 9:20 **Erickson, Renee**, *Gauging Style: A Stylistic Analysis of Arkansas and Red River Valley Earspools*
- 9:40 **Wiewel, Rebecca**, *Evidence of Caddo Presence in the Central Arkansas River Valley*

- 10:00 **Break**



- 10:20 **McKinnon, Duncan**, *Somebody's Best Friend: A Preliminary Synthesis and Comparison of Canine Mortuary, Symbolism, and Ethnography in the Caddo Area and Neighboring Regions*
- 10:40 **Trubitt, Mary Beth**, *Stone, Shell, Copper, Clay: Investigating Caddo-Mississippian Interaction and Exchange*
- 11:00 **Eubanks, Paul**, *Visibility, Raiding, and Migration at Salt Licks in Northwestern Louisiana*
- 11:20 **Livingood, Patrick**, *Leadership Specialization Among the Caddo and Their Neighbors*

## ATHENA A

[44] Symposium: The Williams Spring Site (1MA1167): A Late Middle Woodland Settlement on Indian Creek, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama

Organizers: Orion Kroulek and Lawrence Alexander

- 8:00 **Hoksbergen, Ben**, *Williams Spring: A Late Middle Woodland Village in Temporal and Regional Context*
- 8:20 **Alexander, Lawrence**, *Lithic Analysis of the Williams Springs Assemblage*
- 8:40 **Johnson, Rebecca**, *Prehistoric Ceramics at the Williams Spring Site (1MA1167)*
- 9:00 **Parker, Katie**, *Settled Middle Woodland Farmers on Indian Creek*
- 9:20 **Whyte, Thomas**, *Archaeofaunal Evidence of Subsistence Stress in the Middle Woodland Period at the Williams Spring Site, Madison County, Alabama*
- 9:40 **Trudeau, Mary**, *Human Skeletal Remains at the Williams Spring Site (1MA1167): an Inventory and Analysis*
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Kroulek, Orion**, *Feature Seriation, Morphology, and Site Structure at the Williams Spring Site (1MA1167)*
- 10:40 **Kroulek, Orion**, *Discussant*
- 11:00 **Alexander, Lawrence**, *Discussant*
- 11:20 **Hoksbergen, Ben**, *Discussant*

## SATURDAY AFTERNOON

### OLYMPIA ONE

[45] Symposium: Mississippian Archaeology of the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee

Organizer: J. Scott Jones

- 1:00 **Jones, J. Scott**, *Interpretation of the Structure and Variation of Middle Cumberland Mississippian Stone-box Cemeteries*
- 1:20 **Deter-Wolf, Aaron, Sunny Fleming, and Sarah Levithol Eckhardt, and William Lawrence**, *Return to the "Great Mound Group": New Investigations of the Mound Bottom/Pack Landscape*
- 1:40 **Krus, Anthony and Charles Cobb**, *New Models for Mississippian Site Chronologies in the Middle Cumberland Region*
- 2:00 **Moore, Michael**, *Archaeology in the Little Harpeth River Drainage: A Reanalysis of the Inglehame Farm Site (40WM342), Williamson County, Tennessee*
- 2:20 **Guidry, Hannah and Sarah Levithol Eckhardt**, *A Descriptive Account of Two Prehistoric Burial Removal Projects in the Nashville Area*
- 2:40 **Sharp, Robert V.**, *Our Lady of the Cumberland: Styles, Distribution, and Community*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Vidoli, Giovanna and Heather Worne**, *Relationships and Trauma: Lived perspectives at Averbuch*
- 3:40 **Lawrence, William L., Chester P. Walker, and David H. Dye**, *Geophysical Investigations at the Mound Bottom Site, Cheatham County, Tennessee*
- 4:00 **Sawyer, Johann and Charles Cobb**, *Mississippian Mortuary Practices in the Nashville Basin: An Analysis of the Iconography and Mortuary Assemblage at the Averbuch Site (40DV60)*
- 4:20 **Smith, Kevin**, *Discussant*
- 4:40 **Brown, James**, *Discussant*

## PARTHENON TWO

### [46] Symposium: Ancient Water Worlds: The Role of Dwelling and Traveling in the Southeastern Archaeological Record

Organizers: Nathan R. Lawres, Donna L. Ruhl, and Margo Schwadron

- 1:00 **Lawres, Nathan R.**, *Bridging Earth, Sky, and Water with Place: Materializing Ontology in a Monumental Landscape*
- 1:20 **Seinfeld, Daniel and S. Margaret Spivey**, *Monumentality, Art, the Natural Environment, and Cosmology at the Fort Center Mound-Pond Complex (8GL12)*
- 1:40 **Luer, George M.**, *Florida Indian Hydrology: Cognition, Engineering, and Living in a Watery World*
- 2:00 **Schwadron, Margo**, *Water Worlds: Ritualized Wetlands and Watery Landscapes in South Florida*
- 2:20 **Mahar, Ginessa**, *The Changing Taskscape of Southeastern Coastal Societies: A Perspective on Fish Weir Use*
- 2:40 **Parsons, Alexandra L., Oscar A. Rothrock, and Margo Schwadron**, *Island Waterscapes of the Tequesta People of South Florida*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Jenkins, Jessica and Martin Gallivan**, *Somewhere Beyond the Sea: Shellfish Management and Aqueous Landscapes in Precolonial Chesapeake*
- 3:40 **Duggins, Julia Byrd**, *Canoe Caching: A Hypothesis to Explain the Spatial Distribution of Florida's Archaeological Logboats*
- 4:00 **Ruhl, Donna, George Kamenov, Katherine Bermudez, and Neill Wallis**, *Isotope Analysis on Selected Dugout Canoes: Is Strontium Sourcing an Aid to Understanding Dwelling and Traveling in Florida's Ancient Waterscapes? World*
- 4:20 **Marquardt, William**, *Discussant*

## ATHENA A

### [47] Symposium: Back to Brunswick Town

Organizer: Charles Ewen

- 1:00 **Ewen, Charles**, *Brunswick Town Redux*
- 1:20 **Beaman, Thomas**, *Mos' people come here on a picnic, I come on a pick 'n shovel": A Brief Chronicle and Present State of the Archaeology and Artifacts of Colonial Brunswick Town*
- 1:40 **Holloway, Andrew**, *Under the Shadow of History: An Archaeological Investigation of Lot 35 at Brunswick Town*
- 2:00 **Hildebran, Daniel**, *Research Design for Fort Anderson*
- 2:20 **Harrup, Matthew**, *Brunswick Town: A Research Design*
- 2:40 **Smith, Hannah**, *Unexpected Finds: Addressing The Conservation Needs of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site's Waterfront*
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Byrd, Stephanie**, *The Curious Case of Construction: A Wharf of Port Brunswick*
- 3:40 **McKee, Jim**, *Discussant*
- 4:00 **Mintz, John**, *Discussant*

## SATURDAY EVENING

Saturday Evening Wind Down—Little Kings Shuffle Club—4-7pm

# SEAC 2016 FAQ

Q: Is\_\_\_\_\_workshop or dinner sold out?

A: All workshops and dinners are sold out. However, while the Saturday Wind Down Dinner at Little Kings is full, people are more than welcome to go and have drinks and enjoy the company.

Q: Are there tickets issued for the Special Events?

A: No.

Q: Where is the lost and found located?

A: You can contact the lost and found by contacting the Classic Center Security office at 706-357-4500 for inquiries.

Q: Are there Gender Inclusive Restrooms?

A: Yes, they are located down the escalator to the left.

Q: Is there a room for nursing/pumping mothers?

A: Yes, they are located next door in the theatre.

Q: Where am I able to print my paper?

A: The closest place is the Hilton Garden across the street.

Q: Can you provide me with information on Childcare?

A: Please refer to Childcare Information sheet.

Q: Can I store anything in the registration area?

A: No, we are unable to offer storage space in the registration area.

Q: Where is the closest restaurant?

A: Refer to the Athens Map which contains that information. This map is located in every Registration Packet.

Q: Where is the closest coffee shop?

A: Concessions with Jittery Joe's Coffee are here in Atrium all day on Thursday and Friday.  
Jittery Joe's Coffee Shop-297 E Broad St- (706) 613-7449

Q: Where is the SEAC bar?

A; ALLGOOD Lounge is located 256 E. Clayton St., one block (or a 4 minute walk) from the Classic Center, the lounge boasts two levels and an open-air patio bar on the rooftop. Happy Hour runs from 4:30-10:00pm and additional discounts will be offered for conference participants, so don't forget your SEAC badge!

Q: Where is the nearest urgent care or hospital?

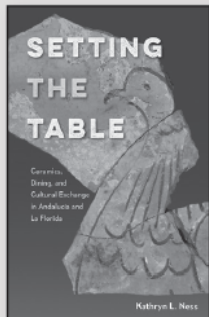
A: Reddy Care- 283 E. Broad St., Athens, GA 30601- (706) 850-9855  
Smart Care Urgent Care- 1480 Baxter Street, Suite A, Athens, GA 30606- (706) 543-0228  
St Mary's Hospital- 1230 Baxter St, Athens, GA-(706) 389-3000  
Athens Regional Medical Center-1199 Prince Ave, Athens, GA-(706) 475-7000

Q: What do I do if I lose my badge?

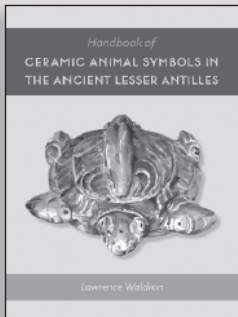
A: Come to the Registration desk where we will check that you are registered and give you a blank badge that we will write your name in.

# Discover Southeastern Archaeology UNIVERSITY PRESS OF FLORIDA

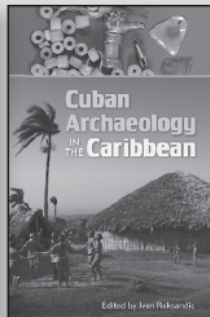
FLORIDA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY: RIPLEY P. BULLEN SERIES



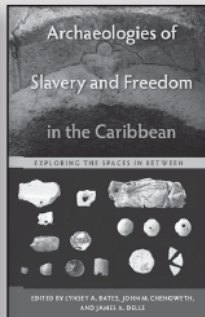
**Setting the Table**  
*Ceramics, Dining, and Cultural Exchange in Andalucía and La Florida*  
KATHRYN L. NESS  
Hardcover \$79.95 **\$35.00**



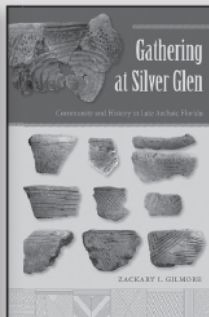
**Handbook of Ceramic Animal Symbols in the Ancient Lesser Antilles**  
LAWRENCE WALDRON  
Hardcover \$125.95 **\$75.00**



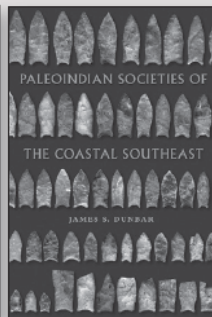
**Archaeologies of Slavery and Freedom in the Caribbean**  
*Exploring the Spaces in Between*  
LYNSEY A. BATES, JOHN M. CHENOWETH & JAMES A. DELLE, EDs.  
Hardcover \$89.95 **\$45.00**



**Gathering at Silver Glen**  
*Community and History in Late Archaic Florida*  
ZACKARY I. GILMORE  
Hardcover \$84.95 **\$40.00**



**Rethinking Moundville and Its Hinterland**  
VINCAS P. STEPONAITIS & C. MARGARET SCARRY, EDs.  
Hardcover \$89.95 **\$45.00**

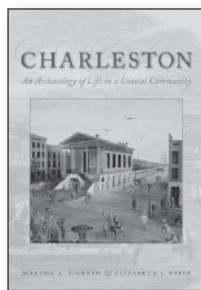


**Paleoindian Societies of the Coastal Southeast**  
JAMES S. DUNBAR  
Hardcover \$84.95 **\$40.00**

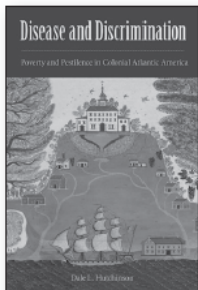
**Fort San Juan and the Limits of Empire**  
*Colonialism and Household Practice at the Berry Site*  
ROBIN A. BECK, CHRISTOPHER B. RODNING & DAVID G. MOORE, EDs.  
Hardcover \$89.95 **\$45.00**

**Archaeology of Early Colonial Interaction at El Chorro de Maíta, Cuba**  
ROBERTO VALCÁRCEL ROJAS  
Hardcover \$84.95 **\$40.00**

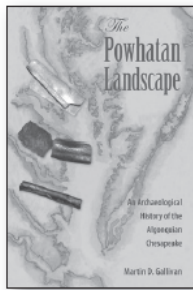
MORE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY



**Charleston**  
*An Archaeology of Life in a Coastal Community*  
MARTHA A. ZIERDEN & ELIZABETH J. REITZ  
Hardcover \$34.95 **\$25.00**



**Disease and Discrimination**  
*Poverty and Pestilence in Colonial Atlantic America*  
DALE L. HUTCHINSON  
Hardcover \$84.95 **\$40.00**



**The Powhatan Landscape**  
*An Archaeological History of the Algonquian Chesapeake*  
MARTIN D. GALLIVAN  
Hardcover \$79.95 **\$35.00**

VISIT OUR BOOTH  
FOR DISCOUNTS UP TO 60%  
ORDER ONLINE OR BY PHONE  
USE CODE **SEAC16**



@FLORIDAPRESS

UNIVERSITY PRESS OF FLORIDA  
www.upf.com | 800.226.3822



# Get your radiocarbon results before your research fossilizes

- ✓ Results in as little as 2-3 days
- ✓ Queries answered within 24 hours
- ✓ Results available online

**Radiocarbon Dating**  
Consistent Accuracy, Delivered on Time



# Welcome to Athens SEAC!!



Survey - Consulting - Training



The Register of Professional Archaeologists  
is a listing of archaeologists  
who have agreed to abide by an  
explicit code of professional conduct  
and standards of research performance.

[www.RPANET.ORG](http://www.RPANET.ORG)

## 2016 STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES

(Entries marked in abstracts with an \*)

**Briggs, Rachel**

*Communities of Practice of the Hominy Foodway During Early Moundville*

**Cochran, Lindsey**

*Near-Historic Sea Level Rise and Shoreline Changes on Sapelo Island, Georgia*

**Henry, Edward**

*The Portability of Religion and the Temporality of Sacred Landscapes: Adena-Hopewell Earthen Enclosures in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky*

**Jackson, Kendal**

*The Pollen Record at Crystal River Site: Reconstructing Environmental Change and Site History at a Woodland-Period Mound Center on Florida's Big Bend Coast*

**Joy, Brandy**

*"Colonoware" Pronunciation and Othering in Southeastern Archaeology*

**Lawres, Nathan**

*Bridging Earth, Sky, and Water with Place: Materializing Ontology in a Monumental Landscape*

**Melton, Mallory**

*A Precautionary Tale: European Encounters, Uncertainty, and Food Security in the Seventeenth-Century North Carolina Piedmont*

**Ritchison, Brandon**

*Considering the New Neighbors: Immigration and Settlement Response on the Georgia Coast*

**Wilkinson, Joseph**

*Modeling Early Archaic Mobility and Subsistence: Quantifying Resource Cost and Risk*

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

**[1] Shaping the Present by Researching the Past:  
Celebrating the Life and Influence of Dr. Joan Gero**  
*Organizers: Jodi Barnes and Ruth Troccoli*

Joan Gero was an Andeanist, but her anthropological feminist archaeology profoundly shaped southeastern archaeology and the archaeologists who do it. Her research transformed how people talk about people in the past. She taught students to recognize that current political contexts shape our research and the practice of archaeology. She encouraged students to live up to the highest standards of the profession and to empower ourselves and the people from the past that we study. To honor her memory, colleagues, friends, and former students convene to reflect on how we each operationalized the themes she embodied.

**[2] Archaeology along the Lower Cape Fear River:  
Ten Years of Archaeological Investigations at the  
Riverlights Development Tract in Wilmington,  
North Carolina**  
*Organizers: William Green, Natalie Adams Pope and  
Tracy Martin*

Riverlights is a proposed 1,300-acre development located on high sandy bluffs adjacent to the Cape Fear River in Wilmington. Archaeological investigations at Riverlights have been conducted intermittently since May 2006. Twenty-five sites ranging from the Early Archaic to the early twentieth century have been identified, with five sites being subject to data recovery excavations. Together these are the largest scale investigations that have taken place along the lower North Carolina Coast. Our symposium discusses the results of over 10 years of research at Riverlights and the contributions made toward understanding the history and prehistory of the Lower Cape Fear River.

**[3] The Power of Villages**  
*Organizers: Jennifer Birch and Victor Thompson*

Participants in this session consider how the formation of village-communities transformed eastern North American societies of the past and recent present. The power of villages to create new societal forms developed through processes of emplacement, negotiation, cooperation, and competition at multiple social and spatial scales. As such, the way individuals and groups expressed power operated under different

societal constraints than under other kinds of social formations. The focus of this symposium is to examine the nature of power dynamics in village societies and how such relationships played out at the local village level, as well as among interacting village communities.

**[4] A Ritual Gathering: Celebrating the Work of  
Cheryl Claassen**  
*Organizers: Alice Wright and Maureen Meyers*

For more than 30 years, Dr. Cheryl Claassen has exemplified how to think critically and creatively about the archaeological record of the Eastern Woodlands. Her research on ritual, gender (past and present), shell, and symbolism have challenged normative approaches to the North American past and have stimulated productive debates that continue to advance our field. This symposium celebrates Dr. Claassen's wide-ranging career with papers that engage and build upon her diverse body of scholarship and her broader contributions to the southeastern archaeological community.

**[5] Of Roads and Ruins: Georgia Department of  
Transportation (GDOT) Contributions to Georgia  
Archaeology**  
*Organizers: Pamela Baughman*

The Georgia Department of Transportation is the largest contractor for cultural resource management in the state of Georgia. With the Department celebrating its centennial this year, and the National Historic Preservation Act celebrating its 50-year anniversary, this symposium offers a look into what compliance archaeology has meant to historic preservation efforts, archaeological research, and to the state of archaeology in Georgia overall. An overview of the Department's work will begin the discussion, and this will be followed by presentations on unique projects and methods in survey, testing, and mitigation, as well as the geophysical and stewardship programs, and curation.

**[11] Problems and Progress in Radiocarbon Dating:  
Perspectives on Southeastern Archaeology**  
*Organizer: Carla Hadden*

The purpose of this forum is to facilitate discussion



among radiocarbon researchers and archaeologists working in southeastern North America. The session will consist of two parts: (1) a lightning round of short presentations addressing the theme of problems and progress in radiocarbon dating in the Southeast; and (2) an open forum to promote communication and understanding among radiocarbon researchers.

**[12] Coles Creek Archaeology**

*Organizers: Daniel A. LaDu and Megan C. Kassabaum*

The Late Woodland Southeast was once considered a period of stagnation, caught between the Hopewell and Mississippian climaxes. Although we now recognize the Late Woodland as a time of innovation and variation, it has often been framed with respect to either earlier Woodland or later Mississippian developments. The Coles Creek culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley was one such dynamic expression, notable for its mound-and-plaza centers, reliance on indigenous resources, and increasing socio-political complexity. Building upon 84 years of research, the papers in this symposium yield new insight into topics as diverse as Coles Creek subsistence, rituals, settlement, and interaction.

**[13] Current Studies of Submerged Paleoindian and Archaic Period Sites in Florida**

*Organizer: Ervan Garrison*

Speakers in this symposium address a variety of topics current in the study of submerged archaeological sites in Florida waters. Sites to be discussed are located in both freshwater and offshore. Recent and long-term studies as well as new discoveries share the podium. Subjects of the papers include innovative artifactual studies; geochemical characterization and provenance studies; geoarchaeological as well as paleoenvironmental and paleoecological research will be presented.

**[14] Native-built Log Cabins in the Southeast**

*Organizers: Gregory A. Waselkov*

Notched log house construction, introduced to North America by northern Europeans in the 17th century, is generally thought to have been adopted by many southeastern Indians around 1800. Yet the precise timing and reasons for Native American acceptance of this architectural transformation remain unclear. Cabin sites are notoriously difficult to study archaeologically, given their typically "light" subsurface footprint. However, excavation of some exceptionally well-preserved cabin sites suggests that Creeks, Cherokees, Catawbas, and Seminoles reinterpreted aspects

of European-style log building methods and styles to suit their own needs, retaining some traditional architectural elements and uses of domestic space while abandoning others.

**[18] Outside the Grid: Thinking Beyond the Basics of Public Outreach (Lightning Round)**

*Organizers: Sarah Nohe*

A fresh perspective on presenting archaeological research and heritage sites to the public. This lightning round of short presentations showcases new, innovative, and sometimes experimental public outreach programming. Presenters share examples of reaching the public in new ways: by using new technologies, incorporating different theoretical perspectives, finding unexpected audiences, or bringing archaeology outreach to out-of-the-box locations. A discussion will follow.

**[21] Tribal Consultation Panel**

*Organizers: Heather Mustonen and Pamela Baughman*

A panel of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers will discuss a variety of topics such as: What is meaningful tribal consultation; Connecting pre-contact archaeological sites to present day tribal nations; Tribal involvement in Cultural Resource Management, Sacred sites and TCPs, and Tribal perspectives on 50 years of the NHPA. The symposium will include opportunity for Q&A with panel participants.

**[22] A Marxist Archaeology: Celebrating the Legacy of Mark Williams from the Oconee Valley to Far Beyond**

*Organizer: Thomas Pluckhahn*

This session brings together former students of Mark Williams to celebrate his legacy to the archaeology and ethnohistory of the Southeast on the occasion of his near-retirement from the University of Georgia. Mark has had a wide ranging career, but is best known for his work in his native Oconee Valley of Georgia. His field schools and classes, true to his often repeated adage "archaeology is fun or it is nothing," have inspired many of us to career paths in the field. In the spirit of Mark, participants in the session think creatively about datasets close to their hearts.

**[23] Current Research in Southeastern Bioarchaeology**

*Organizers: Lynn Funkhouser and William DeVore*

Recent analysis of osteological collections in the Southeast as part of NAGPRA related research has led

to renewed awareness of the necessity of intradisciplinary collaboration. As separate but concomitant investigators, Southeastern bioarchaeologists regularly find themselves pursuing synchronistic research, e.g., recent investigations of prehistoric trauma and migration in the Tennessee and Mississippi River valleys and examinations of outward and long-term effects within a larger regional context. The goal of this symposium is to highlight recent research in Southeastern bioarchaeology, historic and prehistoric, and to help facilitate collaboration on collections intrinsic to ongoing NAGPRA compliance efforts.

**[24] New Research into Guale Life on St. Catherines Island, Georgia**

*Organizers: Elizabeth Reitz, Anna Semon, and Laurie Reitsema*

Excavations on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, yield new data about Guale daily practices and social organization prior to and during the Spanish Mission Period. These excavations have sparked interdisciplinary partnerships among many collaborators. The symposium begins with an overview of the St. Catherines Island project and recent excavations focused on the Late Prehispanic/Early Mission period in and around Pueblo Santa Catalina de Guale. Other papers build upon previous studies of resource use, ancestry and familial relationships, paleopathology, diet, food disposal practices, mortuary practices, settlement patterns, and material culture, advancing our understanding of Guale life during this dynamic period.

**[25] John W. Cottier of Alabama: A life in Archaeology**

*Organizers: Craig Sheldon and Cameron Wesson*

From the 1950s until his death, John W. Cottier (1940-2015) researched and taught central Alabama archaeology. He developed the comprehensive anthropology program at Auburn University where his legendary archaeological field schools motivated a cadre of students to become professional archaeologists. His careful work at the sites of Fusihatchee, Hickory Ground and Ebert Canebrake resulted in one of the largest high quality databases in the Southeast. These presentations are by colleagues and students inspired by John Cottier.

**[26] Solving Problems with Regulatory Archaeology: Some Efficient and Effective Solutions**

*Organizers: Julia Byrd Duggins, Mike Russo, and Jeffrey Shanks*

Agencies have struggled for over fifty years to locate archaeological sites within political and funding limitations, initially meeting legal mandates with walk-

over, judgmental, and sometimes remote surveys. Archaeologists often challenged the efficacy of these kinds of surveys, but despite decades of criticism, these methods of compliance have not substantially changed. We offer histories of how archaeology got to this state, present case studies of cursory survey methodologies, identify work-arounds that agencies developed to overcome the inadequate regulatory approaches to survey, and, short of changing laws and regulations, propose new approaches that may improve the quality of archaeology in the future.

**[31] Growing Lost Crops: Insights into the Eastern Agricultural Complex from Living Plants**

*Organizers: Natalie Mueller, Paul Patton, Elizabeth Horton*

The crops of the Eastern Agricultural Complex sustained societies in the Southeast for millennia. We now have abundant archaeological evidence attesting to where and when these crops were grown, but we know little about how they were grown. The work of growing these plants structured both landscapes and human lives: field and growth experiments can help reconstruct these lost agroecosystems. Gardens are also a potent tool for public engagement because they create opportunities for active learning about ancient societies. As public interest in local foods and alternative farming grows, gardens can showcase the potential of these lost crops and raise.

**[35] Hunter-Gatherer Societies of the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Southeast**

*Organizer: Andrew White*

Societies are groups of people defined by persistent social interaction. While the characteristics of the late Pleistocene and early Holocene hunter-gatherer societies of the Southeast certainly varied, archaeological data generally suggest that these societies were often geographically extensive and structurally complex. Patterns of artifact variability and transport, for example, demonstrate that small-scale elements (e.g., individuals, families, and foraging groups) were situated within much larger social fabrics. This session aims to explore the size, structure, and characteristics of early Southeastern hunter-gatherer societies, asking how patterns of face-to-face interactions at human scales “map up” to and are affected by larger social spheres.

**[39] Archaeology in Action: The Latest in Georgia Archaeology**

*Organizers: Amanda Roberts Thompson and Lillian Green*

The Society for Georgia Archaeology (SGA) actively supports research of Georgia's diverse historic and prehistoric archaeological heritage. This symposium takes the place of the SGA's fall meeting, and brings together a collection of recent archaeological research in Georgia. The papers presented will explore Georgia's dynamic past ranging from the Archaic period to the twentieth century, including current events concerning the future of professional archaeology in Georgia. The session will conclude with a brief SGA meeting.

**[40] Shamans, Priests, Practice, Belief: Archaeological Examinations of Religion and Ritual in the Eastern Woodlands**

*Organizers: Stephen B. Carmody and Casey R. Barrier*

Archaeologists have described systems of ritual and belief, and are now working to understand religious experience through interactions with others, things, and supernaturals. Religious experiences arrived with the earliest New World inhabitants and were transformed through time and place. As practices shifted, so too did the form and function of associated "sacra," including materials and symbols as well as places, substances, and landscapes. Materials provide researchers observable evidence for the study of religion. While the lines between religious and secular worlds are sometimes blurred or nonexistent, participants will engage these problems through specific interactions with the archaeological materials themselves.

**[41] Worlds in Flux: Lived Histories of the Indigenous Southeast**

*Organizers: Brandon Ritchison, Jacob Lulewicz, and Matthew Colvin*

This symposium examines the lived experiences of change and transformation within a single generation. With advances in methodological approaches allowing researchers to attain ever-increasing temporal resolutions, it is apparent that socioeconomic changes in the past occurred far more rapidly than presented in the gradualist narratives of our introductory archaeology classes. Highlighting these advances, we discuss how individuals experienced transformative periods or events in the past within the course of a single 50 year (or less) period, utilizing data with relatively high temporal accuracy (e.g. Bayesian models, ethnohistoric accounts, etc.) to present informed conjectures of lived experience throughout periods of change.

**[42] Exploring the Edges of the Caddo World: The Mississippian World as Viewed from the Caddo Archaeological Area**

*Organizers: Duncan P. McKinnon and Amanda L. Regnier*

The examination of Caddo culture and archaeology within a broader context offers important insights into the relationship and interconnected systems that typify Southeastern groups. A recent emphasis in Caddo research has been an examination of broader themes related to the interaction, influence, and exchange of shared and contextualized socio-political, economic, and ideological systems of the Caddo World and the integrated nature of the Caddo peoples within the broader Southeast. This symposium highlights these broader relational themes to elevate the importance of situating the Caddo World beyond an isolated Western periphery of the Mississippian Southeast.

**[43] The Williams Spring Site (1MA1167): a Late Middle Woodland Settlement on Indian Creek, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama**

*Organizers: Orion Kroulek and Lawrence Alexander*

Archaeological investigations at the Williams Spring Site on Redstone Arsenal in northern Alabama have yielded evidence of human habitation in the late Middle Woodland period. Papers in this symposium discuss details of the research-- radiocarbon dating, artifact typology and seriation, architecture, feature morphology and function, seasonality, subsistence, and human interment-- and summarizes results and conclusions drawn from the multiple lines of evidence. Regional comparisons with contemporaneous cultures and sites will be addressed, particularly parallels with southern Middle Tennessee's Owl Hollow phase material culture.

**[44] Mississippian Archaeology of the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee**

*Organizer: J. Scott Jones*

The Middle Cumberland Region of North-Central Tennessee is well-known for its distinctive expression of the late prehistoric Mississippian Tradition. Once recognized primarily for its characteristic stone-box burials and burial practices, our understanding of the Middle Cumberland Mississippian has evolved to include not only burial practices but also a highly dynamic social and cultural tradition. The Middle Cumberland Mississippian is now viewed as having a rich and complex history of transformations within the region and interactions outside the Middle Cumberland region. The papers collected here reveal much of our current understanding of the Middle Cumberland Mississippian.

**[45] Documenting Early European/Native American Contacts and their Repercussions in the Southeast: a Symposium honoring Marvin T. Smith**

*Organizers: David Hally*

Marvin's contributions to the subject of Early European/Native American contact are wide ranging and have frequently been groundbreaking. By developing chronologically sensitive typologies for European trade goods, by working closely with Charles Hudson and colleagues to refine the routes of 16th-century Spanish expeditions across the Southeast, and by looking at how Native Americans interacted with colonizers, he has expanded our grasp of the demographic and sociopolitical changes that transformed the region's indigenous societies. Symposium participants present new insights that in many cases build on Marvin's accomplishments.

**[46] Ancient Water Worlds: The Role of Dwelling and Traveling in the Southeastern Archaeological Record**

*Organizers: Nathan R. Lawres, Donna L. Ruhl, Margo Schwadron*

The past several decades of archaeology has brought about the realization that past worlds were drastically different than our own. In some areas, these worlds were greatly informed, even driven, by water. Typically, the study of these aqueous landscapes, or water worlds, neglected the importance of water, relegating it to a role of necessity and subsistence. However, in worlds where water is a dominant feature it may take on further significance. In this symposium we explore the idea that dwelling and traveling in water worlds might have had more impact on cultural practices and their archaeological materializations than previously thought.

**[47] Back to Brunswick Town**

*Organizers: Charles Ewen*

In 1952, E. Lawrence Lee initiated investigations at the Colonial Port of Brunswick Town. He was followed in 1958 by Stanley South, who labored there for ten years. The fruits of his labor resulted in the publication of *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology* where students were introduced to the Carolina Artifact and Brunswick Disposal patterns as well mean ceramic dating. Curiously, after Stanley left to pursue archaeology south of the border, archaeology ceased at Brunswick for over 50 years. Recently, East Carolina University and the NC Division of Cultural Resources have partnered to revive research at this iconic site.



**Introducing  
Codifi Caption**



**Photo logs,  
Reimagined**

- photography
- project management
- automated captioning
- photo logs, pages and more

[www.codifi.com](http://www.codifi.com)

Come visit us in the Exhibit Hall



**HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION**



**GEORGIA**  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION**

# ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

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

**Adams Pope, Natalie** (New South Associates, nad-amslope@newsouthassoc.com), **Tracy A. Martin** (New South Associates), and **William G. Green** (Terracon)

[17] *Blacksmithing for Fun and Profit: Archaeological Investigations at 31NH755*

Archaeological investigations at an early 19<sup>th</sup> century historic site along the banks of the Lower Cape Fear River near Wilmington, North Carolina, uncovered evidence of a small blacksmith shop and adjacent domestic occupation. Archaeological features included the footprint of the burned blacksmith shop, approximately 15 by 15 feet in size, along with a dense scatter of charcoal, slag, and scrap iron. Adjacent to this building were structural posts and artifacts that appear to be related to a domestic occupation. This paper describes the site and its possible role at the plantation and in the local market economy.

**Adovasio, J.M.** (Florida Atlantic University, jmadovasio@gmail.com)

[28] *Perishable Artifacts from the Old Vero Site (8IR009), Indian River County, Florida*

Despite depositional conditions inimical to the preservation of plant fiber artifacts, several such objects have been recovered during the ongoing re-excavations of the Old Vero Site (8IR009) in Florida. These include a fragment of charred, three ply, braided cordage with a contiguous underlying date of ca. 9,000 calendar years ago and a specimen of charred, flexible basketry or textile directly dated to a calibrated 7989 ±19. The technology of both specimens is consistent with analogous forms recovered from the celebrated Windover Bog site in Florida. The construction attributes of the Vero specimens are described and the potential significance is addressed.

**Ahler, Steven** (See **Loughlin, Michael**)

**Albee, Elizabeth** (See **Milinsky, Jenna**)

**Alexander, Lawrence** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc., lalexander@alexanderconsultants.net)

[44] *Lithic Analysis of the Williams Springs Assemblage*

Lithic analysis of the Data Recovery at Site 1MA1167, Williams Springs, documented a Middle to Late Archaic, and Middle Woodland to late Middle Woodland components. Over 60 percent of the collection consisted of Lanceolate Expanding Stem, and Lanceolate Spike clusters of projectile points. A biface reduction and production failure sequence with preference for locally available chert was documented.

Blade cores, specialized flake technology, and microtools were also documented. The Bell Hill phase in the Middle Tennessee River Valley is outlined in detail for comparison.

**Allaby, Robin G.** (See **Kistler, Logan**)

**Amundsen, Colin** (University Museum Bergen, Norway, amundsencp@gmail.com) and **Cris B. Santisteban** (Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research)

[18] *Field archaeologists by day, Podcasters by night: What we've learned along the way from podcasting to the public*

At the blog and podcast "Cooking with Archaeologists" we are using digital media and our experience in the entrepreneurial world to reach out to the general public. In this fun and fast paced talk we will present to you our story, what we have learned from this exciting and somewhat demanding venture, and how podcasting can bring the general public new knowledge and a "behind the scenes" peek at the life of an archaeologist.

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

**Anderson, David** (See **Colclasure, Cayla**)

**Anderson, David** (See **Milinsky, Jenna**)

**Anderson, David** (See **Walker, Martin**)

**Anderson, Derek T.** (See **Miller, D. Shane**)

**Ardren, Traci** (University of Miami, tardren@miami.edu)

[28] *Tracking the Matecumbe: Material Culture of the Prehistoric Florida Keys*

The Matecumbe Chiefdom Project was initiated in 2009 to seek material correlates of the ethnohistorically described patron-client relationship between the prehistoric inhabitants of the Florida Keys and the Calusa. Tribute collection from regional polities is a defining characteristic of Calusa complexity but what regional polities? Excavations into the largest preserved midden in the Keys provide a wealth of new primary data to address the nature of prehistoric life in this environmentally unique setting. New dietary, artifact, and environmental data are used to measure the heterogeneity or homogeneity of Keys' settlement in comparison to well established Calusa configurations.

**Ardren, Traci** (See **Mann, Evan**)

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

[25] *Early Yamasee Settlements in Northeastern Florida (1667-1683): Infidels in the Fields of the Lord*

In the late 1660s, Yamasee communities situated near the Georgia-South Carolina border relocated to the mission provinces of Spanish Florida under mounting attacks by Chichimeco/Westo Indian slave raiders. In peninsular Florida, these refugees, who refused Catholicism, settled at abandoned mission locations once occupied by coastal Mocama and Timucua living along the St. Johns River. By 1683, most of these towns were emptied as the Yamasee evacuated Florida and fled north to English Carolina. This paper reviews this initial phase of Yamasee occupation in Florida and synthesize what is currently known about Yamasee archaeology in northeastern Florida.

**Ashley, Keith** (See **Johns, S. Lee**)

**Auerbach, Jeffrey** (University of Georgia, aurb001@gmail.com)

[34] *New Look and the Old South: Statistical Examinations of The Registers of Free Negroes and Mulattos of Virginia*

Virginia's Registers of Free Negroes and Mulattos have used to attempt to answer questions about the role of birth status (Bodenhorn 1999) and the effects of specific events such as the Nat Turner revolt (Auerbach 2014) on health and welfare. This paper seeks to draw on a newly created database to understand both the role of the Turner Revolt on free born blacks as well the role that other factors, including as geography, birth year, and age at emancipation may have had on the health and welfare of slaves and free blacks in antebellum Virginia as measured in living stature.

**Austin, Robert** (See **Hendryx, Greg**)

**Avery, Amber** (See **Powis, Terry**)

**Ayers-Rigsby, Sara** (Florida Public Archaeology Network, sayersrisgby@fau.edu)

[18] *Drones! Exploring the unknown through technology*

The use of drones for archaeological research has been extensively well documented, but drones also have a role to play in public outreach. In this paper we will examine how we can use drones as a public outreach tool to make remote sites 'visitable' to the general public, as well as incorporating drone technology into survey of inaccessible (and alligator-infested) sites.

**Babson, David** (dbabson56@gmail.com)

[30] *Always Ask a Question, David! Remembering Dr. Joan Gero*

I entered the MA Program at USC in 1984 after six years as a CRM tech. I "did" archaeology for one simple reason--I got paid to do it. My plan was to still "do" archaeology, but get paid more. Then, Joan Gero insisted that we ask questions of our information, to avoid misuse of the archaeological record. Now, that's what I do--I ask questions of farmsteads, airplane hangars, maple syrup boiling sites and, lately, dry docks on the Erie Canal. I'm still a tech but, I'll account that I am now an archaeologist. Thank you, Joan.

**Baires, Sarah** (Eastern Connecticut State University, bair-ess@easternct.edu) and **Melissa Baltus** (University of Toledo)

[41] *Earth Moving, Pottery Caching, and Extra-Domestic Architecture at Cahokia's CABB Tract*

Human engagement with the world includes forging and maintaining relationships with social agents, visible and invisible, which are simultaneously religious, social, and political. Using data from recent excavations at Cahokia, we examine how past persons engaged with the supernatural through the construction of an urban environment. We explore the 'doings' (after Fowles 2013) of building and shaping the landscape through borrowing earth and creation of low spaces, caching pottery vessels, and construction and use of extra-domestic architecture. Focusing on a non-mound landscape, we examine the intersection of the supernatural and daily life through the movement of earth.

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

**Balco, William** (University of North Georgia, william.balco@ung.edu)

[15] *Spanning Past and Present: Archaeological Testing of the Yahoola High Trestle in Dahlonga, Georgia*

Archaeological testing at the Yahoola High Trestle in Dahlonga Georgia has explored the construction, use, and abandonment of the structure. The trestle was an important component of America's first gold rush, supplying high-pressure water to hydraulic mining operations in Dahlonga, Georgia. This paper presents the results of archival research and excavations conducted in 2015 and 2016, demonstrating that the structure was likely not as substantial as it was originally intended and was likely disassembled by scavengers after it became obsolete. Furthermore, this paper discusses the significance of gold rush era sites as important components of Americas industrial heritage.

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

**Baluha, David** (See **La Rosa, Cristian**)

**Barber, Sarah** (See **Campbell, Elizabeth Chance**)

**Barbour, Terry** (University of Florida, [terry.e.barbour@ufl.edu](mailto:terry.e.barbour@ufl.edu))

[3] *A Long String of History: Shell Beads in the Mississippian Southeast*

Shell beads have been manufactured and used throughout the Southeast over the course of eight millennia. Despite significant discontinuities in the history of shell beads, threads of continuity or similarity are found in many mortuary contexts, where beads are often included in the graves of children and women. An historical perspective on Mississippian shell beads reveals recurring significance and meaning to grave inclusions that belies its discontinuity with earlier contexts, such as those of the Archaic period documented by Cheryl Claassen. Historical trajectories of shell beads may further evince deeper meanings within Mississippian populations.

**Barbour, Terry** (See **Sassaman, Kenneth**)

**Barnes, Jodi** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey, University of Arkansas, [jabarnes@uark.edu](mailto:jabarnes@uark.edu))

[30] *Public Archaeology as Feminist Archaeology: Remembering Dr. Joan M. Gero*

When one thinks about public archeology, Dr. Joan Gero and feminist archaeology do not automatically come to mind. But Gero's commitment to engendering archaeology, doing science as a feminist, and fostering an archaeology where the past is studied in native languages with native imaginations profoundly shaped the practice of public archaeology. In this paper, I explore multivocality, collaborative forms of knowledge production, and the necessity of making interpretations more meaningful as linkages between feminist and public archaeologies, while discussing Gero's influence on my work as a public archaeologist in Arkansas.

**Barrier, Casey R.** (Bryn Mawr College, [cbarrier@brynmawr.edu](mailto:cbarrier@brynmawr.edu))

[41] *Potent Plants, Powerful Animals, and Sacred Space: An Opportunity to Consider Religious Experience through Excavated Deposits at an Early Mississippian Mound-Town*

Excavations at an early Mississippian mound-town in the American Bottom have produced items that together provide a rare look into material components of religious practice. While the symbolism of items and their associations are considered, this paper examines their occurrence together, with other items, and within contexts that provide a glimpse at specific ritual experiences. This includes the preparation of hallucinogens like tobacco in special architectural spaces, and the consumption of potent plants and the reference to revered animals during public feasting events. The timing and spatiality of these activities during

an era of significant regional transformations are also considered.

**Barrier, Casey R.** (See **Horsley, Timothy J.**)

**Barrier, Casey R.** (See **Sherwood, Sarah**)

**Baugh, Timothy G.** (See **Griffin, Matthew**)

**Baughman, Pamela** (Georgia Department of Transportation, [pbaughman@dot.ga.gov](mailto:pbaughman@dot.ga.gov))

[4] *Overview of GDOT Archaeology and its contribution to Georgia Archaeology*

From the days of the partnership between the State Highway Department and the Georgia Historical Commission, transportation projects have intersected with archaeological sites. This overview of how the now Georgia Department of Transportation has managed compliance with cultural resource laws and exercised its state agency responsibilities for stewardship of archaeological properties will examine the development of survey and testing methodologies, the application of new technologies, management decisions, tribal consultation strategies, research themes, public outreach initiatives, and the curation guidelines. These efforts will be contextualized within the progress of Georgia archaeology as a whole, so that GDOT's contribution can be analyzed.

**Baughman, Pamela** (See **Carter, Andrew**)

**Baughman, Pamela** (See **Jones, Joel**)

**Baumann, Timothy** (University of Tennessee, [tbaumann@utk.edu](mailto:tbaumann@utk.edu)) and **Charles Faulkner** (University of Tennessee)

[15] *Knoxville Unearthed: Archaeology in the Heart of the Valley*

In 2016, the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, is celebrating its 225th anniversary since its founding in 1791. Knoxville's heritage is filled with well-known people and events, but very little is known about the lives and contributions that everyday people have made towards its growth and prosperity. This is particularly true of the working class, women, and minorities. Historical archaeology research in and around Knoxville has been used to unearth these hidden stories from the artifacts and building foundations that they left behind.

**Beaman, Thomas** (Wake Technical Community College, [tbeamanjr@aol.com](mailto:tbeamanjr@aol.com))

[47] *Mos' people come here on a picnic, I come on a pick 'n shovel": A Brief Chronicle and Present State of the Archaeology and Artifacts of Colonial Brunswick Town*

Despite final abandonment in the early 19th century, the colonial port and town of Brunswick was never really "lost." Civil War soldiers, historian James Sprunt, and the Colonial Dames of America all documented the material presence of the town in varied ways from the mid-19th to early 20th centuries. However, it was historian Lawrence Lee who began the first archaeological investigations in 1958 that pioneer archaeologist Stanley South continued until 1968. Only limited studies tailored to specific tasks have been conducted since. This presentation reviews the history of ground disturbing activities and present state of the artifact collections.

**Beasley, Virgil** (University of Alabama, vrbeasle@ua.edu)

[6] *Archaeological Endeavors at Old Cahawba Archaeological Park, Alabama, 2016*

In 2016, the Office of Archaeological Research at the University of Alabama conducted archaeological endeavors at Old Cahawba Archaeological Park, the site of the first capital of Alabama. In the course of this project, we used ground penetrating radar aimed at: locating unmarked graves at the three town cemeteries; locating remains of the original Alabama Statehouse; conducted Public Archaeology Days excavating a portion of the located Statehouse; locating the arc of the Native American moat, attempting to locate the Native American mound; and, survey to locate aboveground features. This presentation will be an overview of the project's goals and results.

**Beasley, Virgil** (See **(Trip) Smith III, McCallie**)

**Beaudoin, Ella** (See **Gossiaux, Margaret**)

**Beck, Robin A.** (See **Moore, David G.**)

**Bement, Lee** (See **Younger-Mertz, Stewart**)

**Bennett, Lianne** (See **Bennett, Sarah**)

**Bennett, Sarah** (New Smyrna Museum of History, sarah.bennett.archaeo@gmail.com) and **Lianne Bennett** (Deland High School)

[39] *Collaborative Curriculum: An Archaeologist and an Educator Develop Project Archaeology: Investigating a Light Station*

In 2015, the Florida Department of State awarded the Florida Public Archaeology Network a community education small-matching grant. The result: Project Archaeology's 16th Investigating Shelter curriculum, which examines the St. Augustine Light Station. As the curriculum developers, we employed Project Archaeology's backward design template to use authentic archaeological data, descendant accounts, historical documents, and geographical information to enable 3rd-5th graders to investigate the shelter.

Through readings, interactive pages, authentic assessments, and hands-on activities, students grasp a series of Enduring Understandings. From researching, writing, and editing, we offer highlights, innovations, successes, and challenges experienced throughout the curriculum development process.

**Berger, Stephanie** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, mestan@live.unc.edu) and **Dale Hutchinson** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill)

[23] *Trauma Patterns at the Forbush Creek site in Piedmont North Carolina*

A recent re-analysis of the Forbush Creek skeletal assemblage provides new insight into the lived experiences of individuals from the Early Woodland-Late Woodland Uwharrie phase period (AD 700-1200) in the western Piedmont. Characterized by ossuaries containing the disarticulated, bundled remains of multiple individuals, the earlier Woodland burials exhibit elevated rates of cranial and post-cranial skeletal trauma, most commonly healed long bone fractures, compared to Late Woodland individual pit internments. The contrast in trauma patterns and rates between these assemblages provides evidence of changing cultural practices, environmental exposures, and group interaction during the Early-Late Woodland transition in the Piedmont region.

**Bergstrom, Kersten** (See **Selden, Robert**)

**Bermudez, Katherine** (See **Ruhl, Donna**)

**Betz, Barbara J.** (See **Larsen, Clark S.**)

**Betz, Barbara J.** (See **Semon, Anna**)

**Betz, Barbara J.** (See **Triozzi, Nicholas**)

**Bezemek, Eric** (National Park Service, eric\_bezemek@nps.gov)

[8] *Shoreline Erosion and the Lost Colony of Roanoke*

In June of 2016, the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) conducted excavations at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site to investigate areas of the park that were eroding into the Roanoke Sound. SEAC archeologists partnered with Dr. Eric Klingelhofer and Eric Deetz of the First Colony Foundation for the undertaking. Dr. Klingelhofer and Deetz had previously identified areas where Elizabethan period artifacts had eroded from the bluff. A series of 2x1 meter excavation units were placed at the locations they suggested and artifacts related to the Lost Colony and an early 17th century farmstead were recovered.



**Birch, Jennifer** (University of Georgia, jabirch@uga.edu) and **Ronald F. Williamson** (ASI Archeological and Cultural Heritage Services)

[2] *Initial Northern Iroquoian Coalescence: Who Pushed the Process?*

Northern Iroquoian societies experienced two phases of community coalescence. This paper addresses the first which, in the thirteenth century, brought formerly disparate populations into larger agglomerations. While these small but growing farming communities underwent changes similar to that of the Neolithic transition elsewhere, we believe that male taskscapes seem to have differed little over the period in question and that women may have been the primary drivers of change. These developments necessitated more complex social and power relations both within and between communities, leading to what has traditionally been recognized as the Iroquoian cultural pattern.

**Birch, Jennifer** (See **Carter, Jaimie**)

**Birch, Jennifer** (See **Luthman, Sarah**)

**Birch, Jennifer** (See **Swisher, Kimberly L.**)

**Birch, Jennifer** (See **Thompson, Victor D.**)

**Bissett, Thaddeus** (Northern Kentucky University, bissett1@nku.edu), **Stephen Carmody** (University of the South) and **Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University)

[3] *Changing channels: Considering the effects of river channel migration on shell-bearing site histories*

Two discrete shell-bearing deposits at 40DV307 date to approximately 3500 and 1800 BP, and are separated by a thick shell-free midden dated between 2900 and 2000 BP. Particle-size analysis indicates shell deposition occurred while the Cumberland River was comparatively close to the site, but the shell-free midden accumulated when the channel had moved further to the west. Substantial transformations in cultural practices are undoubtedly represented at deeply-stratified sites with centuries-long occupational histories. As we interpret these histories, however, we must also consider the influence of long-term natural processes on the ways people utilize specific locations over long periods of time.

**Blaber, Thomas** (See **Triozi, Nicholas**)

**Blaine, Jay C.** (See **Griffin, Matthew**)

**Blair, Elliot H.** (University of Alabama, ehblair@ua.edu)

[24] *Situating Fallen Tree in the Mission Santa Catalina de Gualde Landscape*

The Fallen Tree site (9Li8) located on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, is one neighborhood located within the broader community of Mission Santa Catalina de Gualde. In this paper I situate Fallen Tree within this landscape, drawing on shallow geophysical surveys, ceramic analysis, and more limited architectural data. Using these data I discuss the temporal and social positioning of Fallen Tree in relation to four other residential neighborhoods at Mission Santa Catalina, contextualizing this analysis in terms of the complicated patterns of population relocation and aggregation within the 17th century Spanish missions of La Florida.

**Blair, Elliot** (See **Templin, Robert**)

**Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne** (Consultant, jblakneybailey@yahoo.com)

[14] *King Payne's Log Cabin: Historical and Archaeological Accounts of a Seminole Settlement*

In the 18th and 19th centuries, Creek Indians from Alabama and Georgia migrated to north-central Florida, where they became known as Seminoles. They soon interacted with European and American inhabitants with whom they exchanged materials and ideas. One historically documented settlement was Paynes Town (1790-1812). A consistent characteristic in historical records was that its chief, "King Payne," lived in a log cabin. This kind of home would have diverged dramatically from the earlier Creek households. Fieldwork (2003-2004) conducted at Paynes Town revealed data on how King Payne and other occupants may or may not have adopted new domestic architecture.

**Blankenship, Sarah A.** (University of Tennessee, sblanken@utk.edu), **Rob Bonney**, **Hamilton H. Bryant** (University of Mississippi), and **Allison M. Smith** (University of Mississippi)

[25] *Eastbound and Down: Moundville III Immigrants and the Ebert-Canebreak Site (1Mc25), Macon County, Alabama*

From 1997-2014 John W. Cottier and Auburn University led intensive field investigations at Ebert-Canebreak, situated at the confluence of the Tallapoosa River and Calebee Creek in Macon County, Alabama. Previous research established that Ebert-Canebreak was occupied intermittently from the Archaic to Mississippian periods; the latter occupation evidenced, in part, by burned wattle-and-daub structures enclosed by a ditch feature. Here we present the results of ongoing analyses of ceramics recovered during structure excavations at Ebert-Canebreak, which indicate that the Mississippian occupation is the result of the migration of Moundville III groups from the Black Warrior River Valley during the 15th century.

**Blanton, Dennis B.** (James Madison University, blantodb@jmu.edu), **Daniel M. Sumner** (James Madison University), **Chester Walker** (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates, LLC) and **M. Jared Wood** (Georgia Southern University)

[20] *Astronomical Observation and Application of a Stand-*

ardized Measure in the Layout of a Mississippian Mound Center: New Evidence from Southwestern Georgia

We marshal evidence of a cultural landscaping process at Heritage Mounds (9DU2) in Dougherty County, Georgia that was based on celestial observation and application of a standardized unit of measure. We also argue the site was a "vacant ceremonial center" that served a pioneering population taking up residence in the area during the 13th century. Heritage Mounds was a vastly under-documented Mississippian mound center prior to our investigations beginning in 2014. Results of archaeological testing, mapping, and extensive geophysical survey now combine to reveal the timing, planning logic, and function of this important Middle Mississippian locus in the Chickasawhatchee basin.

**Blanton, Dennis** (See **Boyer III, Willet A.**)

**Boatwright, April** (University of West Georgia, aprilboatwright@gmail.com)

[40] *Georgia's Lost and Found: The Public History of Lewis Larson's Contributions to Georgia Archaeology*

Lewis H. Larson, Jr. (1927-2012) was Georgia's First State Archaeologist and a prominent Southeastern archaeologist. Larson is best known for his fieldwork at the Etowah Mounds in Northwest Georgia and along the Southeastern coast. This paper presents the details of a public history project honoring Dr. Larson's life-long commitment to Georgia archaeology, and his enduring contribution to the excavation and research of the Etowah Indian Mound Historic Site (9BR1). The goals of this project are to digitize records from Larson's time spent as Georgia's state archaeologist, and to develop a public exhibit highlighting his contributions.

**Bolnik, Deborah A.** (See **Springs, Lauren**)

**Bolte, Christina L.** (University of West Florida, clbolt-e82@gmail.com), **Marsha Welch** (Tennessee Department of Transportation), **Lauren Woelkers** (East Tennessee State University), **Lucinda Langston Dockstader** (Bureau of Land Management), and **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

[39] *The ESTU Valleybrook Archaeological Education and Curation Center: Applied Archaeology Education, Public Outreach, and Confronting the National Curation Crisis*

Since 2013, the ESTU Valleybrook Archaeological Education and Curation Center has provided students with practical experience through field work, lab analysis, and research opportunities. The facility has also hosted middle and grammar school students (including Native American students) and other community members interested in understanding the history of their region and how archaeologists endeavor to preserve cultural heritage. This poster discusses contributions the facility has made to Tennessee archaeology and future directions that will not only enhance applied archaeology education but also assist the state and surrounding regions with confronting the national curation

crisis.

**Bomba, James** (See **Nolen, Stephanie**)

**Bomba, James** (See **Teague-Tucker, Megan**)

**Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa** (See **Powis, Terry**)

**Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa** (See **Branch-Raymer, Leslie**)

**Bonney, Rob** (See **Blankenship, Sarah**)

**Botwick, Brad** (See **Joseph, J.W.**)

**Boucher, Anthony** (University of Florida, aboucher@ufl.edu)

[36] *The Mound beyond the Mound: Reconfiguring a Seventh-Century Civic-Ceremonial Center on the North Gulf Coast of Florida*

After several generations of occupation, Shell Mound (8LV42) on Florida's northern Gulf coast was constructed into its final arcuate form using extant oyster midden. Simultaneously, at roughly AD 600, a small mortuary mound was constructed 250 meters landward to the northeast. Recent testing of remnants of the latter mound shows that it too was constructed from extant midden. Survey of the peninsula connecting the two locations showed the area to be devoid of contemporaneous material and shell. Regionally, reconfiguration signals changing ideological relationships between the living and the dead that accompanied Weeden Island practices of the subsequent two centuries.

**Boucher, Anthony** (See **Sassaman, Kenneth**)

**Boudreaux, Tony** (University of Mississippi, tboud@olemiss.edu), **Emily Clark** (University of Mississippi), **Jay Johnson** (University of Mississippi), **Brad Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation), **John O'Hear** (University of Mississippi), **Allie Smith** (University of Mississippi)

[38] *Investigations at 22Ok778, An Early Contact Period Site in Northeast Mississippi*

This paper reports on recent investigations at 22Ok778, a site located in the Black Prairie of northeast Mississippi. The presence of late prehistoric pottery types and iron artifacts consistent with use during the sixteenth-century suggests that 22Ok778 will be important in understanding the Contact period in the Black Prairie where it is known from ethnohistoric accounts that several native groups—including the ancestors of the Chickasaw—were living when the De Soto entrada wintered there. Preliminary results from remote sensing, shovel testing, systematic metal detecting, test excavations, and block excavations are presented.

**Bow, Sierra** (University of Tennessee, swentwo1@vols.utk.edu)

[41] *The Painted Past: Understanding the Manifestation of Mississippian Religion through Paint*

Material manifestations of religious practices include a variety of items, which are often enveloped in how Mississippian cultures viewed the cosmos. Paint, or color, becomes prevalent during this period, used to decorate and even sanctify a variety of media including earthen mounds, structures, caves, rockshelters, ceramics, and even the body. Here, two non-destructive analytical techniques are used to examine the chemical and mineralogical constituents of paint recipes from the Cumberland Plateau and East Tennessee regions. These data are used to draw meaningful conclusions concerning the role paint played in how Mississippian ideology was materially expressed.

**Bowne, Eric** (University of Central Arkansas, ebowne@uca.edu)

[7] *The Secretary and the Devil's Clerk: Christian Priber, James Adair, and Southeastern Indian Ethnohistory*

James Adair's *The History of the American Indians* is widely considered to be among the most important sources of eighteenth-century ethnographic information concerning Southeastern Indians. Intriguingly, the nature of the work is unlike that of others from the period, exhibiting a systematic approach and a culturally relativistic point of view that, according to Charles Hudson, makes Adair sound at times "almost like a modern anthropologist." What accounts for this uniqueness? I speculate that Christian Priber, a German intellectual who lived among the Cherokees and corresponded regularly with Adair, may have deeply influenced the Englishman's work, perhaps even inspiring it.

**Boyer III, Willet A.** (Central Florida Archaeological Research, Inc., landoftherivers@hotmail.com) **Dennis Blanton** (James Madison University), **Gary Ellis** (Gulf Archaeological Research, Inc.), **Rochelle Marrinan** (Florida State University), **Jeffrey M. Mitchem** (University of Arkansas) and **John E. Worth** (University of West Florida)

[38] *De Soto Didn't Sleep Here: Real Archaeology at the "White Ranch Site", 8MR3538, Marion County, Florida*

Independent archaeological testing of the so-called "White Ranch Site" (8MR3538) in Marion County, Florida conclusively demonstrates that no late precontact, early contact, or mission-era Native American or Spanish occupation ever occurred there, contrary to announcements made in 2012 in the popular press. Those original claims held that the site represented the early contact town of Potano named in accounts of the de Soto entrada of 1539, and the site of the 1608 mission of San Buenaventura de Potano. However, issues with the purported evidence from 8MR3538, and discoveries at the Richardson/UF Village site, 8AL100, called these claims into question, prompting independent testing of 8MR3538 in summer and fall 2015. Working from documents and claims made about the site filed with the Florida Master Site File and other digital archives, the latest investigation was performed throughout the areas noted in the

FMSF reports and nearby. The results show conclusively that no late precontact, early contact, or mission-era Native American or Spanish occupation ever existed at 8MR3538, and that claims of such an occupation at the so-called "White Ranch Site" should be regarded as having been actively disproven.

**Bradbury, Andrew** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., a-bradbury001@gmail.com), **Phillip Carr** (University of South Alabama), and **Sarah Price** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting)

[29] *Experimental Knapping of Small Secondary Gravel Cherts*

We report on the results of experimental knapping of small chert cobbles. A series of core and biface experiments were designed to allow investigation of reduction type/stage. Traditional analytical methods showed mixed results. Common attributes for assigning flakes to reduction stages are of questionable value due to qualities of small gravel cherts: initial size, proportion of cortex, and approach to reduction. Analysis of the experimental dataset using aggregate methods shows promise as a more reliable method for evaluating chipped stone tool production from this material type. The method is demonstrated with application to site 22LI504, an Archaic mound site.

**Bradley, Matthew T.** (Independent, matbradl@gmail.com) and **Lucinda Langston Dockstader** (Bureau of Land Management)

[27] *Bedrock Mortars at the Water's Edge*

A twelve week survey of the southern extreme of the Big South Fork NRRRA documented nine sites associated with Bedrock Features (BRFs, i.e., mortars, metates, and/or cupules). Of these, five are independent BRF sites on or in the Clear Fork, two are rock shelters with associated cascades, and two are dry shelters. The distribution and internal arrangement of the nine sites suggest the importance of the area for acorn gathering and acorn meat processing and lend support to the interpretation of one of the dry shelters as a women's retreat.

**Bragg, Rachel** (Brockington and Associates, rachelbragg@brockington.org)

[18] *Pencils, not Shovels*

The adoption of Common Core Standards provides an opportunity to teach archaeology in the classroom. The standards have increased the focus on primary documents, critical thinking, and student research. This makes archaeology the perfect vehicle for teaching science, math, and social studies. Decreased field trip budgets make it imperative that educators bring the excitement and curiosity of firsthand experience into the classroom. This can be accomplished with well-crafted, subject-specific, lesson plans.

**Branch-Raymer, Leslie** (Paleobot Consulting, lraymer.archaeobot@gmail.com) and **Mary Theresa Bonhage-Freund** (Internet Associates)

[17] *Early Archaic to Late Woodland Period Resource Utilization, Local Ecology, and Settlement/Subsistence Patterns: A View from the Paleoethnobotanical Study, Riverlights Development Tract, New Hanover County, North Carolina*

Paleoethnobotanical analysis of Early Archaic through Late Woodland components from five sites, Riverlights Development tract, Cape Fear River, New Hanover County, North Carolina focused on carbonized wood, resin, bark, monocot stems, pinecone scales/needles, nutshell, and 408 seeds from 108 flotation samples. The macrofloral assemblage provides insight into types and intensity of settlement/subsistence activities, resource utilization, and local ecology. Prehistoric subsistence focused upon low intensity collection for immediate consumption. Macrofloral remains argue against gardening at the sites and concentrated harvest and processing of plant foods. This pattern spans the entire occupational history of the study sites.

**Branch-Raymer, Leslie** (See Powis, Terry)

**Branch-Raymer, Leslie** (See Smith, Stefanie)

**Brannan, Stefan** (University of Georgia, sbrannan@uga.edu)

[40] *Reconstructing Settlement Histories through Ceramic Analysis: Refining the Ceramic Chronology for Singer-Moye*

In this paper, I explore the ceramic assemblage from the community centered upon Singer-Moye, a large (30+ ha) mound center located in the lower Chattahoochee River valley. My analysis employs decorative and formal attributes to refine the local ceramic chronology, connect ceramics to radiocarbon dates, and generate a revised occupational history. This includes initial occupation, the construction and use of mounds and plazas, and episodes of population aggregation and dispersal. When situated within the regional settlement history, a narrative emerges which illustrates how the Singer-Moye community contributed to and was influenced by larger processes of socio-political change.

**Brannan, Stefan** (See Carter, Jaimie)

**Brannan, Stefan** (See Luthman, Sarah)

**Brannan, Stefan** (See Swisher, Kimberly L.)

**Braun, David** (See Campbell, Ross)

**Braun, David** (See Gossiaux, Margaret)

**Braun, David** (See Deryck, Sean)

**Braun, David** (See Miller, Catherine)

**Brennan, Brooke** (See Colclasure, Cayla)

**Bridgman Sweeney, Kara** (Georgia Southern University, kara.b.sweeney@gmail.com)

[35] *Crossing Boundaries in Early Archaic Research*

Objects of material culture can share social information, referencing other people-groups and even distant places. Ongoing analyses of large assemblages of side-notched hafted tools across multiple scales may assist in the modeling of social boundaries and intergroup interactions throughout the lower Southeast. Mindful that ambiguity plays an important (if implicit) role in considerations of Early Archaic and other ancient hunter-gatherer groupings, I examine the sources of information through which inferences about Early Holocene group dynamics historically have been drawn, discussing some recent uses of spatial and social network analyses in the construction of that past.

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

[5] *Communities of Practice of the Hominy Foodway During Early Moundville*

Researchers generally agree that the origins of the ritual ceremonial center of Moundville, located in west-central Alabama, was shaped by non-local peoples moving into the area. However, the power dynamics and degree of social integration between these new peoples and those endemic to the area is still highly debated. Using data generated from a stylistic analysis of Mississippian standard jars dating to the Moundville I phase (AD 1120-1250), I suggest this relationship was both inclusive and fluid, and ultimately resulted in the genesis of a new identity that was fundamental to the construction and development of the resulting center.

**Brooks, Robert** (See Younger-Mertz, Stewart)

**Brown, Ian** (University of Alabama, ibrown@ua.edu)

[1] *An Examination of Marvin T. Smith's Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast and Coosa*

Marvin T. Smith has had a long career in Southeastern U.S. archaeology and ethnohistory. In addition to numerous articles that were generated over more than four decades of research, he also published two important books dealing with the early historic period that were published by the University Press of Florida: *Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast: Depopulation during the Early Historic Period* (1987) and *Coosa: The Rise and Fall of a Southeastern Mississippian Chiefdom* (2000). My paper highlights the impact that these volumes have had on our understanding of this very dynamic period.

**Brown, James A.** (See **Kelly, John E.**)

**Bryant, Hamilton H.** (See **Blankenship, Sarah**)

**Bubp, Rebecca** (University of North Carolina at Charlotte, [rlbubp@gmail.com](mailto:rlbubp@gmail.com)) and **Alan May** (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)

[20] *Holly Bend: The Old Kitchen and Dependence*

Holly Bend was considered the largest plantation in Mecklenburg County owned by Robin (Robert) Davidson. The main house was built in the late 1700s and completed by 1801. Robin Davidson was the largest planter in the area with 2,803 acres as well as slaveholder at the time, 109 slaves total. The plantation has been researched since 2011. In the summer of 2016, research continued with new areas excavated producing new finds to the archaeological record in the area of the "Old Kitchen".

**Buchner, C. Andrew** (See **Peacock, Evan**)

**Burchfield, Chandler** (See **Reamer, Justin**)

**Burke, Adam** (Texas A&M University, [adam-burke@tamu.edu](mailto:adam-burke@tamu.edu))

[13] *Moving Towards Discrete Provenance: Preliminary Results of Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) on Coastal Plains Cherts from Florida*

Nineteen discrete chert quarry clusters are recognized in Florida based on microscopic attributes, and past attempts to differentiate sources geochemically have yielded mixed results. This paper presents the results of a pilot study using Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) to characterize Florida cherts. Particular attention was paid to creating comprehensive methodological approaches to geologic sample collection, NAA sample preparation, and statistical analyses. To ensure the collection of geochemically representative samples, new geologic sampling protocols are proposed for chert quarry sites on the Southeastern Coastal Plain. Preliminary results indicate that NAA may yield new insight into Florida chert provenance studies.

**Butler, Brian** (Southern Illinois University, [bbutler@siu.edu](mailto:bbutler@siu.edu))

[27] *Revisiting Yearwood and the Middle Woodland Systematics of Southern Middle Tennessee*

Since its excavation in 1975 the Yearwood site has remained a very unusual example of a Middle Woodland ceremonial site in the Southeast, without mounds but showing extensive Hopewellian connections. The dating of the Middle Woodland occupation, however, was always troubling, and newer data have required a re-evaluation of the age and composition of what was originally viewed as a single occupation. It now appears that there are two separate Middle Woodland components at Yearwood and it is the later one

with the Hopewellian connections. This conclusion leaves the long established Neel phase in question as a viable phase construct.

**Butler, Scott** (See **Whiteacre, Stacey**)

**Byers, Steven** (Retired Adjunct, University of New Mexico, [stevebyers2000@yahoo.com](mailto:stevebyers2000@yahoo.com))

[23] *Paleodemography of the Woodland Period of Louisiana*

The methods of paleodemography were applied to the burials from four Woodland Period sites in Louisiana. Sex and age were estimated using the methods in Buikstra and Ubelaker's Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains, as well as transition analysis for adults. The age-at-death distribution was analyzed for biases, and appropriate modifications to sex and age frequencies were made. Both life tables and Siler Survival functions were calculated on the total sample, as well as within each sex, and within early and later sites. It is hoped that this paper will spur renewed interest in paleodemography.

**Byrd, Stephanie** (East Carolina University, [steph.m.byrd@gmail.com](mailto:steph.m.byrd@gmail.com))

[47] *The Curious Case of Construction: A Wharf of Port Brunswick*

Wharves in colonial towns typically had a fixed construction method. However, this fixed methodology is not the case at William Dry's Wharf. During the excavation done by East Carolina University Field School, this structure showed a mix of locking joints in the timbers. The locking methods became more complex the deeper into the water the wharf was placed. An analysis of this construction is being completed to narrow the reasons behind the changes. This analysis will aid in future comparisons with other mixed construction wharves.

**Cain, Roger** (See **King, Megan**)

**Cain, Shawna** (See **King, Megan**)

**Cajigas, Rachel** (University of Arizona, [cajigas@email.arizona.edu](mailto:cajigas@email.arizona.edu)), **Matthew Sanger** (Binghamton University), and **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[9] *Cross-Mended Ceramic Sherds as a Proxy for Depositional Processes at Two Late Archaic Shell Rings in Coastal Georgia*

Characterizing the temporal nature of sediments lends insight into the construction of monuments and midden accumulation. Identifying discrete deposits at Late Archaic Shell Rings can be challenging due to the seemingly homogenous nature of shell deposits. Data from cross-mended artifacts can help identify surfaces and address if deposits are contemporaneous. We present cross-mend results from

the St. Catherines Shell Ring and the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex. In both cases, we observed vertical distance between cross-mends suggesting that detailed spatial control of artifacts and cross-mend analysis can be used to understand the nature of anthropogenic deposition.

**Campbell, Elizabeth Chance** (University of Central Florida, bethchance@knights.ucf.edu) and **Sarah Barber** (University of Central Florida)

[39] *Against the Flow: A Post-Bellum Watermill in Central Florida*

Small community watermills in Central Florida have gone virtually undocumented archaeologically and little is known about them except for written historical accounts. A GIS predictive model was developed to locate the previously undocumented Partin watermill built in early post-bellum Seminole County, Florida. The model successfully predicted the mill's location and can be used to locate other mill sites. Subsequent excavations at the mill determined the millwright's technological knowledge in designing, building, and using the mill. Excavations revealed the size of the mill, its industrial capacity, and the construction methods employed.

**Campbell, Jan** (See **Clark, Ryan**)

**Campbell, Miranda** (See **Milinsky, Jenna**)

**Campbell, Ross** (University of Georgia, rmc82565@uga.edu), **Russell Cutts** (University of Georgia), **David Braun** (George Washington University), and **J.W.K. Harris** (Rutgers University)

[39] *Statistical Evidence For a New Method of Identifying Anthropogenic Fire in the Archaeological Record*

Clarifying evidence for anthropogenic fire in the archaeological record has been subject to contention and vagueness. This uncertainty centers not on evidence for fire, rather what constitutes it being human-controlled. New research pursuing this question suggests that a peculiar angular fragment, termed thermal curved-fractures (TCF), are the byproduct of knapped materials (flakes, cores, bifaces) exposed at length to high heat. We present here results of experiments expanding our TCF database designed to test hypotheses A) are TCFs significantly, statistically, distinct from unfired debitage and B) are there potential TCFs residing in archaeological collections from sites purported to have evidence of (early) hominin-controlled fire? These results strongly indicate support for both hypotheses.

**Cannarozzi, Nicole** (See **Sanger, Matthew**)

**Cannon, Cayla** (East Tennessee State University, zcmc46@etsu.edu)

[39] *Geophysical Survey of the Carter Mansion Site (40CR5) in Carter County, Tennessee*

The Carter Mansion (40CR5) is a well-known state historic site situated on the edge of the Watauga River in Elizabethton, Tennessee. An ongoing geophysical survey of the property is being conducted to map and better understand the historic and prehistoric components of the site using ground penetrating radar (GPR), magnetometry, and electromagnetic induction (EMI). Several features have been identified in the GPR data, including a potential prehistoric house floor and the remains of the Carter family's barn. Ground-truth excavations will begin this fall, targeting prehistoric features that can increase our knowledge of the Native American people that occupied the site.

**Carlson, Justin** (See **Maggard, Greg**)

**Carmody, Stephen B.** (Sewanee: University of the South, sbcarmody@sewanee.edu), **Ryan Hunt** (Rhodes College), **Jon Russ** (Rhodes College), and **Jera R. Davis** (University of Alabama)

[41] *Smoke Signals: Identifying and Interpreting Ritual Tobacco Use in Prehistory*

Smoking pipes are one of the most recognizable artifacts recovered from archaeological contexts in eastern North America. They provide direct evidence for the use of tobacco, considered to have been the premier sacred substance used in religious ceremonies in prehistory. Here we present the results of our recent GC/MS analysis of archaeologically recovered pipe residues to address questions regarding tobacco use, the role of hallucinogenic plants in ritual and religious ceremonies, and the role that tobacco played in the evolution of more complex social and religious organization.

**Carmody, Stephen** (See **Bissett, Thaddeus**)

**Carmody, Stephen** (See **Hollenbach, Kandace**)

**Carmody, Stephen** (See **Horton, Elizabeth T.**)

**Carmody, Stephen** (See **Patchen, Anna**)

**Carmody, Stephen** (See **Sherwood, Sarah**)

**Carmody, Stephen** (See **Weitzel, Elic M.**)

**Carr, Phillip** (See **Bradbury, Andrew**)

**Carr, Robert S.** (See **Mann, Eva**)

**Casserly, Anna Marie** (See **Stevens, Karen**)

**Carter, Andrew** (University of West Georgia, andyc.carter@gmail.com), **Ashley M. Smallwood** (University of West Georgia), **Pamela Baughman** (Georgia Department of Transportation), **Jennifer Teeter** (Georgia Institute of Technology), and **Thomas A. Jennings** (University of West Georgia)

[4] *From Shed to Head: Sharing Stories, Inclusivity, and Student Engagement through the Long Swamp Exhibit*

In partnership with GDOT, the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory is developing a traveling exhibit showcasing the Mississippian assemblage from the Long Swamp Site. The project is an educational-outreach initiative aiming to gather GDOT collections off Waring's shelves and make them accessible to the public. The initial tour will reach tribal communities retaining ancestral and cultural connections to populations once present in Georgia. The value of inclusivity remained at the forefront throughout project development, leading to a sense of "co-curation" alongside tribal representatives; inclusion of student-employees has provided valuable experiences for the next generation of Public Archaeologists and Historians.

**Carter, Jaimie** (University of Georgia, jcarter3942@gmail.com), **David Howington** (University of Georgia), **Shelby Reed** (University of Georgia), **Adam Coker** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Jennifer Birch** (University of Georgia), and **Stefan Brannan** (University of Georgia)

[9] *Investigating the Use-Life of a Mississippian Structure at Singer-Moye*

Magnetometer data from Singer-Moye revealed anomalies that resemble structures previously identified at other Mississippian sites (Davis et al 2015). Ten square meters of excavation were placed so as to investigate these anomalies. We encountered two structural features: a central hearth and a line of three post molds. The presence of a dense midden layer above the eastern half of the structure suggests post-abandonment refuse deposition. These findings contribute insights into the use-life of structures and residential areas at Singer-Moye, contributing to the small corpus of residential data available for the prehistoric lower Chattahoochee River valley.

**Cerimele, Nicole G.** (See **Randall, Asa**)

**Cerimele, Nicole G.** (See **Sassaman, Kenneth**)

**Chamblee, John** (University of Georgia, chamblee@uga.edu)

[22] *Testing the Limits of Our Data: A reconsideration of prehispanic Muskogean language diversification in the light of archaeological, ethno-historic, and linguistic evidence.*

From fat chiefs to hilltop busk sites, Mark Williams' work has often humanized and diversified the prehistoric record of the greater southeastern United States and the Oconee Valley in particular. Perhaps lesser known among Mark's contributions is his compilation of a Hitchiti dictionary for

general use. In the introduction Mark argues that Eastern Muskogean language subdivisions were "set before the advent of the Mississippian period." In this paper, I re-examine this premise in the context of archaeological, ethno-historic, and historical linguistic evidence, presenting an alternative hypothesis tied to the relative depopulation of the post-Colonial Native American South.

**Charles, Tommy** (See **Moore, Christopher R.**)

**Christmas, Patricia** (See **Mangum, Douglas**)

**Claassen, Cheryl** (Appalachian State University, claasencp@aol.com)

[41] *A Probable Four-Age Rite*

Native peoples venerate the four directions of the cosmos and associate each with a season, a stage of life. A specific rite seems to have been directed at these cosmological elements, as a world renewal or cycle of life rite. Based on contemporary native practices and understanding, including the Osage Rite of the Wa-Xo'-Be, it is proposed herein that an Archaic world renewal ceremony existed that incorporated four individuals each in a different life stage that may have required their ritualized death. Here I develop the parameters of the 4-age rite, its variation in practice, its geographical extent, and antiquity.

**Clark, Emily** (See **Boudreaux, Tony**)

**Clark, Ryan** (Prentice Thomas & Associates, rclark@pta.crm.com), **Prentice Thomas** (Prentice Thomas & Associates), **James Mathews** (Prentice Thomas & Associates), and **Jan Campbell** (Prentice Thomas & Associates)

[19] *8VO9454: Investigations of Human Remains from the Burial Ground at Florida Hospital DeLand*

Annie Green, a gravely ill 36-year old mother of three, succumbed to TB while an inmate at Volusia County Poor House. Abandoned by her husband and shunned by her stepfather, Annie was buried in the graveyard "behind" the poor house as a member of a marginalized, racially diverse group, interred in simple pine boxes and unmarked graves during 1889-1940. Until 2014, when an inadvertent discovery exposed 21 burials, and archaeologists recovered almost 10,000 fragments of human bone from comingled deposits. This paper is a synopsis of the findings that finally give voice to the residents of the poor house.

**Clark, Thomas** (See **Nolen, Stephanie**)

**Clark, Thomas** (See **Teague-Tucker, Megan**)

**Cobb, Charles** (See **Krus, Anthony**)

**Cobb, Charles** (See Sawyer, Johann)

\***Cochran, Lindsey** (University of Tennessee, cochranl@vols.utk.edu)

[7] *Near-Historic Sea Level Rise and Shoreline Changes on Sapelo Island, Georgia*

Natural and anthropogenic climate changes, specifically from sea-level rise, are drastically reshaping coastal waterways and shorelines. However, few regional predictive models capture the longitudinal minutiae of hyper-local changes. In response, I combined georeferenced maps from 1868-2015 with DEM and LiDAR data to calculate the rate of change at high-risk areas of Sapelo Island, Georgia through transect-based digital surveys. Geospatial analyses are groundtruthed to: (1) test if climate changes are occurring at an increasingly rapid rate from 1860s-present; (2) calculate rate of change at site-specific scale; and (3) propose a triage system to identify, document, and mitigate at-risk cultural resources.

**Codding, Brian F.** (See Weitzel, Elic M.)

**Coker, Adam** (University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, adamc2@illinois.edu) and **Jacob Lulewicz** (University of Georgia)

[40] *Politico-Ritual Networks and the Rise of Etowah: A Network Approach to Political Power and Social Prestige*

Using data on shell gorget iconography and associated ritual paraphernalia, social network analysis is employed to formally evaluate the sociopolitical networks from which Etowah emerged as a major civic-ceremonial center at approximately A.D. 1250. Recognizing that power and prestige were more than likely amassed through elite exchange networks, this paper explores how the specific form, scale, and structure of these potential networks contextualized Etowah's development. This study contributes to our understanding of the exchange of symbolically charged materials across the U.S. Southeast and the role of these exchanges in the development of complex political institutions across the Southern Appalachia region.

**Coker, Adam** (See Carter, Jaimie)

**Colaninno, Carol** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, ccolani@siue.edu)

[16] *Advancing Archaeology through K-12 STEM Education*

American anthropology departments and archaeological programs are under attack from policy makers who criticize the relevance and scientific legitimacy of our discipline. As public funding for archaeology continues to be questioned, our discipline needs to convey the merit and impact of archaeological research to those individuals electing lawmakers—the public. One opportunity to strengthen our position in public opinion is to actively engage in K-12 and STEM

education. I review current archaeological K-12 standards, examine selected southeastern states' archaeological educational initiatives and programs, and propose a STEM-focused, interdisciplinary collective approach as a means to garner public support for archaeological research.

**Colaninno, Carol** (See Sanger, Matthew)

**Colaninno, Carol** (See Quitmyer, Irvy R.)

**Colclasure, Cayla** (University of Tennessee, ccolclas@vols.utk.edu), **Martin Walker** (University of Tennessee), **Brooke Brennan** (University of Tennessee), **Anielle Duncan** (University of Tennessee), **Darcie McCafferty** (University of Tennessee), and **David Anderson** (University of Tennessee)

[31] *Scratching the Surface: A Spatial Analysis of Precontact Artifacts and Features from the Topper Site (38AL23)*

Current UTK field school excavations on the hillside at the Topper Site (38AL23) represent a shift in focus from the Paleoindian period to the Woodland and Mississippian periods at the site. Maps were constructed utilizing QGIS to document artifact distribution, feature arrangement, and to determine the extent of these later occupations. These site maps were then compared to similar datasets from other locations, including the Woodland occupation at the G.S. Lewis West site. This analysis provides insights into intra-site activity patterning, local settlement variation, and contributes to our knowledge of the Woodland period on the Southeastern Atlantic Slope.

**Colbern, Mona** (See Styles, Bonnie)

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

[42] *New Perspectives in Engaging Temporality of Sand Earthworks at Fort Center (8GL13), Glades County, Florida*

This presentation examines mounds and other sand earthworks at the site of Fort Center looking specifically at variation in timescales of construction and use of individual earthworks. Recent work bridging multiple data sets offers a reassessment of how we can study monumentality by focusing less on idealized types and more on chronological sequences of construction and usage. Activities related to these monumental earthworks change through time and are situated among multiple temporal scales. Understanding relationships between the peoples and the Fort Center landscape requires a concerted effort to the establishment of chronological sequencing within and among individual earthworks.

**Compton, J. Matthew** (Georgia Southern University, jcompton@georgiasouthern.edu)

[22] *Cape Wearers of the Southeast: Feather Mantles and their Archaeological Correlates*



Inspired by a wide-ranging (and entertaining) lecture by Mark Williams on the use of capes as symbols of power and prestige, this paper examines the use of feather mantles by the Southeastern Indians. More than a simple utilitarian article of clothing, feather mantles often conveyed social status and authority. In addition, birds and their feathers played a significant role in the ideology and ceremonial life of many southeastern groups. Unfortunately, there is limited archaeological evidence for the manufacture, use, or trade of featherwork in the Southeast. Possible archaeological signatures of featherworking are explored, sometimes speculatively.

**Comstock, Aaron** (Ohio State University, comstock.aaron@gmail.com) and **Robert Cook** (Ohio State University)

[33] *Early Fort Ancient Development: Findings from the Turpin Site, Southwest Ohio*

Recent excavations at the Turpin site (33HA19) in southwest Ohio have reestablished the importance of population movement in cultural emplacement in this region. Work at Turpin and other sites in the Miami Valleys suggests that an influx of Mississippian people catalyzed change beginning around AD 1050. Results from excavation and analysis of assemblages from two wall-trench structures are presented. Findings suggest that early occupation (AD 1030-1200) of Turpin is consistent with small Mississippian sites. Later occupation (AD 1200-1275) is consistent with "typical" Fort Ancient sites. These findings imply that Mississippian involvement was seminal in the development of Fort Ancient culture.

**Comstock, Aaron** (See Weiland, Andrew W.)

**Conger, Megan Anne** (See Swisher, Kimberly L.)

**Conlin, Dave** (See Morgan, David)

**Connaway, John** (See Ervin, Kelly)

**Cook, Robert** (Ohio State University, robertcook526@gmail.com)

[2] *The Village Remains the Same: The Case of the Fort Ancient Village*

Power dynamics are examined in primary and secondary village formations in Fort Ancient villages within the Miami Valleys. These villages developed in close connection with early interactions with Mississippian migrants and remained relatively constant through time despite major shifts in certain aspects of material culture and diet. Village origins are linked to a series of general processes and specific historical developments involving exploitation of a particular type of environmental niche, reuse of ancient monuments, and referencing Mississippian events. Comparison with potential descendant villagers allows for heretofore unrecognized connections to be explored for Fort An-

cient, particularly with Dhegiha Siouan tribes.

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

**Cook, Robert** (See Weiland, Andrew W.)

**Cook-Hale, Jessica** (University of Georgia, jwheatcook@gmail.com) and **Nathan L. Hale** (University of Georgia)

[13] What's past is prologue: contexts and connections between single and multiple component submerged prehistoric archaeological sites, Apalachee Bay, Florida

In this study I articulate results from excavations at the Econfina Channel site. The site now lies in ~3 meters of water along the PaleoEconfina channel in Apalachee Bay, FL. It has yielded evidence only from the Middle Archaic period, in contrast to multi-component submerged sites along the PaleoAucilla only a few kilometers away. The differences between these sites may be a function of archaeological visibility. They may also result from changes in human choices that paralleled changing paleoecology. To test this hypothesis, I consider geoarchaeological datasets within an ecological context that includes paleohydrology, sedimentology, and post-depositional processes.

**Cooper, Jessica** (University of South Carolina, jessmcooper5@gmail.com)

[29] *A Functional Analysis of Yadkin Bifaces in the Middle Savannah River Valley*

The Woodland period (3000 - 1000 B.P) marks a time of vast change in settlement, foodways, and religion throughout the Southeast as pottery and the bow and arrow become widespread. One of the tool types that dominates the archaeological record from this time is the Yadkin biface. Yadkins are found almost exclusively in Middle Woodland contexts, suggesting that they had an important role in the cultural changes that accompanied the Middle Woodland. The primary goal of this research is to assess whether Yadkins functioned as arrow points using Michael Shott's one and two variable discriminant function analyses and macrofracture analysis.

**Cordell, Ann** (Florida Museum of Natural History, cordell@flmnh.ufl.edu), **Neill Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Thomas Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida)

[37] Ceramic Petrography and Woodland Period Social Interactions in Florida and the Southeastern United States

Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery from the lower Southeastern U.S. is a premier material for the systematic study of Woodland interactions. Petrographic analysis of Swift Creek pottery was undertaken as part of a research program that integrated materials analyses of pottery, including Neutron Activation Analysis, digital imaging of paddle stamp designs, technological analysis, and absolute da-

ting, to identify patterns of social interaction. Over 200 samples have been thin sectioned from more than two dozen sites across Florida and Georgia, dating between AD 200 and 800. Integrative results indicate that interactions were geographically extensive, but clearly most intensive along particular corridors.

**Coughlan, Michael** (University of Georgia, coughlan@uga.edu) and **Donald Nelson** (University of Georgia)

[10] *Human niche construction and legacy effects at the Calhoun CZO: The relationship of land use legacies and historical settlement patterns*

Recursive human behaviors such as predation, fire use, and agriculture can have long term, landscape-level effects. Successive generations and occupations inherit landscape conditions often determined by prior land use activities. In this paper, we test for legacy effects of prior niche construction on succeeding settlement patterns at the Calhoun CZO on the South Carolina Piedmont. We take a long view, examining the archaeological and historical archives spanning the period between Paleoindian occupation through the Euro-American settlement period. We suggest that niche construction may create lagged feedbacks in socioecological systems, whereby land use legacies influence successive settlement and land use strategies.

**Craib, Alex** (See Walker, Martin)

**Cramb, Justin** (See Lulewicz, Isabelle)

**Cranford, David** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, cranford@unc.edu)

[42] *Tracing Rapid Cultural Transformations within the late 18th century Catawba Nation*

During the late 18th century, the Catawba Nation experienced profound cultural changes over a relatively short time as community members adjusted to a series of transformative events. Benefiting from a rich documentary record, successive short-lived domestic occupations, and a nearly continuous archaeological record of Catawba settlements between 1750-1800, it is possible to trace rapid cultural change experienced by the Catawba. This paper will highlight just a few of the transformations observed within the Catawba material record including dramatic shifts in architecture, pottery production, and foodways.

**Cranford, David J.** (See Shebalin, Theresa McReynolds)

**Cressler, Alan** (See Simek, Jan)

**Cross, Benjamin** (Ohio State University, cross.500@osu.edu)

[33] *A Tale of Two Structures: Analyzing Inter-Structure Space and Community Layout at Ames, A Mississippian Site in West Tennessee*

Ames (40FY7) is an Early-Middle Mississippian period town with at least two dozen structures, four mounds, and plazas enclosed within a palisade located in Fayette County, Tennessee, which dates to A.D. 1050-1300. Very little research has been done on Early-Middle Mississippian settlements in West Tennessee, resulting in very little being known about the social life history of these sites. Recent research at Ames has utilized multiple lines of evidence such as magnetometry data, surface collections, and excavation to determine the function and organization of space throughout the site, as well as identifying a changing community layout over time.

**Crothers, George** (University of Kentucky, gmccrot2@uky.edu), **Scott Rivas** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), **Renee Walker** (State University of New York, Oneonta), **Tanya Peres** (Florida State University), **Bonnie Styles** (Illinois State Museum), and **Sarah Neusius** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

[9] *Finding the X Factor: Defining Environmental, Demographic, and Cultural Influences on Aquatic Resource Use During the Eastern Archaic*

Traditional explanations for variability in Archaic Period use of aquatic resources have relied on habitat variability and environmental change as well as population growth and aggregation. However, archaeologists also argue that cultural factors may have been important causes. Thus, the Eastern Archaic Faunal Working Group has developed methods for examining local, sub-regional, and regional cultural variability in addition to chronological correlations with environmental factors. We also have developed proxies for Archaic demographic change to evaluate the role of human population. Finally, we are exploring methods for assessing how cultural preferences and population interactions might explain resource variability.

**Crothers, George** (See McBride, Stephen)

**Crothers, George** (See Schlarb, Eric)

**Cutts, Russell B.** (University of Georgia, rcutts@uga.edu)

[22] *Beyond Square Holes: rhyme and reason for edge-pushing in archaeological science*

Mark Williams is a respected field archaeologist, yet his career may be more marked by efforts outside of excavation units. His willingness to question 'conventional wisdom', coupled with an ability to innovate methodology, has provided novel insights...and not only for Southeastern research. Additionally, Dr. Williams' leadership and organizational skills have pioneered the Georgia Archaeological Site Files into a data-paragon that is the envy of such institutions. As a mentor and colleague, Mark has inspired many to pursue vocational archaeology—in academia and beyond.

**Cutts, Russell** (See Campbell, Ross)

**Cutts, Russell** (See **Deryck, Sean**)

**Cutts, Russell** (See **Miller, Catherine**)

**Cyr, Howard** (University of Tennessee, hcyr@utk.edu)

[10] A Geoarchaeological Approach to Site Distributions and Settlement Patterns Along the Little Tennessee River, East Tennessee

Geoarchaeological research along the Little Tennessee River in east Tennessee examines local archaeological site distributions with respect to a dynamic riverine landscape. Located at the base of the western foothills of the Smoky mountains, the area contains a distribution of sites spanning the Early Archaic to Mississippian periods with sites consisting of open air camp sites to a palisade village. Integrating remotely sensed data, floodplain stratigraphy, and artifact distributions, this study offers new insight into site distribution patterns and human-environmental interactions along the Little Tennessee River and their relationship with early to middle Holocene environmental change within the intermountain Southeast.

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

[16] Don't Let Ethics Get in the Way of Doing What's Right: Professional and Avocational Collaboration in North Carolina

In North Carolina, collaboration between professional and avocational archaeologists remains informal—particularly with respect to those that participate in artifact collecting. Given that some private collections do have scientific value, increased collaboration between both groups is warranted. Moreover, this work can engage collectors in a way that is consistent with our discipline's ethical principles. But such work is not without its challenges. During three decades of working with collectors I've struggled with three concerns: verifying artifact provenience, avoiding fakes, and commercialism. Nevertheless, these issues are not insurmountable and I provide my perspective as a point of reference.

**Davis, Ben** (See **Reamer, Justin**)

**Davis, Jera** (University of Alabama, jrDavis1@crimson.ua.edu)

[22] *Eventfulness in Moundville Identity, Landscape, and Architecture*

Moundville's mound-and-plaza layout is a testament to the unified vision of its designers and creators - contemporaries whose lives spanned a decades-long turning point in Black Warrior Valley history. This paper measures the pace of change at Early Moundville through the lens of archaeogeophysical and architectural data, focusing particularly on revolutions in settlement layout and content that accompanied polity formation in the early thirteenth century.

**Davis, Jera** (See **Carmody, Stephen**)

**Davis Jr., Stephen** (University of North Carolina, rpsdavis@unc.edu)

[1] *Archaeology at the Late Precontact Wall Site in Central North Carolina*

The Wall site near Hillsborough, North Carolina, has long held a prominent position in the archaeology of North Carolina, first as a candidate for early eighteenth-century Occaneechi Town and later as an important example of a Piedmont Indian village on the eve of European contact. This paper examines the site's excavation history over eight field seasons between 1938 until 2016, and offers interpretations of the site's age, occupational history, cultural affiliation, and antecedents. Finally, the Wall site is placed in regional context as the type site for the Hillsboro phase (AD 1400-1600).

**Davis, Jr., R. P. Stephen** (See **Shebalin, Theresa McReynolds**)

**Deems, Savana L.** (Kennesaw State University, savanadeems@gmail.com) and **Terry G. Powis** (Kennesaw State University)

[37] *Reexamining the Woodland and Mississippian Periods in the Etowah River Valley*

Recent archaeological investigations at the Dabbs Site have brought to light dating issues for the Etowah River Valley chronology. Based on ceramic dating and radiocarbon assays, this small village site was most intensively occupied from the Late Woodland through Late Mississippian periods. Our ceramic typology does not correlate well with that of the nearby Etowah Indian Mounds, nor within the larger context of North Georgia. In this paper we discuss how we determined our dates, possible reasons why they differ from other sites, and how our dataset could be used to help understand temporal overlaps between periods in this valley.

**Delahoussaye, A. James** (See **Greenlee, Diana M.**)

**Delgado, Alex** (University of South Florida, adelgado3@mail.usf.edu)

[36] *More Than Just Empty Space? Integrated Geoarchaeological Investigations of a Plaza*

Crystal River (8CI1) is a Woodland period site on the Gulf Coast of Florida, famous for its diverse suite of Hopewell artifacts and monumental shell mounds surrounding a central plaza. Historically, plazas were swept clean and kept free from debris, thus discouraging the possibility of recovering artifacts of any significant size. Nevertheless, an abundance of microartifacts associated with higher concentrations of phosphorus, sodium, and magnesium and a distinct geophysical anomaly in the southern plaza suggest a potential activity area associated with food preparation.

Absence of residues at the northern end may suggest ceremonial activity which left behind little archaeological signature.

**Dennison, Meagan** (See **Schwieckart, Eric**)

**Dent, Sophia** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, [sdent@live.unc.edu](mailto:sdent@live.unc.edu)), **Katherine L. Reinberger** (University of Georgia), **Carson Rouse** (University of Southern Mississippi), and **Dale L. Hutchinson** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[23] *Dietary Deficiencies and Nutritional Inference in Piedmont North Carolina and Virginia*

In this paper, we discuss the complexities of interpreting lesions suggestive of dietary deficiency using case studies from the North Carolina and Virginia Piedmont region. Recent investigations of populations there indicate lesions were highest during the late prehistoric period (A.D. 1400-1600), a time of intense reliance on agricultural foods. The association between agricultural resources and increased pathology has been observed in many other populations and regions, but there may further questions that bioarchaeologists could ask of lesion etiologies. Physiological pathways to nutrition, complementarity of dietary resources, and the interaction of dietary deficiencies are only a few of the possible contributors.

**Deryck, Sean** (Kenyon College, [derycks@kenyon.edu](mailto:derycks@kenyon.edu)), **Russell Cutts** (University of Georgia), **David R. Braun** (George Washington University), and **J.W.K. Harris** (Rutgers University)

[39] *Ongoing excavations at FxJj20Main-Extension-0, Koobi Fora, Kenya*

Original excavation of FxJj20 sites in Koobi Fora, Kenya revealed nine oxidized patches described as combustion features associated with artifacts. Here we describe new excavations at a nearby new locality described as FxJj20Main-Ext-0. This excavation extends previous work in order to explore potential combustion features with newer techniques. Three squares adjacent to a reddened feature yielded 18 bones and 33 stone artifacts. All bone was fragmented. Most stone artifacts were basalt. Nearest neighbor analysis showed nonrandom clustering on both the horizontal and vertical planes with minimal evidence of post-depositional disturbance.

**Deter-Wolf, Aaron** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, [aaron.deter-wolf@tn.gov](mailto:aaron.deter-wolf@tn.gov)), **Sunny Fleming** (Tennessee Division of Natural Areas), and **Sarah Levithol Eckhardt** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), and **William Lawrence** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

[45] *Return to the "Great Mound Group": New Investigations of the Mound Bottom/Pack Landscape*

Mound Bottom and the adjacent Pack site may represent the paramount Mississippian settlement in the Nashville Basin from AD 1000-1350. However, few modern excava-

tions have been conducted and many aspects of these sites and their constructed landscape remain poorly-understood. Herein we discuss the use of LiDAR data to create the first sub-meter map of the entire Mound Bottom/Pack locality, confirm the survival of mounds and palisades, and identify previously unmapped features. Subsequent ground truthing of features at Mound Bottom constitutes the first excavations at that site in 40 years, and provides new information on prehistoric and historic site use.

**Deter-Wolf, Aaron** (See **Peres, Tanya**)

**DeVore, William** (University of Alabama, [wedevore1980@yahoo.com](mailto:wedevore1980@yahoo.com)) and **Keith Jacobi** (University of Alabama)

[23] *The dead trade: Allocation and exchange of partitioned body parts and transformative proxies as physical and spiritual manipulation of skeletal remains in the Middle Tennessee River Valley.*

The prehistoric Middle Tennessee River Valley has a deep history of cultural interaction that includes both the living and the dead. Reanalysis of skeletal remains from these early inhabitants has yielded two interwoven practices: the partitioning of human body parts and the use of transformative proxies. Partitioning is the removal and/or addition of skeletal elements. Transformative proxies involve the intentional joining of separate individuals together to complete the "Primary" interment. These two unique mortuary treatments are observed in both the archaeological and ethno-historic records.

**DeVore, William** (See **Hurtubise, Jenna**)

**Dial, Chris** (See **Luthman, Sarah**)

**Dockstader, Lucinda Langston** (See **Bolte, Christina L.**)

**Dockstader, Lucinda Langston** (See **Bradley, Matthew T.**)

**Doherty, Raymond** (University of Mississippi, [rdoherty@go.olemiss.com](mailto:rdoherty@go.olemiss.com))

[38] *The George and Saleeche Colbert Site: Recent Findings*

The George and Saleeche Colbert site (22Le1048) in northeastern Mississippi is an early 19th-century Chickasaw occupation that has yielded an abundance of period artifacts as well as in situ architectural foundation features. It has also yielded a remarkable variety of native ceramic wares. This paper will also discuss the steps through which the Colbert site location was identified and confirmed, its Creek War context, as well as its roll as the Chickasaw national council house and site of the 1816 Conference of Southern Tribes.

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

[19] *Entangled Ancestor(s): The Palmetto Mound (8LV2), Levy County, Florida*

The Palmetto Mound in Levy County, Florida was a mortuary center entangled in various ritual networks for about 2,000 years. Palmetto Mound on Hog Island was densely packed with human burials, diverse ceramics, and exotics that were interred from ca. 2700 to 700 BP. It was determined using neutron activation, petrographic, and isotope analyses that some of the people and objects, including rare mortuary effigies, were of nonlocal origin. This evidence suggests that Palmetto Mound was an important agent in ritual networks that fluctuated over considerable depths of time and space.

**Drass, Richard** (See **Younger-Mertz, Stewart**)

**Drooker, Penelope** (New York State Museum, pdrooker@hotmail.com)

[1] *Chronology of Aboriginal Cultural Change beyond the Interior Southeast: A Fort Ancient Case Study*

Marvin Smith's artifact typologies, European trade goods assemblage chronology, and approach to the study of culture change have been instrumental in unraveling intra-regional relationships and inter-regional interactions well beyond the interior Southeast. This paper discusses the middle Ohio River Valley Fort Ancient region as a case study of the influence of his research.

**Duggins, Julia B.** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, julia.duggins@dos.myflorida.com)

[46] *Canoe Caching: A Hypothesis to Explain the Spatial Distribution of Florida's Archaeological Logboats*

This paper presents a hypothesis to explain patterned concentrations of canoes in Florida. Large clusters of canoes located at the beginning and ending points of navigation routes suggest that prehistoric people had a system of drop-off points, where canoes were cached for later use. Such a system is consistent with ethnographically recorded canoe-use practices among indigenous peoples in Florida and beyond. Canoe caching sites represent important places on the riverine landscape, marking the interchanges that connected communities from neighboring regions. This model is testable and has the potential to be used as a guide to find and protect ancient canoes.

**Duggins, Ryan** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, ryan.duggins@dos.myflorida.com) and **Franklin Price** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

[13] *A drowned prehistoric burial site in the Gulf of Mexico*

While fossil hunting underwater, a scuba diver recovered a partial prehistoric human mandible offshore of Manasota Key, Florida. The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research

was notified of the find, and conducted a Phase I survey of the area. Side scan sonar, sub-bottom profiler, and underwater investigations led to the identification of several in-situ burials, as well as a number of disarticulated human remains on the ocean floor. While the nature and full extent of the site is still to be determined, this presentation will introduce the site and present preliminary findings of this unique site.

**Duke, C. Trevor** (University of Florida, ctduke@mail.usf.edu)

[36] *Beds of Plenty: Shellfish Intensification and Anthropogenic Impacts at Crystal River (8CI1) and Roberts Island (8CI41)*

Interest in human impacts on pre-Columbian ecosystems has increased substantially over the last two decades. Shell landscapes along Florida's Nature Coast encase millennia of past resource use practices and environmental change, yet are underappreciated in addressing these broader issues of human-environment interaction. This study uses zooarchaeological data from Crystal River (8CI1) and Roberts Island (8CI41), two Middle-to-Late Woodland Period (AD 0-1000) shell mound complexes, to elucidate this complex interplay between human decision-making and ecological variation. Ultimately, this research highlights a shift toward economic intensification late in the area's history, and contextualizes resource acquisition strategies within changing social and environmental landscapes.

**Dumas, Ashley** (University of West Alabama, ashleydumas@usa.net)

[14] *Slave-Built Log Cabins in the Southeast*

Enslaved Africans brought to North America in the late 18th through the mid-19th centuries experienced varying degrees of control over the construction of their housing. Their occupation, the type of economic system of which they were a part, and the attitudes of individual owners were some of the factors influencing slaves' options. Increasing attention to slave dwellings, both extant and archaeological, is improving our ability to draw meaningful regional comparisons. This paper reviews current understandings of slave housing in the Southeast as a means to establish points of comparison to the adoption and transformation of log construction by Native Americans.

**Dumas, Ashley** (See **Price, Sarah**)

**Duncan, Anielle** (See **Colclasure, Cayla**)

**Duncan, Marjorie** (See **Younger-Mertz, Stewart**)

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

[41] *"Don't Step Over Your Food": Protohistoric Ritual Practice in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

The influx of European goods into the Lower Mississippi Valley between 1550 and 1650 challenged an entrenched aristocracy who endeavored to strengthen their hold over access to critical exchange nodes through religious institutions, especially medicine societies. The Protohistoric period witnessed a florescence in ceramic art, as well as the importation of well-crafted foreign goods, especially copper and shell regalia. Ceramic production achieved a level of crafting unknown prior to the mid-sixteenth century. I argue that power-holders increased their grip on trade linkages through expensive rituals, obligatory feasts, and restrictive membership in religious sodalities.

**Dye, David** (See **Lawrence, William**)

**Eastman, Jane** (Western Carolina University, jeastman@email.ecu.edu)

[7] *Settlement History at 31JK1, Cullowhee Mound*

This paper examines the settlement history of 31JK1, Cullowhee Mound site, and will consider the organization of the Cherokee town there called Tsisksitsi. Pottery from the 2003-2005 excavations at the site will also be examined to explore the relationship of Pigeon and Connestee Woodland phase components to the Pisgah component at the site.

**Eckhardt, Sarah Levithol** (See **Deter-Wolf, Aaron**)

**Eckhardt, Sarah Levithol** (See **Guidry, Hannah**)

**Edsall, Shannon** (University of Alabama, snedsall@ua.edu)

[23] *Are Osteoarthritis and Enthesal Changes Reliable Skeletal Stress Indicators?*

Bioarchaeologists have assumed, with limited evidence, that osteoarthritis (OA) and enthesal changes (EC) develop due to skeletal stress. To test this, the optimal study would compare OA and EC in individuals of known occupation, but few samples can support this type of study. I suggest another method. I compared the rates and severity of OA and EC in four northwest Alabama prehistoric populations and found that the two indicators did not co-occur consistently. Individuals with high OA or EC scores did not usually score high on both, suggesting that one or both factors are not reliable stress indicators.

**Elliott, Daniel** (The LAMAR Institute, Inc., dantelliott@gmail.com)

[22] *Mark in the Dark: Gestational Archaeology from the Greensboro Fieldhouse to Bunny Hop Trail to Marshall's Settlement (1976-1986)*

The author recalls important life events, challenges and scholastic developments of John Mark Williams from A.D. 1976-1986. Shared experiences, converging timelines, various forms of tribal or pre-tribal bonding and pseudomorphic kinship systems and multi-variant agency, often expressed through archaeo-ethnomusicological constructs,

are reviewed and placed in their proper time-space-context matrix for posterity. In the haze of remembered biography, autobiography, paradigm shifts and revisionist archaeology, the study subject is deconstructed and then reconstructed as a frankensteinian model. Quantitative data are interspersed with anecdotal vignettes to redefine the Williams gestalt.

**Elliott, Daniel** (See **Jones, Katherine**)

**Elliott, Rita** (LAMAR Institute, ritafelliott@gmail.com)

[18] *Outside the Dig: Archaeology Festivals Interactives Without Sifting for Treasure*

The public will never understand that archaeology is an informative, scientific discipline until we share the back story. Go beyond enlightening activities of letting festival visitors sift soil for artifacts. Engage visitors in the science of archaeology through fun, hands-on quickie activities that do just that. A few of the plethora of such activities are examined in this three-minute lightning round, and include ethnobotanical, fauna, and material culture analyses. So exchange that screen for something more interesting and far more educational!

**Ellis, Gary** (See **Boyer III, Willet A.**)

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

[27] *Looters, Kirk Points, and Grizzly Newts - The Early Archaic at 15JA120, Daniel Boone National Forest, KY*

Investigations at the Grizzly Newt rock shelter in Daniel Boone National Forest, Jackson County, Kentucky encountered relatively well-preserved deposits despite decades of intensive looting. Excavations revealed the presence of a discernible Early Archaic component containing multiple features, diagnostic artifacts, botanicals, and faunal remains. Subsequent Middle to Late Archaic and Woodland occupations also occur along with a significant Fort Ancient presence. This paper offers preliminary findings related to the Early Archaic at Grizzly Newt and underscores the unrealized data potential of this site and carries significant implications for both research and the management of archaeological resources.

**Endonino, Jon** (See **Norman, Sean P.**)

**Enlow, Pam** (See **Martin, Tracy**)

**Erickson, Renee** (University of Oklahoma, d.renee.erickson@ou.edu)

[43] *Gauging Style: A Stylistic Analysis of Arkansas and Red River Valley Earspools*

Archaeologists have theorized that earspools functioned as

symbolic adornments of high social status. However, earspools may also indicate the localized cultural practices of smaller communities within a larger region and highlight the role of specific individuals. By focusing on the sizes, material types, and decorative elements, I discuss the stylistic variations found within the temporal and spatial distribution of earspools in the Arkansas and Red River Valleys. These variations may indicate differences in social, ritual, or political practices within a broader cultural area.

**Ernenwein, Eileen G.** (See **Grap, Rachel Michelle**)

**Ervin, Kelly** (Washington University in St. Louis, [kelly-ervin@wustl.edu](mailto:kelly-ervin@wustl.edu)) and **John Connoway** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[25] *A New GIS Method for Locating Structures in Big Datasets: Application for Hickory Ground?*

Large village excavations often result in the accumulation of dense datasets. In sometimes unmanageable numbers, postholes can be difficult to align into structural patterns when spread over substantial areas. To eliminate unwieldy issues of big data, this paper presents a GIS model for plotting possible structure locations. Using thousands of excavation records, structures are recognized by similarity in posthole dimensions and probable geometric patterns. Data from the Carson site tests the model, in hope for future application to the Hickory Ground site. This work succeeds theoretical predictions made by John W. Cottier, whose lifetime achievements in southeastern archaeology are remembered.

**Ervin, Kelly** (See **Kidder, Tristram**)

**Ervin, Kelly** (See **Mangum, Douglas**)

**Ervin, Kelly** (See **Mersmann, Joy**)

**Ethridge, Robbie** (See **Meyers, Maureen**)

**Eubanks, Paul** (Middle Tennessee State University, [paul.eubanks@mtsu.edu](mailto:paul.eubanks@mtsu.edu))

[43] *Visibility, Raiding, and Migration at Salt Licks in Northwestern Louisiana*

In the centuries following initial European contact, northwestern Louisiana became an important hub of the salt trade. However, ethnographic data from nearby contemporaneous salines indicate that raiding was likely a concern for the indigenous contact-era salt makers of Louisiana. In this paper, I argue that the salt producers in this region preferred to work in locales that had a view of the nearest major waterway in an effort to guard against would-be raiders. Additionally, raiding may have also encouraged non-Caddo peoples from the Lower Mississippi Valley to travel to northwestern Louisiana in order to make salt alongside local Caddo producers.

**Ewen, Charles** (East Carolina University, [ewenc@ecu.edu](mailto:ewenc@ecu.edu))

[47] *Brunswick Town Redux*

Brunswick Town is an iconic site for historical archaeologists. The late Stanley South made it famous with the publication of his *Method & Theory in Historical Archaeology*. In it he presented his mean ceramic date formula, the Brunswick Refuse Disposal Pattern and the Carolina Artifact Pattern, all developed from data garnered from Brunswick Town. Curiously, after Stan left in 1968, little archaeology was done though there was still much to learn. In 2015, East Carolina University in partnership with the NC Department of Natural & Cultural Resources initiated a long term research program to pick up where Stan left off.

**Faraldo, Monica** (See **Mann, Evan**)

**Farrow, Clare** (See **Jacobi, Keith**)

**Faulkner, Charles** (See **Baumann, Timothy**)

**Fedoroff, Michael P.** (U.S. Army Corps for Engineers, [michael.p.fedoroff@usace.army.mil](mailto:michael.p.fedoroff@usace.army.mil))

[20] *Leveraging Technology to Prevent Looting of Archaeological Sites: United States Army Corps of Engineers (Mobile District) Real-Time Effects Cultural Evaluation Networking Tracking, Planning, and Sensitivity Tool (RECENTPAST)*

Because of increased demand for illegally obtained artifacts resulting in the widespread destruction and looting of archaeological sites on Federal property, new and innovative approaches must be taken to combat such activities. With the goal of leveraging the best technology available to manage cultural resources, the RECENTPAST Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tool has been developed by the Cultural Resources staff of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Mobile District. This technological strategy has aided in the conviction of several looting cases within the District, and has transformed a reactive management strategy into a proactive strategy of stewardship.

**Ferguson, Terry** (Wofford College, [fergusonta@wofford.edu](mailto:fergusonta@wofford.edu)), **Chad Long** (SCDOT), and **Bill Jurgelski** (SCDOT)

[15] *An Over Century-Old Plank and Frame Dam Across Lawson's Fork Creek at Glendale, South Carolina*

Archaeological and geophysical investigations document the presence of a plank and frame dam at Glendale, SC. Photographs during a mill pond draw-down, GPR, probing with a 3/8" steel rod, and field measurements indicate the existence of a relatively well preserved plank and frame dam. Archival research suggests a current age estimate of 113 years. A large portion of the dam is buried under an average of 10 feet of sediment impounded by a downstream concrete dam estimated to have been erected 85 years ago. This type of once prevalent hydro-engineering feature is now rapidly vanishing from the landscape.

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

[39] Variability in Maize from Eighteenth-Century Catawba Towns

The Catawba Nation experienced a food-security crisis between 1755 and 1759, followed by a high-mortality epidemic. This study examines attributes of maize cobs excavated from smudge pit features at the Catawba sites of Nassaw (ca. 1750-1759), Old Town (ca. 1761-1800), and Ayers Town (1781-1800). Previous research indicates Nassaw Town residents practiced a risk-aversion strategy emphasizing maize intensification rather than diversification of plant resource use. In addition to examining whether this intensification was accompanied by the maintenance of multiple cultivars, this study also assesses whether the 1759 epidemic and subsequent town relocations impacted Catawba maize variability.

**Flemming, Sunny** (See **Deter-Wolf, Aaron**)

**Fontana, Marisa** (North Central College, marisa.fontana@gmail.com)

[25] *Palisades & Pottery: late prehistoric period research in central Alabama*

This paper reviews work performed in conjunction with/inspired by John "Doc" Cottier. Excavations at a Mississippian period village that identified and traced a possible fortification system to explore how Mississippian warfare may have been used as a strategy for gaining and maintaining alliances within the complex sociopolitical climate of the region will be highlighted. Preliminary results of an LA-ICP-MS compositional analysis of ceramics comparing ceramic pastes from various sites in central Alabama in order to identify trade and migration patterns within the region will also be presented.

**Franklin, Jay D.** (See **Bolte, Christina L.**)

**Franklin, Jay D.** (See **Grap, Rachel Michelle**)

**Franklin, Jay D.** (See **Menzer, Jeremy**)

**Franklin, Jay D.** (See **Morse, Leah**)

**Franklin, Ryan** (See **Mann, Eva**)

**French, Kirk** (Pennsylvania State University, kirkdfrench@psu.edu)

[15] *Where the Devil Don't Stay: Quantifying Moonshine Production in Western North Carolina*

Since the passing of the Revenue Act of 1862 the vast majority of local whiskey production has been unregulated, illegal, and any many regards - illicit. The production and

distribution of this illegal liquor takes place in tight-knit communities where knowledge is usually passed down within a family. The economic impact of this craft production is difficult to measure. To better understand this intimate economy the Moonshine Archaeology Project is attempting to quantify whiskey production in western North Carolina through the presence of material remains.

**Freund, Kyle** (Indian River State College, kfreund@irsc.edu) and **Kevin Gidusko** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[39] Exploring Historic Florida Burial Traditions through Community Engagement

This paper explores burial traditions in the Fort Pierce area of east-central Florida through the systematic recording of 307 gravemarkers at two historic cemeteries, in turn contextualizing burial practices through time and space and the diverse ways in which various cultural groups have commemorated those who have passed. Issues related to race, gender, and social identity are discussed.

The project is a collaboration between Indian River State College, the Florida Public Archaeology Network, and members of the local community, and as such represents a growing initiative with the aim of engaging the public more completely in their own archaeological heritage.

**Friberg, Christina** (University of California, Santa Barbara, christinafriberg@umail.ucsb.edu)

[33] *Cahokian Interactions in the Neighboring Lower Illinois River Valley: Recent Investigations at the Audrey-North Site*

This paper provides a summary of recent investigations at the early Mississippian (AD 1100-1150) Audrey-North village site (11Ge20) in the Lower Illinois River Valley (LIRV), addressing questions of social, political, and economic relationships and the culture contact dynamic during the Mississippian transition. Though current research continues to interpret how Cahokia extended its influence—and how and why local groups in the Midwest and Midsouth participated in these distant interactions—it is clear that negotiating contact with Cahokia had diverse outcomes in regions near and far. The LIRV, in Cahokia's immediate northern periphery, is well suited to this investigation of the Mississippian phenomenon.

**Friend, Amanda** (See **Krigbaum, John**)

**Fritz, Gayle** (Washington University in St. Louis, gjfritz@wustl.edu)

[32] *An Accidental Gardener: Three Decades of Collecting and Growing Eastern Complex Crops and Their Relatives*

My colleagues and students have undertaken systematic harvesting experiments of sumpweed, chenopod, and erect knotweed. I observed or participated in several of these projects, and have independently but less systematically collected wild-growing maygrass and eastern pepo gourds. Botanists and paleoethnobotanists, myself included, have



grown Eastern Complex plants in our gardens or elsewhere with mixed success. Recently I grew bottle gourds from seeds whose parent plants came from Tamaulipas, Mexico. Lessons learned from these observations and hands-on experiences will, I hope, complement the more rigorous but in most cases less historically-rooted efforts of other participants in this session.

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

[12] *Faunal Procurement at the Mazique Site (22Ad502): A Late Coles Creek Period Mound and Plaza Center in the Natchez Bluffs Region*

This presentation details recent faunal analysis from the Mazique Site (22Ad502), a Balmoral phase (AD 1000-1100) Coles Creek mound and plaza center located in Adams County, Mississippi. Excavations conducted along an artificially created terrace north of Mound A revealed several successive construction episodes and associated features. Dominate vertebrate species included large and small mammals, bear, white-tailed deer and squirrel respectively, and boney fish, primarily bowfin and gar. Mazique's faunal record is compared and contrasted to those recovered from contemporaneous Coles Creek sites and offers a view of an upland Balmoral phase subsistence strategy in the Natchez Bluffs region.

**Funkhouser, Lynn** (See **Jacobi, Keith**)

**Futch, Jana J.** (Brockington and Associates, jana-futch@brockington.org)

[5] *The House Between the Rock Piles: Results of Phase III Data Recovery at 9GE2085*

Brockington and Associates completed a Data Recovery project at 9GE2085, a multicomponent site with two rock piles in Greene County, Georgia. The historic occupation of this site, dating from c. 1800-1830, represents one of the earliest Euroamerican habitations recorded in the Oconee River drainage. This review will focus on the possible historic residents of 9GE2085, an interpretation of the two rock piles, an examination of the material culture recovered from the site, and the results of a paleoethnobotanical analysis that identified a surprisingly diverse array of plant remains from a feature associated with the earliest historic occupation of the site.

**Gale, Sara** (New South Associates, sgale01@gmail.com)

[40] "But We're Just Removing Paperwork!": Follow Up to Georgia's SB 346 by the Archaeological Community.

Opposition to GA Senate Bill 346 highlighted the importance of a strong network of professional archaeologists and those concerned with the use of the Georgia Environmental Policy Act to consider cultural resources. The professional archaeological community opposed the bill and then fought to revise the bill's language. This process high-

lighted some strengths and weaknesses in Georgia's archaeological community. We'll go through the lessons learned from fighting SB 346 and how the professional community is applying those lessons before the next anti-preservation bill is drafted.

**Gallivan, Martin** (College of William & Mary, mdgall@wm.edu)

[2] *All the King's Houses and All the King's Men: The Power of Villages in the Powhatan Chiefdom*

Powhatan villages in the seventeenth-century Chesapeake were centers of considerable authority. How was power structured and practiced in these settings? How did "King's houses" initially become powerful? This paper considers three settlements in the Powhatan core to suggest that forager-fishers set in motion a pivotal transformation centuries before contact. Modest shifts in population, subsistence, and ritualized spaces circa AD 1200 opened new affordances for kinship, feasting, and the ceremonial cycle. The resulting villages anchored temporal and spatial practices in the Chesapeake, creating new forms of organizational power which were leveraged by the weroances and priests of the Powhatan chiefdom.

**Gallivan, Martin** (See **Jenkins, Jessica**)

**Gardullo, Paul** (See **Morgan, David**)

**Garland, Carey** (University of Georgia, carey.gardland@uga.edu) and **Laurie Reitsema** (University of Georgia)

[24] *Chronologies of Early Life Stress on the Georgia Coast: Comparing Enamel Defects Between Fallen Tree and the Mission Santa Catalina de Guale*

This study examines enamel micro-defects known as Wilson bands (WB) as indicators of early life stress experience by Guale individuals interred at Fallen Tree (FT) (n=14) and Santa Catalina de Guale (SCDG) (n=14) at St. Catherines Island, Georgia. SCDG exhibits a higher prevalence of WB (93%) and higher average number of WB/individual (4.4) compared to FT (79% and 2.6). However, the prevalence of WB at FT is higher than most pre-contact/pre-agricultural comparative data. This suggests that Guale health already was declining when the Spanish arrived, specifically early-life stress associated with disease and malnutrition during critical periods of growth and development.

**Garrison, Ervan** (University of Georgia, egarriso@uga.edu)

[13] *Geoarchaeology Underwater and its Challenges - An Example from Florida, the Ecofina Paleo-Channel Site*

Geoarchaeology, as a discipline, enjoys a prominent place within modern archaeology. One measure of this is the increased citations in front-rank journals, when, if combined with those identified as "archaeological science" now outnumber those of general archaeology per se. This is not a

paper that seeks to extoll geoarchaeology's new place under the archaeological sun but is, rather, a discussion of the discipline's role within the sub-field of underwater archaeology, most notably, underwater prehistoric archaeology I will examine a Florida location - Apalachee Bay - well known for its wealth of prehistoric archaeological sites dating to the Archaic Period.

**Gentil, Verna** (Georgia State University, vernagen-til@gmail.com)

[31] *Reanalyzing Legacy Collections: A Case Study on Middle - Late Woodland Sites*

As universities' archaeological collections expand, departments take on the responsibilities of curating and disseminating these growing data sets. It is incumbent upon these institutions to update their curation standards and their interpretations. This is a case study of an assemblage from 1976 entrusted to Georgia State University (GSU) through a Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) project. Updated analysis has presented new information on these Middle to Late Woodland sites that can now be made accessible to other researchers working within the region.

**Gidusko, Kevin** (See **Freund, Kyle**)

**Gidusko, Kevin** (See **Miller, Sarah**)

**Giles, Bretton** (CEMML, Colorado State University, brettongiles@yahoo.com)

[41] *The Emergence and Importance of Falconoid Imagery in Middle Woodland Religious Discourses*

In this paper, I advocate developing historical, particularistic perspectives on the emergence, persistence, and alteration of Pre-Columbian religious discourses, as well as their occasional disappearance. I argue symbols do not simply reflect normative ideas, but rather (as material objects) actively influence and affect the practices of culturally and historically situated agents. I develop this argument by examining the emergence and importance of falconoid imagery in particular Middle Woodland communities, circa 100 BCE to 400 CE. I illustrate how Middle Woodland falcon-inspired paraphernalia were active components of densely-interwoven ritual practices, which were likely linked to particular social roles and/or elevated positions.

**Gilleland, Sarah K.** (Binghamton University, skg177@msstate.edu)

[35] *Variability in Riverine Catchments between the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland Periods in Eastern Mississippi*

Middle and Late Holocene populations were reliant on similar food sources in the American Southeast. At the Vaughn Mound site in Mississippi, two occupations have been identified from shell-bearing strata, which represent the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Freshwater mussel shell from these strata can be used to examine the size of

riverine catchments being exploited by these individual occupations. This makes it possible to examine variability in the extent of river systems being used between the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland periods.

**Gilmore, Delana** (See **Pirtle, Jenna**)

**Gilmore, Zackary** (Rollins College, zgilmore@rollins.edu)

[42] *Beyond "Diffusion": Toward a Lived History of Early Pottery Adoption*

Pottery adoption by Archaic hunter-gatherers was a momentous occurrence that coincided with the appearance of countless early monuments, vast exchange networks, and unprecedented social differentiation. Nevertheless, archaeological explanations for pottery's emergence have tended to attribute it to vague and seemingly passive processes of "diffusion." Here, I suggest that one way to improve our understanding of such innovations is by focusing on the actual human-scale transactions or "events" by which they were incorporated into social traditions. Using data from the Savannah and St. Johns River valleys, I argue that the Southeast's so-called "container revolution" actually transpired quite variably across the region.

**Goodwin, Joshua** (University of Florida, joshuamgoodwin@ufl.edu)

[3] *Exploring the Ritual Significance of Avian Remains Recovered from Shell Mound (8LV42)*

Recent excavations at Shell Mound (8LV42), a Middle Woodland civic-ceremonial center on the northern Gulf Coast of Florida, have revealed many pit features with vertebrate faunal remains. One such feature, a large, silo-shaped pit yielded a proportionately large number of skeletal elements identified to several species of waterbirds, a trait unique among contemporaneous sites within the area as well as within the site itself. Inspired by the work of Dr. Cheryl Claassen, this paper proposes that the contents of Feature 25 are not the results of everyday refuse disposal, but rather they represent depositional practices that hold ritual significance.

**Goodwin, Joshua** (See **Sassaman, Kenneth**)

**Goodyear, Albert** (S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, goodyear@mailbox.sc.edu)

[35] *Brier Creek as a Locality in the Allendale-Brier Creek Clovis Complex*

The Brier Creek area is famous if not infamous in the archaeology of the Central Savannah River region. Being rich in high quality chert, artifacts from all time periods have been recovered there by both professionals and avocationalists. Starting in the 1960's, archaeologists attempted to investigate promising sites based on collector findings. This resulted in a great deal of conflict between the two groups. Because of the abundant chert outcrops and density of Clo-

vis artifacts found there, Brier Creek has been posited to be the Georgia side of the Allendale-Brier Creek Clovis Complex (ABCC), thought to be a macroband.

**Gordon, F. Lindsey** (University of Alabama, faliciagordon@gmail.com)

[23] *Juvenile Pathology in the Middle Tennessee River Valley*

Recent reanalysis of prehistoric remains recovered from the Middle Tennessee River Valley during excavations in the 1930s and 1940s has provided a unique opportunity to highlight evidence of health in children from birth to the age of ten. Within the sampled sites the frequency of juvenile mortality was moderate and all instances tracked geospatially. This paper provides an intersite examination of pathologies relevant to determining health, i.e. periostitis, linear enamel hyperplasias, and cribra orbitalia, as well as, highlights the frequency of trauma throughout the region.

**Gordon, M. Chase** (See Weiland, Andrew W.)

**Gossiaux, Margaret** (Oberlin College, mgossiaux@oberlin.edu), **David Braun** (George Washington University), and **Ella Beaudoin** (American University)

[39] *An Experimental Assessment of the Impact of Edge Angle on DIF Occurrence and its Implications for the Holocene at Koobi Fora, Kenya*

The occurrence of edge damage on stone tools is dictated by edge angle measurement. Additionally, the presence of diagnostic impact fractures (DIFs) on tools throughout the archaeological record appears to correlate with angle measurement. In order to explore this relationship, we conducted experimental studies examining angle measurements and the presence of DIFs. We found that within experimental samples as well as archaeological samples, the majority of DIFs occurred on medium-sized angles rather than very small or large angles. Though the scope of this study is limited, the procedures used in this experiment lay solid groundwork for future research.

**Gougeon, Ramie** (University of West Florida, rgougeon@uwf.edu)

[22] *A Chicken on Every Pot: Curious Avian Ceramic Vessels on the Gulf Coast*

In a recent examination of bird effigy vessels from the central Gulf coast region, one remarkable species identified appears to be *Gallus gallus domesticus*, or the chicken. Examples of small ceramic rooster heads sporting dramatic, single combs and short beaks may be indirect evidence of contact between native coastal peoples and early Spanish explorers pre-settlement. This paper explores the particular socio-cultural conditions that would have made possible the introduction of these decidedly non-native birds into the repertoire of Native American potters in the protohistoric era.

**Graham, Anna** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, annafg@live.unc.edu), **Alexandria Mitchem** (University of Pennsylvania), and **Justin Reamer** (University of Pennsylvania)

[12] *Across Space and Time: Plant Usage at the Smith Creek Site*

The activities that took place at Coles Creek mound sites were often spatially segregated. The three mounds and plaza at Smith Creek, all Cole's Creek constructions, were expanded upon by Plaquemine successors. Examining plant remains from Smith Creek allows us to identify the activities prehistoric people were taking part in, while also seeing how they spatially conceived of and divided these doings. By comparing several areas of the site, we demonstrate how residents' use of space shifted through time. Finally, we examine how these spatial divisions relate to that of Coles Creek culture at large.

**Grap, Rachel Michelle** (East Tennessee State University, graprmm@goldmail.etsu.edu), **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University), and **Eileen G. Ernenwein** (East Tennessee State University)

[9] *Archaeological Geophysics and Ceramic Analysis of Rotherwood, a Mississippian Site in Northeast Tennessee*

Rotherwood is a Mississippian site on the Holston River in Kingsport, Tennessee. Ongoing ground penetrating radar and magnetometry survey has identified a host of likely archaeological features, including a clear, well-defined house floor and hearth. Excavation in 2015 confirmed one geophysical feature as a large refuse pit dating to a late Dallas Phase (about AD 1500-1560). Previously, Dallas was viewed as a monolithic culture. Recently, Franklin et al. (2010) and Sullivan and Harle (2015) proposed that Dallas communities could be different peoples. We examine Dallas ceramic variability in a temporally and spatially restricted context.

**Gray, Michelle** (National Park Service, michelle\_gray@nps.gov) and **Meredith Hardy** (National Park Service)

[20] *Sankofa: A concept reinterpreted through archeological investigations at the Danish West Indies and Guinea Company Warehouse Complex*

As part of the Slave Wrecks Project, National Park Service archeologists conducted Phase I testing in the vicinity of the Danish West Indies and Guinea Company Warehouse Complex at Christiansted National Historic Site in St. Croix. The Danish West Indies and Guinea Company Warehouse Complex was the location where many captured Africans that arrived at St. Croix were held and auctioned into slavery. More than 700 artifacts recovered from a handful of shovel tests show material evidence relating to the complex. This poster will evaluate the correlation between the dense deposit of cultural material and the Guinea Company Warehouse complex.

**Gray, Michelle** (See **Seibert, Michael**)

**Green, Jennifer** (University of Tennessee, jgree119@vols.utk.edu)

[18] *Bridging the Gap: Sharing archaeology with a biological research community*

I found an unexpected audience at the Indian River Lagoon Symposium, a biological conference at Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute in Fort Pierce, Florida. This local conference is geared towards presenting research to scientists and policy-makers alike, inviting the public to attend. The conference facilitates discussion about the current health of the lagoon and new management practices. For the past two years I have presented zooarchaeological findings from my thesis research, discussing paleoenvironmental conditions of the lagoon. Through these presentations I bridged a gap between the “living” and the “dead” and shared a new perspective.

**Green, Stanton** (Monmouth University, sgreen@monmouth.edu)

[30] *Engendering Landscape*

My research in Landscape Anthropology has brought me from prehistoric Massachusetts, South Carolina, and Ireland to historic Cooperstown. Throughout my career, I had the privilege to work with Joan Gero as she developed the formative theory and practice of feminist archaeology. Just this summer, I had the pleasure to read her culminating masterwork *Yutopian*; the best book I have read on linking archaeology theory and practice. In this paper, I will acknowledge Joan’s influence on my work and the field of landscape archaeology.

**Green, William** (Terracon, wgreen@terracon.com)

[17] *From Kirk Points to Tar Kilns and Nearly Everything in Between: 10,000 Years of Human Occupation at the Riverlights Development Tract*

Situated along the Lower Cape Fear River, the 1,300-acre Riverlights Development is one of the largest remaining undeveloped tracts in Wilmington, North Carolina. Since the initial investigations in 2006, more than 3,500 shovel tests and nearly 1,100 m<sup>2</sup> have been excavated at 25 sites, with over 75,000 artifacts spanning the Early Archaic Period to the twentieth century being recovered. These investigations have greatly contributed to our knowledge of life along the lower North Carolina coast. This paper summarizes the investigations that have been conducted over the last decade and provides a context for the other papers in this symposium.

**Green, William** (See **Adams-Pope, Natalie**)

**Greenlee, Diana M.** (University of Louisiana at Monroe, greenlee@ulm.edu), **A. James Delahoussaye** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), and **Karen L. Leone** (Gray & Pape,

Inc.)

[5] *Poverty Point Subsistence: Current Status and Future Directions*

That the Late Archaic people who built and occupied Poverty Point were hunter-fisher-gatherers is one of the most interesting, and for many years puzzling, facts about the site. It posed an explanatory problem (i.e., that hunter-gatherers, not agriculturalists, were responsible for the monuments and the abundant nonlocal stone) for archaeologists. Even though the nonagricultural status of Poverty Point subsistence is widely accepted, many questions remain. In this paper, we integrate analyses of faunal and botanical remains to summarize what is known and not known and we suggest research priorities for improving our understanding of Poverty Point subsistence.

**Gregory, Danny** (New South Associates, Inc., dgregory@newsouthassoc.com) and **J. Javi Vasquez** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[26] *Digital Recording System for Archaeological Survey*

New South is currently testing a new provenience tracking and data collection system for archaeological survey. Survey data is recorded using smart phones with a free database application. We also use Google sheets for data collation, syncing, and online backup, and ArcGIS online for accessibility and data visualization. We have tested this system at Fort Campbell and Fort Polk with promising results. Beyond the flexibility and efficiency it brings to the fieldwork, this system provides a robust, geo-referenced set of archaeological data that is conducive to spatial analyses.

**Gresham, Tom** (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc. gistom@windstream.net) and **Heather Mustonen** (Georgia Department of Transportation)

[4] *The Archaeology of a Large, Linear Battlefield*

This paper examines challenges of archeologically investigating a large, complex Civil War battlefield in south suburban Atlanta. Investigation of 12 km of roadway was triggered by proposed widening by the Georgia Department of Transportation. Extensive historic background research and a large scale metal detector survey by a local group of enthusiasts supplemented two phases of traditional survey and testing. Challenges include: delineation and evaluation of a large resource boundary that includes numerous engagements; integration and interpretation of metal detector survey results with other archaeological data; and the interpretation and evaluation of a narrow, linear corridor through a large site.

**Gresham, Tom** (See **Jones, Joel**)

**Griffin, Matthew W.** (Chickasaw Nation), **Jay C. Blaine** (Independent consultant), and **Baugh, Timothy** (Chickasaw Nation)

[20] *Trade Guns and Thimbles*

Beginning in the late 17th century, British traders penetrated the boundaries of the Chickasaw Nation. Initially, attention focused on the exchange of deer skins for long guns. Quickly, this trade expanded to include more mundane items such as fabrics, copper bracelets, scissors, brass kettles, buttons and thimbles. As various objects wore beyond repair, they were often repurposed. Archaeologists are able to document some of these changes, yet others are more difficult to trace. This poster examines Chickasaw/English trade from AD 1680 to 1800 and traces this exchange by using oral history, artifacts, and historical documents.

**Guest, Stephanie** (University of Southern Mississippi, stephguest@yahoo.com)

[29] *A Microdebitage Analysis of the Winterville Mounds Site (22WS500)*

Winterville Mounds (22WS500) is a Plaquemine Mississippian civic ceremonial center in the Mississippi Delta. Previous analyses of stone artifacts and macro-debitage indicates a minor presence of non-local lithic material at the site. The research reported here examined a selected portion of microdebitage samples recovered in window screened samples with the intention of identifying traces of exotic raw materials to evaluate the extent to which residents were involved in long distance stone exchange. Assessing the significance of long distance exchange could have ramifications on the way we interpret the political strategy once employed by the Winterville elites.

**Guidry, Hannah** (TRC, guidryh@gmail.com) and **Sarah Levithol Eckhardt** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

[45] *A Descriptive Account of Two Prehistoric Burial Removal Projects in the Nashville Area*

Two prehistoric burial removal projects in and near Nashville, Tennessee in 2015 provided an opportunity to excavate and document examples of stone box graves, a hallmark of the Mississippian period in the Middle Cumberland region. Both projects were spurred by inadvertent discoveries of human remains on private property. Skeletal fragments found beneath a house led to the discovery of a previously-disturbed stone box grave within the Noel Cemetery site (40DV3). Investigation of three stone box graves encountered during construction of a subdivision resulted in a newly-recorded multicomponent upland site (40SU317).

**Hagstrom, Michelle** (See **Herbert, Joseph**)

**Hale, Nathan** (See **Cook-Hale, Jessica**)

**Hale, Nathan** (See **Swisher, Kimberly L.**)

**Haley, Bryan** (Coastal Environments Inc./Tulane University, bhaley@tulane.edu)

[9] *Geophysical Survey at 41AN201: A Test Case for Delineating Caddo Burials*

As part of a road-widening project conducted by the Texas Department of Transportation, Coastal Environments, Inc. conducted data recovery excavations at 41AN201, a proto-historic and historic Caddo village located in Anderson County, Texas. An initial phase of multi-instrument geophysical survey identified few cultural features. However, after two of the initial excavation units encountered burials, a ground penetrating radar survey was conducted in collaboration with Stephen F. Austin University. When combined with subsequent ground-truthing, which included excavation and mechanical stripping, these results provide a good test case for investigating Caddo and other Native American cemeteries with geophysical techniques.

**Halligan, Jessi** (Florida State University, jhalligan@fsu.edu)

[13] *Submerged early Archaic sites in the Aucilla River: what can they tell us about paleoenvironments and early cultures?*

Many early side-notched projectile points have been recovered from underwater contexts in the Aucilla Basin. A large percentage of these are unprovenienced surface finds, but these artifacts have also been found in association with soils currently submerged more than 4 meters underwater. Dates from these soils span the Younger Dryas at Page-Ladson and Sloth Hole, and paleoenvironmental analyses of these soils provide a useful baseline for the end of the Pleistocene and the early Holocene in this area which can enhance our understanding of the early Archaic world and human societies.

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

[43] *Earth and Sky: Celestial Symbolism in the Spiroan Arkansas River Drainage*

In previous papers, we have documented the use of certain important colors at conjoined mound sites in northeastern Oklahoma. These colors have both chronological and symbolic significance. In this paper, we use a) the orientation of special-purpose buildings, b) color, types, and contexts of key artifacts, and c) ethnographic data to determine if there was a shared cosmological frame of reference for mortuary rituals in the Arkansas River basin. We then compare these results with celestial studies in the American Bottom and other parts of the Mississippian world.

**Hammond, Michelle** (University of Tennessee, mhammo12@vols.utk.edu)

[10] *Predictive Modeling of Prehistoric Settlement Patterns in the Yazoo Basin During the Woodland Period (500 B.C. - 800 A.D.) Using GIS and "R"*

The majority of research conducted in the Yazoo Basin has focused on the study of ceramics as chronological markers, as well as ceremonial and mortuary patterns from large-scale settlements. Very little research, however, has been conducted on settlement patterns for the region. This poster presents a regional analysis of 1,045 archaeological sites in the Yazoo Basin from the Woodland period using Geographic Information Science (GIS) and the open source sta-

tistical software “R”. Utilizing this software, a predictive model was built to predict where future sites/settlements in the area could be located using a generalized linear model and a generalized additive.

**Haney, Jennifer** (Penn State, [jmh676@psu.edu](mailto:jmh676@psu.edu)), **Matthew H. Veres** (Penn State), **Karen J. Walker** (University of Florida), **William H. Marquardt** (University of Florida), and **Lee A. Newsom** (Penn State)

[9] *Calusa Island, Florida: Monitoring and Preliminary Archaeological Testing at an Archaic Shell Midden*

At Calusa Island (8LL45), Late Archaic (765 BC, cal. intercept) shell-midden deposits are eroding away at an unknown rate and the modern coastal forest is struggling to keep pace with the rate of sea-level rise. As part of an ongoing study of archaeological fuelwood, the forest response provides an excellent natural experiment. Documenting the shifts in forest composition/structure provides a baseline for comparison with archaeological charcoal. The results reported here include efforts to track long-term coastline changes, site dating, preliminary analysis of recovered charcoal and faunal remains, and initial efforts to estimate the potential cause(s) and rate of midden loss.

**Hanvey, Vanessa N.** (University of Kentucky, [vanessahanvey@uky.edu](mailto:vanessahanvey@uky.edu))

[9] *Characterizing the Archaic Period along the Flint and Chattahoochee River Valleys*

During the Archaic Period, archaeological evidence suggests an intensified reliance by local populations on the productive riverine environments of the Holocene. By the end of the period, broad scale interaction spheres formed and distinct cultural groups have been identified in the archaeological record. This poster presents research focused on understanding the effects of mobility and access to resources on group cohesion within the Flint and Chattahoochee River valleys throughout the Archaic Period. Current research explores the efficacy of using lithic raw material provenance and technofunctional attributes of stone tools to identify interaction spheres along these two neighboring river valleys.

**Harding, Jake** (See **Morgan, David**)

**Hardy, Meredith** (See **Gray, Michelle**)

**Hardy, Meredith** (See **Morgan, David**)

**Harle, Michaelyn** (Tennessee Valley Authority, [mharle@tva.gov](mailto:mharle@tva.gov)) and **Giovanna Vidoli** (University of Tennessee)

[9] *The Great Divide: Population Structures and Gene Flow in Late Prehistoric Tennessee*

This study explores the biological relationship between communities from the Mississippian period (1100-1450 CE) Middle Cumberland Region (MCR) Tennessee and Late Mississippian (1400-1700 CE) East Tennessee Dallas and Mouse Creek Phase sites. Non-metric cranial traits were analyzed for individuals from 18 sites to calculate genetic distances and differentiation in order to explore inter- and intra-regional genetic variance. The results expand upon past studies suggesting limited gene flow between the two regions. These results are considered in light of broader discussions of population movement and instability during the Late Mississippian/Protohistoric Period.

**Harrenstein, Tristan** (Florida Public Archaeology Network, [tharren28@gmail.com](mailto:tharren28@gmail.com))

[18] *Better Messages with 3D Printed Models*

Artifacts replicated using 3D printers will have a deeper and much simpler impact on public archaeology than many realize.

**Harris, J.W.K.** (See **Campbell, Ross**)

**Harris, J.W.K.** (See **Deryck, Sean**)

**Harris, J.W.K.** (See **Miller, Catherine**)

**Harrison, Allyson** (University of Alabama, [alharri-son2@crimson.ua.edu](mailto:alharri-son2@crimson.ua.edu))

[23] *Gender Roles in Prehistoric Northern Alabama: A Bioarchaeological Investigation of the Bluff Creek Site Using Paleopathology and Trauma Analysis*

The Tennessee Valley Authority conducted excavations of thousands of prehistoric human remains during the 1930's and 1940's in the Middle Tennessee River Valley. This research focused on a stratified random sample of these remains to study how gender roles manifested skeletally in prehistoric Alabama at the Bluff Creek site (1Lu59). Paleopathologies were documented for location, severity, and side to investigate the potential differences between the sexes. Traumatic injuries were also assessed for type (occupational or accidental) and side. Stature and age were also documented to demonstrate overall health and status within the sample population.

**Harrup, Matthew** (East Carolina University, [mjharrup@hotmail.com](mailto:mjharrup@hotmail.com))

[47] *Brunswick Town: A Research Design*

In the six decades of the post-South era at Brunswick Town, interest in the site has been sustained through studies, symposiums, historical publications, textbooks and the evolution of methodology developed there. Archaeology has been limited and generally completed through CRM projects. More recently, several field schools have examined areas South was unable to investigate fully. East Carolina

University is undertaking a long-term and comprehensive study of Brunswick Town. The goal of this research design will be a synthesis of the previous archaeology with the documentary record to identify areas for future research.

**Harke, Ryan M.** (University of South Florida, ryanh2@mail.usf.edu), **William J. Pestle** (University of Miami), and **Evan M. Mann** (University of Miami)

[36] *Late Prehistoric (AD 1300) Habitation of Stock Island, Lower Florida Keys*

The Stock Island Midden (8Mo2) is a large, multi-component site located near the western tip of the contiguous Florida Keys. At present, it is unknown whether the midden is refuse from a permanent, year-round village of Keys natives (Matecumbe), or a seasonal encampment by the Miami-based Tequesta fisher-hunter-gatherers. To begin addressing this question, we tested the seasonal growth habits of a prevalent midden shell, Tiger Lucine (*Codakia orbicularis*), using oxygen isotopes ( $\delta^{18}O$ ). Preliminary results indicate that these bivalves grow throughout the year, except during winter (December-January), suggesting that *C. orbicularis* is a promising candidate for testing annual habitation.

**Harke, Ryan** (See **Mann, Evan**)

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

[39] *New Discoveries at Old Cahawba: Pairing Pedestrian Survey with LIDAR Data*

Old Cahawba, located west of Selma, Alabama, became the state's first capital in 1819. One of the most prosperous towns in the country, it remained so until the Civil War. Today, the town is an archaeological park largely overgrown with vegetation. The University of Alabama and the Alabama Historical Commission recently conducted archaeological investigations of the entire town that included intensive pedestrian survey guided by LIDAR data. This poster discusses the utility of this method and highlights some of the hundreds of historic features that were located, including brick and artesian wells, well runs, chimneys, basement depressions, and structural remains.

**Hays, Maureen** (See **Salter, Summer**)

**Hemmings, C. Andrew** (Florida Atlantic University, ahemmings@paleotopioneer.com)

[13] *The Paleoindian Archaeology of Sloth Hole (8JE121) and selected sites in the Aucilla River System*

The staggering amount of Pre-Clovis through Late Paleoindian archaeological and Terminal Pleistocene faunal material recovered in the Aucilla River since the 1950s has yet to be succinctly cataloged and is typically vaguely described as being concentrated but only weakly examined.

The growing Pre-Clovis assemblage(s) appear to lack tech-

nological continuity with Clovis, Simpson, Suwannee, Dalton, and the other later Paleoindian manifestations in the region. Highlights of this rich, variable, record of bone, stone, ivory, and other media, are presented as well as a framework for compiling all of this dispersed data in a meaningful fashion.

**Henderson, Gwynn** (See **Pollack, David**)

**Hendryx, Greg S.** (SEARCH Inc., greg@searchinc.com) and **Robert J. Austin** (Cultural Resources Consulting)

[26] *Maximizing Compliance Objectives through Effective Predictive Modeling and Data Collection*

The goal of federal and state cultural resource laws is the identification of sites that are eligible for NRHP listing. Achieving this goal is often inhibited by limited funding, the use of simplistic or outdated predictive models, and the rote employment of survey and evaluation methods. With these constraints in mind, we present suggestions for improving the process and achieving compliance objectives through more effective predictive modeling and data collection methods. We provide case studies where we have successfully employed these methods to identify and assess sites.

**\*Henry, Edward** (Washington University in St. Louis, edward.henry@wustl.edu)

[41] *The Portability of Religion and the Temporality of Sacred Landscapes: Adena-Hopewell Earthen Enclosures in the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky*

Geometric earthen enclosures were used by many Middle Woodland societies in the Eastern Woodlands to delineate sacred space. These monuments are commonly associated with a variety of ritual practices tied to cosmological beliefs involving world renewal. Determining when and how quickly these sites were built provide a way to trace these ideas as they materialize. In this paper I present new information from geometric enclosures across Central Kentucky to discuss construction and use trends in the region. New radiocarbon and OSL measurements from an assortment of contexts at these sites reveal a later temporality for geometric enclosures than previously realized.

**Henry, Edward** (See **Sherwood, Sarah**)

**Herbert, Joseph** (Colorado State University, joseph.m.herbert8.ctr@mail.mil), **Michelle Hagstrom Parsons** (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program) and **Jonathan Schleier** (Colorado State University)

[25] *Unsettled Landscape: Long Leaf, Fire, and Hunter-gatherers of the Carolina Sandhills*

In precontact times the Sandhills comprised some 92 million acres, from Texas to Virginia, consisting of a fire-adapted long leaf pine-scrub oak forest. Frequent wildfire, sandy soil, and steep hydrologic gradients sustained high

biodiversity, but little mast production and low carrying capacity for hunter gathers. Past interpretations of archaeological evidence indicated continuous occupation throughout the Archaic and Woodland periods, with weak correlations between site-occupation period and landform type. This paper explores the distribution of cultural-component loci from 548 archaeological sites over 104,000 acres of systematically surveyed land, to model prehistoric settlement patterning over different landforms, vegetation communities, and fire-frequency regimes.

**Hildebran, Daniel** (East Carolina University dhildebran90@gmail.com)

[47] *Research Design for Fort Anderson*

This paper examines the archaeological background of the Fort Anderson section of the Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site. These Confederate earthworks have had scant archaeology performed on them and can potentially provide further detail concerning the defense of the Cape Fear River. This paper will discuss previous archaeology performed, including the excavation of a gun emplacement in battery B carried out this past summer, as well as a recommendation for future research.

**Hill, William** (SUNY Binghamton, will1@binghamton.edu)

[7] *An Analysis of Lithic Tool Production and Spatial Organization within Five Cherokee Winter Houses in Western North Carolina (A.D. 1690-1740)*

Excavations conducted on the Ravensford Tract in western North Carolina have resulted in the documentation of five Cherokee houses believed to be associated with the historically documented town of Nununyi. These structures, occupied circa A.D. 1690-1740, have provided a unique opportunity for a fine-grained analysis of Cherokee lithic production activities. Distinct clusters of lithic materials associated with core reduction and tool production have been identified within the winter houses. These materials, in tandem with experimental replications of small triangular projectile points, are providing an entry point into the daily practices of Cherokee households during the English Contact Period.

**Hodge, Phil** (Tennessee Department of Transportation, philip.hodge@tn.gov)

[26] *Section 106 and Transportation Projects since the Great Recession: A View from Tennessee*

Changes to federal transportation programs and funding in the wake of the Great Recession and passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 led to a new set of challenges for state departments of transportation in fulfilling their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This paper will address a range of these issues and present solutions that the Tennessee Department of Transportation has implemented to meet these challenges.

**Hoggard, Christian** (See Selden, Robert)

**Hoksbergen, Ben** (Redstone Arsenal, benjamin.j.hoksbergen.civ@mail.mil)

[44] *Williams Spring: A Late Middle Woodland Village in Temporal and Regional Context*

The recent data recovery of a late Middle Woodland Bell Hill phase village in the Tennessee River Valley of north Alabama has shed light on a poorly understood period of transition. The material culture documented at Williams Spring has affinities with contemporary phases within an area that coincides with the prior distribution of Copena-related traits. Signs of social stress at Williams Spring hint at a break-down in regional social cohesion, although the ultimate cause and extent of this break-down are elusive.

**Hollenbach, Kandace** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, kdh@utk.edu) and **Stephen Carmody** (Sewanee: The University of the South)

[41] *Cultivating Rituals: Woodland Gardens and Imbued Landscapes*

Gardens and gardening practices are all too often viewed in terms of the caloric contributions that they provide to groups or individuals, instead of the roles that they play in the production and reproduction of the cultural, societal, and political worlds of the people who tend them. When viewed as rituals of foundation, gardens/gardening are re-framed as locales and actions that are instrumental to groups and not just those directly involved. Here, we use plant assemblages from across the Midsouth to discuss how Woodland period gardeners used plants and gardens to produce ritual localities in the material world.

**Hollenbach, Kandace** (See Meeks, Scott C.)

**Holloway, Andrew** (East Carolina University, hollowaya15@students.ecu.edu)

[47] *Under the Shadow of History: An Archaeological Investigation of Lot 35 at Brunswick Town*

In May of 2016, students under the direction of Dr. Charles Ewen investigated a ballast feature attributed to Edward Moseley's Lot 34 at Brunswick Town State Historic Site, North Carolina utilizing shallow geophysical survey as well as more traditional excavation methods. Instead of uncovering the chimney of Moseley's house as hypothesized, students uncovered a large oven feature along with the piers and fireplace of an associated house that now attributed to Lot 35, owned by Prudence McIlhenny and Christopher Cains.

**Hooker, Terry** (See Miller, Megan)



**Hormes, Josef** (CAMD/Louisiana State University, hormes@lsu.edu)

[6] *High tech for old shards: synchrotron radiation based techniques for the investigation of "objects" (PPOs) and pottery from Poverty Point*

Synchrotron radiation based techniques produce detailed, non-destructive, chemical characterizations of cultural heritage objects: synchrotron-radiation excited XRF allows the determination of elemental composition and X-ray absorption near edge structure spectroscopy provides information about the chemical speciation of elements of interest. In this study, four PPO fragments and nine pottery sherds from Poverty Point were analyzed. Eight of the samples (PPOs and pottery) have similar elemental compositions, suggesting fabrication from the same soil. Fe-K-XANES spectra, which inform on iron speciation, were measured to investigate pottery production processes. Additional test experiments with "model pottery" are planned to refine interpretation of these findings.

**Horowitz, Rachel** (See Watt, David)

**Horsley, Timothy J.** (Horsley Archaeological Prospection, LLC; Northern Illinois University, timhorsley@gmail.com) and **Casey R. Barrier** (Bryn Mawr College)

[2] *The Power of Places during an Era of Urban Transformations in the American Bottom: A Regional Perspective for the Development of Village, Town, and City*

One aspect of the growth of large, regionally-expressive settlements was the power of these places to affect lives beyond their boundaries. Power did not always emanate from hierarchies. Heterarchies of power were active, and scholars now study histories of cities without states, for example. Here, we discuss new research in the American Bottom examining demographic shifts that were part of regional urbanization processes. As they developed, some settlements - from villages, to towns, to city - were abandoned, while others had the power to attract. Our research combines archaeological and geophysical methods to continue learning about these settlement histories.

**Horton, Elizabeth T.** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey, ethorton@uark.edu) and **Stephen B. Carmody** (University of the South)

[32] *A Tale of Two Gardens: Integrating Paleoethnobotanical Research and Public Archeology*

This paper reflects on the challenges, successes, and potential of two separate paleoethnobotanical gardens created within the last two years; The Plum Bayou Garden at Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park and the Native Cultigen Project at The University of the South. Both projects explicitly sought to create gardens that function at two levels; as an interpretative landscape for public outreach and education, and as active research spaces into ancient agroecosystems. These projects provide particle insight into gardens as avenues for public archeology that engages a public who traditionally consider archaeology to be outside of their sphere of interest.

**Hoskins, Emily** (University of Alabama, elhoskins@crimson.ua.edu)

[23] *Designing the Dead: Decorative Patterns on Human Skeletal Remains from the Middle Tennessee River Valley*

The archaeological record for the middle Tennessee River valley has yielded a number of sets of human remains that show decoration. No detailed analysis has been completed on these special individuals or the similarities and/or differences between them and their various decorations. This paper examines six cases from 1Ms80 and 1Ms91. Preliminary findings indicate that preferences existed in regards to decorative medium, location, pattern, and biological parameters of the individual recipients.

**Howell, Cameron** (ERM, cameron.howell@erm.com)

[10] *Mississippian Conflict and the Role of the Fission-Fusion Process: An Example from East Tennessee*

Increasing intensity and frequency of conflict over time is a noted characteristic of the Mississippian Period in the southeastern United States. Ideally bufferzones create space between groups and serve as a mechanism for reducing intergroup competition and conflict. However when applying a Fission-Fusion model to Mississippian cultural growth, bufferzones are replaced by frontiers that bring groups into greater contact and increase the chances of conflict. This increase is illustrated with an example from East Tennessee which incorporates Blitz and Lorenz's modified Fission-Fusion framework with landscape approaches to examine the question of why and how conflict increases during the Mississippian period.

**Howington, David** (See Carter, Jaimie)

**Huffman, Abigail** (See Milinsky, Jenna)

**Hunt, Elizabeth** (University of Southern Mississippi, elizabeth.kay.hunt@gmail.com)

[37] *Austin (22TU549): Mississippian Emergence in the Northern Yazoo Basin*

The Austin Site (22TU549) is a known transitional Late Woodland to Early Mississippian village located in Tunica County, Mississippi. Compared with the cultural phases that have been developed in other regions the Northern Yazoo Basin lacks a clearly defined "Emergent Mississippian" phase. This paper will use ceramics (n=ca.33,500) from a 25% random sampling of pit features to measure transitional change and determine exactly how this region assimilated Mississippian traits into their own culture.

**Hunt, Ryan** (See Carmody, Stephen)

**Hunt, Turner** (See Swisher, Kimberly L.)

**Hurtubise, Jenna** (University of Alabama, jenna.hurtubise@gmail.com) **William DeVore** (University of Alabama), and **Keith Jacobi** (University of Alabama)

[23] *Blunt Force Trauma Patterns in Alabama and the Tennessee River Valley*

Since the Middle Archaic (6000-4000 B.C.), different types of interpersonal violence have taken place in Alabama and the Tennessee River Valley. Presence of skeletal trauma is the most efficient way to document these events. While there are many possible injuries inflicted on the skeleton, we focus specifically on cranial blunt force trauma (BFT). Utilizing the skeletal collection from the University of Alabama, we provide an analysis of BFT to explore overarching trends in warfare and the victimology from the Archaic to the Mississippian (A.D. 1200-1500). We also analyze whether BFT is related to incidences of scalping and face disfigurement.

**Hutchinson, Dale** (See **Berger, Stephanie**)

**Hutchinson, Dale** (See **Dent, Sophia**)

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

[12] *Faunal Remains from Feltus and Aden: New Evidence for Coles Creek Animal Use*

Recent research in the Lower Mississippi Valley have added to a growing Coles Creek zooarchaeological database. The Feltus site in southwestern Mississippi produced plaza and pre-mound construction midden samples lending evidence for communal ritual meals. Testing at Aden in the Lower Yazoo Basin produced fauna from sequential flank deposits on Mound A interpreted to be residues of mound summit ceremonial activities. This paper summarizes the faunal records of Feltus and Aden, compares them with other Coles Creek sites and subsequent Mississippian faunal assemblages, and offers a hypothesis accounting for the contrast in species representation in Coles Creek and Mississippian assemblages.

\***Jackson, Kendal** (University of South Florida, kendalj@mail.usf.edu)

[8] *The Pollen Record at Crystal River Site: Reconstructing Environmental Change, Site History, and Plant Use at a Woodland-Period Mound Center on Florida's Big Bend Coast*

The Woodland-period forager communities of the Crystal River drainage - on Florida's Big Bend Coast - are well-known for their elaborate shell mound architecture, maritime lifeway, and exotic exchange goods. What remains uncertain are the environmental conditions involved in Crystal River Site's (8Ci1) history as a village and civic-ceremonial center. New research employs archaeological palynology to investigate how local communities experienced and interacted with sea-level and climate fluctuations going on during the first millennium AD. Additionally, the microbotanical remains preserved within midden soils and wetland peats may speak to the roles of particular wetland plants as

subsistence and/or technological resources.

**Jacobi, Keith** (University of Alabama, kjacobi@ua.edu), **Lynn Funkhouser** (University of Alabama), and **Clare Farrow** (University of Alabama)

[23] *Exhuming Mortuary Analysis: Advocating for a more Robust Archaeological Narrative*

This presentation examines mortuary analysis in the Southeastern United States and advocates for a shift in focus. It has long been assumed that material culture found in burial contexts can inform about the deceased they are interred with. Mortuary studies in the Southeast have a specific historical context related to the emergent theoretical models of the 1960's. The categories that have resulted from this were originally developed and employed to answer specific questions about status. This antiquated foundation has shaped both the role bioarchaeologists play in mortuary analysis and how prehistorians in general continue to approach the study.

**Jacobi, Keith** (See **Devore, William**)

**Jacobi, Keith** (See **Hurtubise, Jenna**)

**Jacobs, Austin** (See **Krigbaum, John**)

**Jamaldin, Sophia** (See **Loughlin, Michael**)

**Jansen, Amelia** (See **Walker, Martin**)

**Jefferies, Dick** (University of Kentucky, rwjeff1@uky.edu)

[2] *Population Aggregation and the Emergence of Circular Villages in the Southern Appalachian Region*

Archaeological evidence from throughout much of eastern North America documents a transition from small, scattered settlements to nucleated, often circular, villages during the Late Woodland/Late Prehistoric periods (ca. A.D. 1000-1600). In the Appalachian Highlands of southwestern Virginia, this transition is marked by the appearance of large circular communities associated with what Howard MacCord called the Intermontane Culture. This paper investigates the origin, structure, and spatial distribution of Intermontane Culture circular villages across the southern Appalachian landscape and compares their emergence to similar trends in settlement organization witnessed in other parts of the Appalachian Plateau and beyond.

**Jefferies, Dick** (See **Straub, Elizabeth**)

**Jenkins, Jessica** (University of Florida, jajenkins@ufl.edu) and **Martin Gallivan** (The College of William & Mary)

[46] *Somewhere Beyond the Sea: Shellfish Management and*

*Aqueous Landscapes in Precolonial Chesapeake*

Across the Southeast, shell midden sites have become a focus of research concerning ecological resilience. This paper joins these conversations by considering evidence that Algonquian societies in the Chesapeake actively managed the oyster fishery. As in other parts of the Southeast, the precolonial Chesapeake was an anthropogenic landscape shaped by forest burning and horticultural clearing. Analysis of shell deposits at Kiskiak, a site on Virginia's York River, points to management beyond the terrestrial. These water worlds are manifest in two ways, deep middens and a shallow ditch feature, likely representing a worldview where shellfish and water transcend purely subsistence.

**Jenkins, Ned** (Alabama Historical Commission, ned.jenkinsahc@gmail.com)

[25] *Shine II and Big Eddy and Phases: A summary*

The Shine II phase occurs in the lower Tallapoosa River valley around A.D.1400 and is characterized by a Lamar ceramic complex. The contemporaneous shell tempered Big Eddy ceramic complex occurs primarily along the adjacent upper Alabama River. Both complexes were manufactured during the DeSoto entrada. The origins of these complexes will be traced and their definition and associations summarized.

**Jennings, Thomas A.** (See Carter, Andrew)

**Jennings, Thomas** (See Smallwood, Ashley)

**Jeu, Michael** (See Parish, Ryan)

**Johanson, Jessie L.** (University of Tennessee, jaj@vols.utk.edu)

[5] *Reconstructing Mississippian Identity: 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 B.** (See Little, Keith)

**Johnson, Hunter B.** (See Meeks, Scott C.)

**Johnson, Jay** (See Boudreaux, Tony)

**Johnson, Rebecca** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants, rjohnson@alexanderconsultants.net)

[44] *Prehistoric Ceramics at the Williams Spring Site, IMA1167*

Over 30,000 pottery sherds were excavated from the Williams Spring Site (IMA1167). The majority of the collection consisted of Mulberry Creek Plain and Flint River Brushed sherds mostly from large and straight-sided vessels with conical bases, suggesting utilitarian purposes such as cooking and carrying water. Out of the small minority of decorated sherds in the assemblage, a new variety of limestone tempered incised pottery was identified: Williams Springs Incised pottery, characterized by wide incisions forming curvilinear motifs. This type has been observed in other contemporaneous sites, but up until now, had not been delineated as its own distinct type.

**Jones, Eric** (See Krause, Maya)

**Jones, Joel** (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., joelcarljones@gmail.com), **Pamela Baughman** (Georgia Department of Transportation), and **Tom Gresham** (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.)

[4] *A Multi-Phased Approach to a Highway Survey in Mountainous North Georgia and the Diverse Resources Encountered*

This paper describes the multi-phased approach taken by the Georgia Department of Transportation and one of its consultants for the archeological investigation of 14.5 km of highway in mountainous north Georgia. We describe how archival research, informant interview, field survey, testing of seven sites and follow-up survey explored a wide variety of sites, including Archaic period lithic scatters, Precontact period occupations, a Cherokee farmstead, a petroglyph, soapstone quarries, a twentieth century town, and a forgotten cemetery. The project benefited from local informants, consultation with federal tribes, a petroglyph consultant, ground penetrating radar survey and an experienced field crew.

**Jones, Katherine** (University of Georgia, kcgraham@uga.edu), **Daniel T. Elliott** (LAMAR Institute, Inc.), and **Jerald Ledbetter** (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.)

[40] *"Georgia's Lost Archaeologist": Reconnaissance of the Davis Plantation Collection of Dr. Roland Steiner*

Roland Steiner, whose artifact collections at the Smithsonian Institution represent the Museum's largest holdings from a single individual, remains a relatively unknown figure in Georgia archaeology. He sold collections to the Smithsonian in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and his attention to detail and geographic specificity made him a uniquely competent collector for that era. This paper offers some of the first archaeological insights gleaned from Steiner's Burke County plantation collections, including evidence for raw

material salvaging and reuse, as well as material remains indicating continued reoccupation of the site from the Paleoindian through Historic periods.

**Jones, J. Scott** (Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants, jsjones@midsouthcrc.com)

[45] *Interpretation of the Structure and Variation of Middle Cumberland Mississippian Stone-box Cemeteries*

The stone-box burial and cemetery is a ubiquitous of the Middle Cumberland Mississippian occupation. The classic form of stone-box burial known as the Cumberland type is distinctive to the Middle Cumberland region. Furthermore, the Middle Cumberland region is unrivaled in the number and size of stone-box cemeteries. Numerous reports describing stone-box cemeteries and concomitant studies evaluating the form, construction, and distribution of stone-box cemeteries are available. However, no evaluations aimed at the interpretation of the structure and variation represented within and between. This study is an attempt to evaluate and interpret the structure and variation of Middle Cumberland stone-box cemeteries.

**Jordan, Kurt A.** (Cornell University, kj21@cornell.edu)

[2] *From Nucleated Towns to Dispersed Networks: Transformations in Seneca Iroquois Community Structure, circa 1650-1779 CE*

Sequentially-occupied Seneca Iroquois communities in what is now New York State resided in a number of different settlement forms during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, ranging from nucleated to fully dispersed, with and without defensive palisades. While earlier scholars viewed these changes as decline away from a precontact cultural climax, these transformations were non-linear and related quite tightly to regional political-economic dynamics (known in detail from documentary sources). This paper reviews 1650-1779 changes in Seneca community forms, and examines the process of community relocation as a dynamic time for negotiation, reimagination, assessment of political-economic conditions, and the exercise of power.

**Joy, Brandy** (University of South Carolina, brandyjoy@gmail.com)

[37] *Pronouncing "Colonoware:" Linguistic Practice and Archaeological Ideology*

Ideologies within the Southeastern archaeological community effect the pronunciation of a particular artifact type: the coarse earthenware called colonoware. I propose that the Southeastern archaeological community is composed of two speech communities (groups that differ in linguistic style), which can be recognized by their encoding of the word "colonoware" as [kələnowəɹ] or [kolonowəɹ]. I hypothesize that an individual's pronunciation indexes and reflects scholarly theoretical and methodological groups, which are historicized through academic genealogy (and their imbued ideology) and is reflected in geographical positioning related to those academic genealogies.

**Judge, Christopher** (University of South Carolina Lancaster - Native American Studies Center, judge@sc.edu)

[30] *This is not Father Earth and they are not called The Three Brothers: Women, War Woman, WARP and WAC.*

Maize agriculture in Native American societies was the domain of women yet at the core of all lives. This paper details the search for the earliest maize crop in South Carolina as it applies to understanding women's ideology, household lives, mode of production and the status, power, and institutions that developed from their key role in economic production. By the time of the 16th century De Soto expedition women at Cofitachequi were the paramount leaders of a large Native polity. My question is when did maize agriculture begin in South Carolina? Joan Gero's role in my thinking is fittingly pervasive.

**Jurkelski, Bill** (See Ferguson, Terry)

**Kamenov, George** (See Krigbaum, John)

**Kamenov, George** (See Lofaro, Ellen)

**Kamenov, George** (See Ruhl, Donna)

**Kangas, Rachael** (Florida Public Archaeology Network, rkangas@fau.edu)

[18] *Applying Queer Theory to Public Outreach*

Using queer theory to plan, create, and perform public outreach in archaeology helps create an engaging experience for practitioners and the public alike. Queer theory is utilized to identify non-normative and minority stories in archaeology, and to question ways our current culture impacts our interpretations of the past. The application offers a framework to create programming that is beyond the basics of public archaeology by providing people the space and tools to engage with archaeological data and interpretation, as well as to engage with their own histories and heritage in ways meaningful to them.

**Kassabaum, Megan** (University of Pennsylvania, mkass@sas.upenn.edu)

[41] *Both Family and Food: Expanding the Case for Bear Ceremonialism into the Deep South*

Since Paleolithic times, bears have been potent ritual symbols for peoples throughout Eurasia and North America. Though stories change by context, the meaning of bear has stayed remarkably constant. Preagriculturalists saw bears as people, albeit different-from-human people, who possessed great spiritual power. Bears linked the human and spirit worlds and were commonly seen as kin, healers, and food providers. These various roles recur in ethnographic, ethnohistoric, and archaeological data and are particularly well supported by archaeological evidence of large feasting events involving bear consumption, pipe smoking, and the

setting of large standing posts at the Coles Creek period Feltus Mounds.

**Kassabaum, Megan C.** (See O'Hear, John)

**Kassabaum, Megan C.** (See Reamer, Justin)

**Kassabaum, Megan C.** (See Terry, Ashley)

**Keeton, Glen** (See Triozzi, Nicholas)

**Keith, Scot** (New South Associates, skeith@newsouthassoc.com)

[4] *Connecting the GDots: Observations on the Woodland Period in Georgia from GDOT Archaeological Compliance Investigations*

In recent years, GDOT-funded compliance archaeological investigations have yielded significant Woodland period data that have helped advance understanding of this dynamic period of time in Georgia and beyond. In this presentation, I draw upon Middle to Late Woodland period data from three GDOT projects located in different physiographic regions of the state in an attempt to show how data from GDOT studies can be used in multi-scalar synchronic and diachronic analyses to examine issues such as identity, community, interaction, religion, and iconography, and I specifically touch upon archaeological cultures Cartersville, Deptford, Swift Creek, Vining, Ocmulgee, Napier, and Woodstock.

**Keller, Jessica** (See Morgan, David)

**Kelly, John E.** (Washington University, jkelly@wustl.edu) and **James A. Brown** (Northwestern University)

[41] *Cahokia and its connection to the spirit world as a place of pilgrimage*

Our purpose is to explore the way Cahokia connects the living with the spirit world (numinents). The manner Cahokians address the spirit world is founded and explained by the site's configuration, as it reflects the major tenets of Cahokia and its representation as a pilgrimage locus. As such it provides participants privileged access to the other world through participation. This provides a course where we can pursue the notion that Cahokia was specifically designed as a "place of high devotion," whereby the connection and its success with healthy spirits can be maintained and nourished by making offerings.

**Kemp, Kassie** (Florida Public Archaeology Network, kkemp@usf.edu)

[18] *Pint of Archaeology: Tapping into a New Audience*

Traditionally, archaeologists engage the public through

presentations at libraries and other academically focused venues. Bringing archaeology into nontraditional places such as local breweries and bars, allows us to tap into a new audience. We can reach people who may not be familiar with the discipline while also integrating archaeology into their established social functions. This presentation will explore efforts by the Florida Public Archaeology Network to relay information through informal, discussion style presentations with hands-on components. By departing from traditional formal PowerPoint formats, we hope to engage this unique audience and evoke interest in archaeology.

**Kidder, Tristram** (Washington University in St. Louis, trkidder@wustl@edu) and **Kelly Ervin** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[41] *Portals of Poverty Point?*

Three sites play a special role in access to resources flowing towards Poverty Point: Claiborne, Neimeyer-Dare, and Jaketown. Each has a unique assemblage of goods that indicate it played an important role in the exchange network, and all had mounds and/or earthworks suggesting a special ritual/religious role. These settlements served as portals influencing the flow of goods into Poverty Point and nearby sites where naturally occurring stone resources were completely absent. We argue that Poverty Point was the epicenter of a widespread pilgrimage network and that these three sites served as pilgrimage stops/shrines on the trail to Poverty Point.

**Kimball, Larry R.** (Appalachian State University, kimballr@appstate.edu)

[3] *Why are Hopewell Blades Special?*

Hopewell blades hold a "special" status in archaeologists' minds, but were they "special" in the minds of native peoples? These small tools, while undoubtedly reflecting an economizing behavior of carefully selected flints, have elicited diverse explanations: exchange, craft specialization, status, ritual, and ideology within the greater Hopewell phenomenon. At the same time, some studies have concluded that there is really nothing special about Hopewell blades beyond their use as multi-purpose tools. A sample of over 200 blades from Garden Creek, Biltmore Mound, and Icehouse Bottom is analyzed for usewear traces to better understand what these objects meant to native peoples.

**Kimbrough, Rhonda** (See Rupp, Andrea)

**King, Adam** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, aking@sc.edu)

[22] *Sympathy for the Devil's Advocate: A Consideration of the Rattlesnake Gorgets of Eastern Tennessee*

Compared to other gorget styles and themes made during the Mississippian period, the so-called rattlesnake gorgets of eastern Tennessee have been found in fairly large numbers. Stylistically, Jon Muller assigned these gorgets to the

temporally-related Lick Creek and Citico styles, while Mark Crawford's recent work has argued for substyles within. While their style has been studied extensively, the idea that these gorgets depict rattlesnakes generally has been accepted without further consideration. In this paper I present the results of a systematic iconographic study of rattlesnake gorgets completed by my fall 2014 iconographic methods class at the University of South Carolina.

**King, Megan** (University of Tennessee, mhoak@vols.utk.edu), **Roger Cain** (University of Arkansas), and **Shawna Cain** (University of Arkansas)

[42] *Split-cane Technology: An Experimental Ethnoarchaeological Approach*

Southeastern Indians have a long history of using river cane to produce material culture. However, perishable industries receive minimal archaeological attention except for in instances of extraordinary preservation. The goal of this study is to explore the use of flake tools in the production of split-cane technology and document use-related wear patterns. Central to the project is a collaborative experimental program with traditional basket weavers and craft specialists in the Cherokee Nation. The methods utilized may allow archaeologists to extract information about perishable material culture and the extent to which plant-based technologies were once integrated into prehistoric societies.

**Kinison, G. Llew** (See **Johnston, Janene**)

**Kistler, Logan** (University of Warwick, L.J.Kistler@Warwick.ac.uk) and **Robin G. Allaby** (University of Warwick)

[32] *Genomic precursors to the adaptive syndrome of domestication*

Some species readily partner with humans through domestication, while others are recalcitrant to adapt to symbiosis with humans under equivalent selection pressures. The adaptive syndrome of domestication describes the set of emergent phenotypic characters that tend to accompany plant domestication, comprising physiological and morphological adaptations to life in the human environment. However, there may be critical genomic precursors affecting the responsiveness of plants to human selection pressures, and ultimately limiting the set of species with potential as crops, lost crops, or companion weeds. That is, aspects of genome architecture may be critical in the evolution of domestication, and in determining the degree to which wild species are suited to domestication mutualism. We describe some shared characteristics of crop plant genomes observed through a large meta-analysis of modern species, and we speculate on the evolutionary roles of lost crops and companion species on the domestication landscape in eastern North America.

**Knight, Vernon James** (University of Alabama, vernonjamesknight@gmail.com)

[1] *Puzzles of Creek Social Organization in the Eighteenth*

*and Nineteenth Centuries*

Despite intensive study in the early 20th century by John R. Swanton and Frank Speck of social organization in the towns of the early Creek Confederacy, we are left with certain puzzling features. I outline two of them. First, despite the remarkable attention paid to clans and clanship, the nature of local, corporate kin groups was never clearly resolved. Second, despite evidence of a strong separation between the matrilineal organization, on the one hand, and the town council on the other, Swanton gives numerous examples where the two seem impossibly co-mingled. I offer my thoughts on both puzzles.

**Kowalski, Jessica** (University of Alabama, jakowals@gmail.com)

[12] *The Coles Creek-Plaquemine Transition in the Southern Yazoo Basin*

The Winterville Mounds site is the northernmost expression of Coles Creek and Plaquemine archaeological cultures in the Lower Mississippi River Valley. Winterville is unusual because it has both Coles Creek and Plaquemine components; Coles Creek mound sites in the region were abandoned at this time and later Mississippian centers were constructed on new ground. Using data generated from excavations at Winterville and hinterland mound centers in recent years, this paper attempts to better understand this variable Woodland-Mississippian transition from a regional perspective, examining the roles of population movement, in situ development, and trade and exchange in culture change.

**Kozuch, Laura** (University of Illinois, shellwoman1@gmail.com) and **Sarah E. Baires** (Eastern Connecticut State University)

[33] *Full-time Bead Crafters at Greater Cahokia*

Bead crafting is time consuming and used lightning whelk and other species of shells brought from the eastern Gulf of Mexico to bead workshops at Cahokia. Tens of thousands of shell beads were made and deposited. Using ethnographic analogy from stone age bead crafting societies, along with time estimates of bead crafting, I examine bead crafting at Greater Cahokia as well as other Mississippian sites and conclude that bead crafting was a specialized, subsidized activity.

**Krause, Maya** (Wake Forest University, kraumb13@wfu.edu), **Melissa Pouncey** (Wake Forest University), **Hadley Scharer** (Wake Forest University), and **Eric Jones** (Wake Forest University)

[31] *An Analysis of Housefloor Dimensions in the Late Woodland Upper Yadkin River Valley*

This research analyzes sediment and artifact data to define housefloor dimensions at the Late Woodland (AD 800-1600) Redtail site (31Yd173) in the upper Yadkin River Valley (UYRV). We examined sediment organic content and the concentration and sizes of ceramic and lithic artifacts

across space. Early results show ceramic sizes and concentrations decrease in the same 1m units that organic content rises, suggesting a maintained surface with increased activity. Evidence of housefloor dimensions in the UYRV could provide details about population, social organization, and domestic activities for dispersed households here, which are distinctive within the Piedmont Southeast after AD 1200.

**Krigbaum, John** (University of Florida, krigbaum@ufl.edu), **Neill Wallis** (University of Florida), **George Kamanov** (University of Florida), **Ellen Lofaro** (University of Tennessee), **Amanda Friend** (University of Florida), and **Austin Jacobs** (University of Central Florida)

[23] *Mayport Mound (8DU96) in regional context: An isotopic assessment of residential mobility at the eastern periphery*

We explore residential mobility at Mayport Mound, near Jacksonville, a Middle Woodland site (ca. AD 300-800) that exhibits both Weeden Island and Swift Creek cultural components within its assemblage. Situated against the Atlantic coast, Mayport Mound represents a potential crossroads where people from north and west convened. Pottery vessels from Mayport Mound show strong ties to the Altamaha River in Georgia while patterned mortuary ceremonialism is consistent with sites across north-central Florida. Isotopic data demonstrate degrees of heterogeneity within the Mayport Mound burial assemblage. For example, 'outlier' individuals suggest immigration from interior locales, one potentially as distant as the Appalachians.

**Krigbaum, John** (See **Lofaro, Ellen**)

**Kroulek, Orion** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc., okroulek@gmail.com)

[44] *Feature Seriation, Morphology, and Site Structure at the Williams Spring Site (1MA1167)*

The 288 archaeological features excavated at the Williams Spring Site (1MA1167) were seriated and analyzed based upon absolute chronometrics, artifact content, spatial relationships between features, and individual feature morphology. In addition to seriation of the features, statistical methods were employed to elucidate primary and secondary functions of features. Utilizing GIS technology, the spatial relationships between features through time were also analyzed, yielding architectural patterns and defining special use areas. These analyses culminated in a model of site structure, architecture, and use of space through time at the William Springs Site.

**Krus, Anthony** (University of Glasgow, tony.krus@glasgow.ac.uk) and **Charlie Cobb** (University of Florida)

[45] *New Models for Mississippian Site Chronologies in the Middle Cumberland Region*

The Middle Cumberland Region (MCR) in Tennessee was host to many Mississippian period (AD 1000-1600) settle-

ments. Mississippian chronologies have been understood primarily through course-grained interpretations; however, there is potential for generational-level chronologies comparable to large-scale archaeological projects in Britain. We review the radiocarbon data from the Mississippian MCR and use Bayesian chronological models with simulated radiocarbon data to estimate the number of radiocarbon measurements needed to create fine-scale site chronologies. As one example, we demonstrate with current data how the timing of regional abandonment related to the Vacant Quarter can now be estimated with a greater degree of confidence.

**LaDu, Daniel** (The University of Alabama, dadadu@crimson.ua.edu)

[12] *The Coles Creek Interaction Sphere*

The Coles Creek culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley has long been characterized as provincial. A "mundane" material assemblage coupled with the virtual absence of foreign goods is cited as evidence that Coles Creek populations were focused on maintaining internal cohesion rather than pursuing extra-regional collaborations. Through an examination of the distribution of certain ceramic modes, the proliferation of the Black River site plan, and sustained homogeneity within the cultural heartland, this paper makes the case that Coles Creek societies participated within an interaction sphere stretching from east-central Arkansas to the Gulf Coast and from western Mississippi to eastern Texas.

**LaDu, Daniel** (See **Funkhouser, Lynn**)

**La Rosa, Cristian** (North Carolina State University and Brockington and Associates, clarosa@ncsu.edu), **Inna Moore** (Brockington and Associates), and **David Baluha** (Brockington and Associates)

[39] *Using LiDAR to Identify and Analyze Landscape Features associated with Historic Phosphate Mines in Coastal South Carolina.*

Phosphate Mining flourished from the mid-1860s to the late 1920s in areas adjacent to Charleston, South Carolina. The purpose of this poster is to demonstrate how Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technology can lead archaeologists to easily identify and analyze large-scale landscape features associated with historic phosphate mines. This is accomplished by creating a high-resolution digital elevation model (DEM), applying relief visualization techniques (r.skyview) and calculating terrain forms (r.geomorphon) using GIS geoprocessing tools.

**Lambert, Shawn** (University of Oklahoma, splambert@ou.edu)

[43] *Addressing the Cosmological Significance of a Pot: A Search for Cosmological Structure in Craig Mound*

For this paper, I examine the temporal and spatial place-

ment of pottery in 98 Craig Mound burials in search for cosmological patterns in the vessels' iconography. Only burials that were not in context with the Great Mortuary or the Spirit Lodge are considered here, because they have been significantly understudied. Ultimately, I assert that burials outside of the Great Mortuary and the Spirit Lodge were also placed in specific areas of the Craig Mound that represented a cosmogram, a ritually charged display that helped to maintain an important cosmological narrative.

**Larsen, Clark Spencer** (larsen.53@osu.edu), Ohio State University), **Barbara J. Betz** (Ohio State University), and **Marklein, Kathryn** (Ohio State University)

[24] *Bioarchaeology of Fallen Tree, St. Catherines Island, Georgia: Demographic Context and Health Profiles at the Precontact-Contact Interface*

The bioarchaeological record on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, presents among the most complete sequences of human biocultural adaptation in the American Southeast. The recovery and study of individuals from Fallen Tree cemetery provide an opportunity to interpret patterns of health and lifestyle at the initial point of European contact in the 16th century. Our initial assessment of demography and paleopathology in the Fallen Tree series reveals a biological record consistent with other maize farmers in the Eastern Woodlands generally, namely significant presence of carbohydrates in diet (dental caries), increased sedentism (periosteal reactions), and rigorous lifestyle (osteoarthritis).

**Larsen, Clark S.** (See **Semon, Anna**)

**Larsen, Clark S.** (See **Triozzi, Nicholas**)

**Lawrence, William L.** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, bill.lawrence@tn.gov), **Chester P. Walker** (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates), and **David H. Dye** (University of Memphis)

[45] *Geophysical Investigations at the Mound Bottom Site, Cheatham County, Tennessee*

We discuss geophysical data collected in 2008 at the Mound Bottom site in the Middle Cumberland Valley. Artifact collections indicate the site was constructed around A D 1000, with occupation and re-use spanning some least three centuries. By around A D 1350 Mound Bottom was abandoned as a major center, but continued to be used as a burial location for dispersed populations along the Harpeth River. By the end of the fourteenth century, Mound Bottom, as well as much of the Nashville Basin was gradually abandoned.

**Lawrence, William** (See **Deter-Wolf, Aaron**)

\***Lawres, Nathan R.** (University of Florida, nlawres@ufl.edu)

[46] *Bridging Earth, Sky, and Water with Place: Materializing Ontology in a Monumental Landscape*

Prior to late 19th and early 20th century drainage projects, the Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades watershed was the epitome of a water world, where water flowed across the entirety of the landscape for 9 months of the year. The peoples that dwelled in this world lived a life centered around, and surrounded by, water. They also built a vast array of monuments, ranging from circular ditches to geometric arrays of earthworks, in the middle of flowing water. These monuments reflect this water world, but they do so in a particular way that embodies an ontological understanding of an emergent, relational world.

**Ledbedder, Jerald** (See **Jones, Katherine**)

**Ledford, Kelly** (Florida State University, kelly.l.ledford@gmail.com) and **Tanya Peres** (Florida State University)

[9] *Show Us Your (Turkey) Legs: Crowdsourcing Data to Document Wild Turkey Population Management in the Southeastern US*

Previously we have argued for the management of wild turkey populations in Middle Tennessee. We base this on ethnographic and ethnohistoric records, material culture, and turkey remains excavated from a Mississippian period site in Middle Tennessee. A larger database of turkey metrics from multiple time periods across the region are needed to more fully explore this issue. Since a project of this magnitude can take years and access to curated collections we turn to the archaeological community via crowdsourcing. We use freely and widely available online data entry and management software to collect the necessary metric and metadata.

**Lee, Marissa** (See **Schroeder, Sissel**)

**Legg, Jim** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, leggj@mailbox.sc.edu)

[38] *An Assemblage of Re-worked Metal Objects with Possible de Soto Association from Oktibbeha County, Mississippi*

A large-scale metal detector collection of a protohistoric site near Starkville, Mississippi produced a diverse assemblage of re-worked iron, brass and lead objects. The material pre-dates any regular European trade with the interior south, and the nature of the alterations suggests toolmakers with little access to metal and little knowledge of working with it. The site is in the vicinity of Hernando de Soto's camps from the winter of 1540-41, and the unusual metal industry may be related.

**Lehew, Anita** (See **Walker, Martin**)

**Lemasson, Quintin** (See **Younger-Mertz, Stewart**)

**Leone, Karen L.** (See **Greenlee, Diana M.**)



**Lew, Emily** (The Germanna Foundation, mlelew93@gmail.com)

[20] *Palisade Construction and Comparisons of Fort Germana*

Between 1984-1995, Mary Washington College, now University of Mary Washington, excavated the former home of Alexander Spotswood, known as the Enchanted Castle. Near the house, the excavations uncovered the remains of a palisade believed to be a segment of a wall from pentagonal fort believed to be in use by German indentured servants between 1716-1720, known as Fort Germanna. This poster will look at the fort as it was uncovered in the 1984-1995 excavations, what was uncovered this past field season, and then compare it with forts in the surrounding area of Virginia.

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

[38] *Protohistoric Ceramics in the Northeast Mississippi Blackland Prairie*

Recent and past findings including new AMS dates are over-viewed in search of an explanatory model for understanding Chickasaw and related protohistoric ceramic set trajectories in the Northeast Mississippi region from Late Pre-Contact to the eighteenth century. Analysis of ceramics from large midden pits and related deposits continue to inform on major transitions in tempering practices, as well as patterns in the distribution of stylistic horizons and traditions in space and time. Inferences into historical socio-political coalescence and divergence are sought.

**Lieb, Brad** (See **Boudreaux, Tony**)

**Little, Keith J.** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, keith@tvaresearch.com) and **Hunter B. Johnson** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[38] *European Influences on Choctaw Architecture*

Recent archaeological investigations at Choctaw sites in east-central Mississippi revealed evidence of European influences on Choctaw architecture beginning as early as the first half of the eighteenth century. Documentary evidence indicates that sometime in the early nineteenth century Choctaws began constructing European log cabin type structures. This paper examines the European-inspired changes in architecture as a basis for exploring the eventual shifts away from matrilineally dominated social relationships in Choctaw society.

**Little, Keith J.** (See **Meeks, Scott C.**)

**Little, Maran** (See **Reitz, Elizabeth**)

**Livingood, Patrick** (University of Oklahoma, patrickl@ou.edu)

[43] *Leadership Specialization Among the Caddo and Their Neighbors*

One of the remarkable aspects about the Hasinai Caddo is the nature of their specialized leadership roles. This paper is going to take a comparative approach using ethnohistoric documents to examine the differences between the Caddo and their neighbors with regard to the types of specialized roles that exist, the types of divisions and circumscriptions on authority that exist for leaders, and the level of formality or informality in leadership function. The goal of the paper is to highlight what is and is not especially unique about the Hasinai Caddo.

**LoBiondo, Matthew** (Monmouth University, matthewcoyte@yahoo.com) and **Richard Veit** (Monmouth University)

[25] *An Extraordinary Mississippian Pipe from the William Vaux Collection*

William Samson Vaux, Esq. was an enthusiastic 19<sup>th</sup> century collector of minerals, artifacts, and coins. Passionately interested in the sciences, particularly archaeology and geology, he amassed an unparalleled collection of Native American artifacts that he later donated to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. Today these finds are housed by Bryn Mawr College. Included in the collection is a noteworthy Mississippian effigy pipe; carved from stone, depicting rattlesnakes, talons, and a chunkey stone. This paper examines the pipe in its cultural and religious contexts, as well as highlighting the potential of museum collections, which house understudied artifacts.

**Lockhart, Jami J.** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey, jlockhar@uark.edu), **Jeffrey M. Mitchem** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey), and **Timothy S. Mulvihill** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

[10] *Richard's Bridge (3CT11/22): An Examination of Life on a Terminal Mississippian Frontier*

For the past four years, researchers at the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Society have examined the intersite and intrasite settlement patterns that distinguish the Parkin-Phase Richard's Bridge site in eastern Arkansas. Extensive excavations corroborate remote sensing signatures for more than 50 prehistoric/protohistoric structures, and numerous associated features. Multisensor geophysics, precision mapping, targeted excavations, radiometric dating, diagnostic artifact analysis, and GIS-driven data integration are employed to interpret this dynamic cultural landscape located at the epicenter of initial European contact west of the Mississippi River.

**Lockhart, Jami J.** (See **Mitchem, Jeffrey**)

**Lofaro, Ellen** (University of Tennessee, [elofaro@utk.edu](mailto:elofaro@utk.edu)), **George Kamenov** (University of Florida), **Ashley Sharpe** (University of Florida), and **John Krigbaum** (University of Florida)

[23] *Mobility and Contact: The Mission Site of Santa Maria, Amelia Island, Florida*

Previous archaeological and ethnohistorical research on Spanish Florida notes varied movements and changes of indigenous populations on Amelia Island throughout the 17th century. This current research focuses on an earlier mission site thought to be Santa Maria (ca. AD 1600-1680). Strontium and lead isotope ratios and light isotope proxies from human tooth enamel illuminate the life histories and mobility patterns of the individuals interred at this mission site, and demonstrate that while most of the 20 individuals sampled to date were likely raised along the coast of Spanish Florida, at least 3 individuals were not born locally.

**Lofaro, Ellen** (See **Krigbaum, John**)

**Logan, Joel** (See **Loubser, Johannes**)

**Long, Chad** (See **Ferguson, Terry**)

**Loubser, Johannes** (Stratum Unlimited LLC, [jloubser@stratumunlimited.com](mailto:jloubser@stratumunlimited.com)) and **Joel Logan** (Jackson County GIS Division)

[10] *An Assessment of Stone Piles in Georgia, with Special Reference to Jackson County*

Indigenous inhabitants from different ethno-linguistic groups living in the southeastern US have told different early Euro-American observers at different times more-or-less similar accounts of stone piles in the region honoring departed people. Results from different archaeological excavations of solitary big stone piles on ridge toes appear to support this interpretation. However, results from recent excavations of a stone pile complex in Jackson County suggest that the roughly-stacked piles on the culturally-sterile ridge toe resulted from straightforward ground-clearing activities, possibly in preparation for "going-to-water" ceremonies dating back 800 years ago.

**Loughlin, Michael** (University of Kentucky, [mllough0@g.uky.edu](mailto:mllough0@g.uky.edu)), **Steven Ahler** (University of Kentucky), **Tyler Stumpf** (University of Kentucky), and **Sophia Jamaldin** (University of Nevada, Reno)

[9] *An Early to Middle Archaic Base Camp Overlooking the Cumberland River in Trigg County, Kentucky*

Excavations of Area C at the Canton Site in western Kentucky revealed an intact Kirk Basecamp situated on an upland bluff overlooking the Cumberland River. In this poster we use artifact distributions to examine the spatial organization of the site. These data indicate the presence of three activity areas located along the edge of a sinkhole. Based on the density and diversity of the recovered tools, these

"residential" areas would have been used for a variety of domestic activities including food preparation, stone tool production and maintenance, and hide/woodworking.

**Love, Sarah** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources, [sarah.love@dnr.ga.gov](mailto:sarah.love@dnr.ga.gov)), **Emma Mason** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), and **Joseph Smith** (Hall Smith Office\_Architecture)

[40] *Archaeology at a Rosenwald School: Interpreting Fairview's Identity*

Of more than 5,000 Rosenwald structures built in the 20th century Southeast, the Fairview School in Cave Spring, Georgia was constructed to provide an educational facility for the local African-American community. Following the site's rediscovery, the community of Cave Spring spearheaded efforts to preserve and interpret the Fairview site. To date, little archaeological research has been performed on sites related to the Rosenwald initiative. By incorporating archaeological research into these community-led efforts, and collaborating with historic preservationists, this project helps in understanding Fairview's individual identity within the broader scope of Rosenwald school sites.

**Lowry, Sarah** (New South Associates, Inc., [slowry@newsouthassoc.com](mailto:slowry@newsouthassoc.com)), **Shawn Patch** (New South Associates, Inc.), and **Lynne Sullivan** (University of Tennessee)

[Gen] *A New Look at Ledford Island: Mapping a Late Mississippian Village With Near Surface Geophysics*

New South Associates conducted a magnetic gradiometer and ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of Ledford Island (40BY13), Bradley County, Tennessee. During excavations in the 1930's, the WPA recorded an intensively occupied village and nearly 500 burials. Geophysical data collected in 2016 were used to map the entire village area and spatially reference the 1930's excavation maps. Using the combined data sets, we were able to make interpretations analyzing intra-site feature patterning and community organization. Geophysical results and historic excavation data were additionally used to make further interpretations about the specific structure types within the village.

**Lubkemann, Steve** (See **Morgan, David**)

**Luer, George M.** (Archaeology Foundation, Inc.)

[46] *Florida Indian Hydrology: Cognition, Engineering, and Living in a Watery World*

Ongoing archaeological research continues to make new discoveries and to raise intriguing questions about how Florida Indian peoples used surface water in the landscape. A number of artificial canoe canals, ponds, and other earthworks demonstrate careful engineering and an understanding of surface hydraulics. Studying these works and their functions will add to our understanding of the people who built and used them.

**Lulewicz, Isabelle** (University of Georgia, ihlul@uga.edu), **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia), and **Justin Cramb** (University of Georgia)

[5] *Oyster Paleoeology and Native Subsistence Practices on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*

We examined the shell size of 3,262 oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) as a means to examine diachronic patterns in shellfish exploitation on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. The different size classes were compared between a Late Archaic shell ring, a Late Woodland midden, and a Late Mississippian midden in order to evaluate changes in oyster population ecology as it relates to large scale changing environmental conditions and Native subsistence practices over time. Our results indicate a stability in oyster populations during the Late Archaic with a following decrease in oyster size through the Late Woodland into the Late Mississippian.

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

[42] *Gendered Networks and Political Expression: The Transformation of Southern Appalachian Society, A.D. 1250-1300*

Between A.D. 1250 and 1300 the sociopolitical landscape of Southern Appalachia was drastically transformed. This paper investigates the establishment of new social, political, and economic relationships by exploring changes to gendered networks of political expression, and more specifically, to gendered realms of sociopolitical power. Employing a regional data set of ceramic technological and decorative traditions as modes of social signaling, this study explores how the formation of aggregate villages, the centralization of political leadership, and the institutionalization of socioeconomic inequalities, altered the sociopolitical roles and relationship between men and women over the course of only a few generations.

**Lulewicz, Jacob** (See Coker, Adam)

**Luthman, Sarah** (University of Oklahoma), **Chris Dial** (University of Georgia), **Claire Lutrick** (University of Georgia), **Jim Rooks** (Georgia Gwinnett College), **Stefan Brannan** (University of Georgia), and **Jennifer Birch** (University of Georgia)

[9] *Chasing the Palisade: Identifying Social Spaces at Singer-Moye*

Magnetometry data and excavations in 2015 identified a linear palisade adjacent to the largest mound at Singer-Moye — a Mississippian Period site located in the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley. We excavated two separate units, the first to ascertain if the palisade continued beyond a clear termination point in the magnetometer data, and the second to determine if it intersected with a perpendicular palisade segment identified in earlier excavation. Our results indicate that the palisade extends beyond the magnetometer results but does not intersect with the second palisade, suggesting that the two palisades were not contemporaneous.

**Lutrick, Claire** (See Luthman, Sarah)

**Maggard, Greg** (ODOT Cultural Resources Program, gmaggard@ou.edu), **Justin Carlson** (University of Kentucky), **Daniel Sea** (East Tennessee State University), and **Gary Stinchcomb** (Murray State University)

[9] *Middle Archaic Lifeways and the Holocene Climatic Optimum: A View from Ireland Cave, Kentucky*

Excavations at Ireland Cave (15Jf839) in Jefferson County, Kentucky yielded cultural materials and AMS dates from a relatively deep stratigraphic profile containing several hearth and pit features that indicate distinct occupational episodes between ca. 7700-7000 calBP and 6300-6000 calBP. Increased sedimentation rates evident in the depositional sequence suggest that the earliest occupation likely coincided with the onset of the Holocene climatic optimum—a period that remains poorly understood within local and regional models of Middle Archaic settlement and technology. These data provide important new insights into the timing and development of Middle Archaic lifeways within the central Ohio River drainage.

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

[46] *The Changing Taskscape of Southeastern Coastal Societies: A Perspective on Fish Weir Use*

Due to scant archaeological evidence, southeastern coastal fish weirs have been given little attention in the anthropological and archaeological literature. However, some evidence does exist. Ethnohistoric accounts detail the use of coastal weirs and archaeological survey has documented riverine weirs throughout the piedmont. This paper takes a closer look into the evidence of fish weir use along the southeastern coast and the impact that such structures would have had on the timing of daily practices of these societies. To do this Ingold's Taskscape will be invoked along with several lines of evidence, including: ethnohistoric, archaeological, experimental, and experiential.

**Mangum, Douglas** (Moore Archaeological Consulting, Inc., mang\_arch@hotmail.com), **Patricia Christmas** (Moore Archaeological Consulting, Inc.), and **Kelly Ervin** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[27] *A Prehistoric Decorated Copper Plate Found near the San Jacinto Battleground in Texas*

In 2005, archeologists from Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc. undertook an intensive metal detecting investigation on behalf of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at a locale near the San Jacinto Battleground State Historic Site. One of the items recovered during the survey was a hammered copper plate displaying a highly stylized design containing features in common with images found in Mississippian culture objects. This presentation will discuss the object and plans for future research.

**Mann, Eva M.** (University of Miami, eva.mann@live.com), **William J. Pestle** (University of Miami), **Donald F. McNeill** (University of Miami), **Robert S. Carr** (Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.), and **Ryan Franklin** (Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.)

[6] *Establishing Tequesta Settlement Chronology through Geochemical Analysis of Calcretes*

The Metropolitan (Met) Square site (8DA11), located in downtown Miami, and associated with the Tequesta people, contains many traces of ancient human activity, including thousands of postholes cut directly into the limestone bedrock. Laminated calcretes were found lining these postholes, and in this work we present the results of our efforts to establish a geochemical stratigraphy of the calcretes and, ultimately, a relative sequence of the postholes and the structures they represent. Data derived from petrography, total organic carbon, X-ray diffraction, and stable-isotope analysis were used in an attempt to understand calcrete formation as well as to help reconstruct paleoenvironment.

**Mann, Evan** (University of Miami, evan.m.mann@gmail.com), **William Pestle** (University of Miami), **Traci Ardren** (University of Miami), **Ryan Harke** (University of South Florida), and **Monica Faraldo** (University of Miami)

[36] *Taking Stock of Shell vs. Seafood: Malacological Resource Utilization on Stock Island*

The Stock Island site (8MO2) was, prior to its destruction, a midden produced by the Matecumbe population, who inhabited the Florida Keys before and through Spanish contact. Although the site provides a great deal of evidence about resource use, little is known about why specific resources were exploited, while others were not. This study gives insight into patterns of malacological resources use, using zooarchaeology and cost/benefit models to test whether various marine mollusks were collected primarily for food use, or if certain taxa were targeted instead for non-nutritive purposes (e.g. tool manufacture or trade).

**Mann, Evan M.** (See Harke, Ryan)

**Mann, Jason** (Troy University, jmann@troy.edu)

[25] *The Thrash Site - A Poverty Point related site in Southeast Alabama*

The Thrash Site, located at the Fall Line terminus along the Pea River in Southeast Alabama shows a clear relationship to the Poverty Point culture. Artifacts from the site include: Poverty Point Objects, fiber tempered pottery, steatite vessels, exotic non-local materials, different varieties of stamped and decorated pottery, unusual clay objects, large cooking pits, hot-rock cooking pits, and a potential large rectilinear structure. This discussion will show the artifacts and clear relationship to Poverty Point and other similar manifestations across the Gulf Coastal Plain.

**Manzano, Bruce** (University of Kentucky, blman-z2@uky.edu)

[5] *The First Archaeological Find of Guinea Pig in North America*

Excavations in the 1970s at the Heyward-Washington House Site in Charleston, South Carolina recovered six guinea pig (*Cavia parcellus*) bones from early 19th Century archaeological context. These specimens are the first of this species from a North American archaeological site and represent trade links in antebellum Charleston to South America and maybe elsewhere. The remains are discussed by elements represented, their condition, if the animal was used as a pet or food, and that more guinea pig bones should be found at other historic sites along the Atlantic coast.

**Manzano, Bruce** (See Zierden, Martha)

**Marcoux, Jon Bernard** (Salve Regina University, jon.marcoux@salve.edu)

[1] *The Savannahs and the Landscape of Indian Slavery at the Turn of the 18th Century*

Past research has outlined the profound effects of the Carolina Indian slave trade on the cultural landscape of the Southeast during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In this paper, I discuss how one Indian group, the Savannahs, negotiated the chaotic colonial landscape though a combination of migration, coalescence, and participation in the Indian slave trade. I explore historical and archaeological data in order to outline the historical narrative of the Savannahs and to identify and delineate the social networks that connected them to Charleston and the Atlantic World.

**Marquardt, William H.** (See Haney, Jennifer)

**Markin, Julie** (Washington College, jmarkin2@washcoll.edu)

[22] *X "Marks" the Spot*

Fueled by coffee and serrano chilies, the keen eye-sight of micro-topography and the power of advanced random number generation [resistivity], modern archaeologists do not need treasure maps or fedoras to locate traces of the past. Work at Indiantown Farm on Maryland's Eastern Shore utilizes gradiometry and resistivity to discover buried structures and artifacts from the Late Woodland/Contact period. The likely location of a King's house on John Smith's 1612 map, Indiantown Farm is critical to addressing the apparent lack of complexly organized late prehistoric societies in this area. Properly equipped with Hawaiian shirts and Duke's mayonnaise, the search continues.

**Marklein, Kathryn E.** (See Larsen, Clark S.)

**Marklein, Kathryn E.** (See Semon, Anna)

**Marklein, Kathryn E.** (See **Triozzi, Nicholas**)

**Marrinan, Rochelle** (See **Boyer III, Willet A.**)

**Martin, Tracy** (New South Associates, tracyamartin@hotmail.com) and **Pam Enlow** (New South Associates)

[17] *Ceramics and Radiocarbon Dates from the Riverlights Tract*

The paper will take a look at the pottery recovered from the five sites investigated during the Riverlights Data Recovery project in Wilmington, North Carolina as well as examine the radiocarbon dates obtained from features. All five sites contained Late Archaic to Late Woodland ceramics and multiple features. Three features from three sites contained Hanover sherds within the feature fill. Charred samples were collected. One feature was dated to the Middle Woodland Period and two features were dated to the Late Woodland Period, suggesting that the Hanover series may expand beyond the previously suggested Middle Woodland range.

**Martin, Tracy** (See **Adams-Pope, Natalie**)

**Mason, Emma** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources, emma.mason@dnr.ga.gov)

[7] *GIS on the Qualla Boundary: Data Management for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office*

Geographic information systems (GIS) contribute to the standardization, management, and analysis of information throughout many aspects of archaeology. Over the course of a year, data was collected from various agencies, and a digital database and associated map were produced in collaboration with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office (EBCI THPO). The database and map act as sustainable tools for reference and analysis of archaeological and historical sites on the Qualla Boundary, and contribute to the efficiency of cultural resource management by the EBCI THPO.

**Mason, Emma** (See **Love, Sarah**)

**Mathers, Clay** (The Coronado Institute, claymathers@earthlink.net)

[1] *From Object to Empire: Marvin Smith's Impact on Entrada Period Research in the American Southwest*

This paper highlights some of the major contributions by Marvin Smith in connecting "object-oriented" artifact studies to the broad historical, anthropological, geographic, and archaeological understanding of Native polities and the imperial geopolitics of the first truly global empires. A case study from New Mexico, aimed at understanding major Vázquez de Coronado sites and the broad context of 1540-1542 Tiguex War, underlines the profound impact of Marvin's research on entrada studies west of the Mississipp-

pi. Aided by many approaches pioneered by Marvin, we are beginning to connect the 'dance steps' between artifacts and polity interaction at large, appropriate, and meaningful scales.

**Mathews, James** (See **Clark, Ryan**)

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

[19] *Leaving Atlanta: Post-Mortem Migration as Recorded in African-American Grave Markers*

Concrete grave markers are an important part of African-American folk culture. During the mid-Twentieth Century, African-American funeral homes included locally made, individualized concrete markers among their suite of services. Standardized tablet and flat-plaque forms generated by artisans from the Atlanta metropolitan area list the supplying Atlanta-based funeral homes and exhibit distinctive shapes, cement compositions, and stenciling. These markers are not unique to the metropolitan-Atlanta area, rather may be found in burial grounds throughout the state. Identification of these markers outside of Atlanta can be used to infer 'Coming Home' traditions, where decedents were returned for burial with other family members.

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

[31] *Steven M. Watts, Schiele Museum of Natural History Aboriginal Studies Program Specialist and Primitive Skills Master*

Steve Watts' 30 years of programs and workshops centered on humankind's technological development from before the Stone Age to the present: Our Ancestors...Ourselves. Watts described the theme as "Two million years of evolutionary fact and fantasy ...an attempt to connect us emotionally with our earliest ancestors." From historians, anthropologists, and archeologists, Steve learned a variety of skills representing Indigenous lifestyles from diverse regions around the globe. His experience with teaching these skills fostered student self-awareness, elongated focus, and tenacity. Stone tool skills, fiber craft, shelter, fire craft, bone tools, and hunting implements were part of his teaching kit.

**May, J. Alan** (See **Bubp, Rebecca**)

**McBride, Stephen** (Camp Nelson Civil War Park, stephenmcbride@twc.com), **Kim McBride** (University of Kentucky), **George Crothers** (University of Kentucky), **Phil Mink** (University of Kentucky), and **Jeff McDaniel** (Camp Nelson War Park)

[20] *Archaeology of Civil War Photography and Stencil Cutting at Camp Nelson, KY*

Recent geophysical survey and excavations near the William Berkele Sutler Store at the U.S. Army Civil War base of Camp Nelson, Jessamine County, Kentucky revealed evidence of a

heating oven that was associated with an undocumented photographic studio and stencil cutting shop. Artifacts discovered suggest that cased photographs, probably Ambrotypes and/or Tintypes, and stencils were produced at this site for soldiers and possibly civilians. One stencil marked C. J. Young Artists and further historical research suggests that the photographer and stencil cutter was Cassius Jones Young, who became a well known post-bellum photographer in Kentucky and Ohio.

**McBride, Kim** (See **McBride, Stephen**)

**McCafferty, Darcie** (See **Colclasure, Cayla**)

**McCarty, Rita** (Mississippi National Guard, ritadmc-carty@yahoo.com)

[34] *The History and Site Structure of Site 22PE2976, A Small Antebellum Plantation Within the Camp Shelby Training Site, Perry County, MS*

In 2015, routine timber management activities at Camp Shelby, MS exposed artifacts dating to the Antebellum. Subsequent historic research identified the site as the original farmstead of Solomon T. Garraway, an early Perry County plantation owner. Phase I shovel tests revealed a rich antebellum assemblage and possible intact cultural deposits. Earlier this year, volunteers with the Mississippi Archaeology Association and other state and federal organizations helped in the excavation of 1x1 meter test units. The test units, coupled with LIDAR imagery, produced subsurface features and subtle changes in land formation. This paper presents initial results of the excavations and research.

**McDonald, Jeff** (See **McBride, Stephen**)

**McKinnon, Duncan** (University of Central Arkansas, dmc-kinnon@uca.edu)

[43] *Somebody's Best Friend: A Preliminary Synthesis and Comparison of Canine Mortuary, Symbolism, and Ethnography in the Caddo Area and Neighboring Regions*

The thousands of dog burials throughout prehistoric North America document mortuary programs tied to the deliberate burial of the domesticated dog (*Canis familiaris*). In this paper, I present a preliminary and ongoing synthesis and analysis of dog burials identified within the Caddo Area (SW Arkansas, NW Louisiana, NE Texas, SE Oklahoma) and neighboring regions, such as those areas occupied by the Quapaw, Pawnee, and Natchez. Emphasis is on evaluating the types and distribution of canine mortuary practices, comparing symbolic referents, and a survey of ethnographic records describing the role of "somebody's best friend" in Caddo and adjacent areas.

**McNeill, Donald F.** (See **Mann, Eva**)

**McQuinn, Corey** (New South Associates, cmc-quinn@newsouthassoc.com)

[18] *The Archaeology of the ArchaeoBus*

The ArchaeoBus, an educational program of the Society for Georgia Archaeology, is an artifact in and of itself. In this presentation, we unpack the ArchaeoBus as its own little archaeological site to learn about where it has been and what it's future might be. Come see the ArchaeoBus on Saturday at the conference too!

**Medeiros, Cassandra** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research/The University of Alabama, camedeiros@crimson.ua.edu)

[15] *Lost Lightnin': Moonshine in Alabama as Represented in the Archaeological Record*

Moonshine stills are commonly discovered during archaeological surveys and excavations across the Southeast, where moonshine production holds historical economic importance. Stills are recorded occasionally, but little investigative research is done because of a prevailing assumption that they offer nothing of historical significance. I seek to demonstrate that this assumption is not correct. My major objectives include establishing a chronology and typology of stills, identifying settlement patterns, and determining land use patterns associated with still locations across Alabama. This research contributes to the study of historic archaeology in Alabama and the anthropological investigation of alcohol and its production and distribution.

**Meeks, Scott C.** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, scott@tvaresearch.com), **Keith J. Little** (Tennessee Valley Research), **Hunter B. Johnson** (Tennessee Valley Research), and **Kandace R. Hollenbach** (University of Tennessee)

[12] *Migration, Coalescence, and Mississippian Developments in the Yazoo Basin: Perspectives from a Non-Mound Site*

Spatiotemporal ceramic type-variety associations coupled with a bank of 37 radiocarbon dates provide a firm basis for a horizontal segregation of site components at the non-mound Parker Bayou II site in the Yazoo Basin. While the radiocarbon dates indicate a continuous occupation at the site from the early to mid-twelfth century well into the early thirteenth century, there was an abrupt change in material records around cal A.D. 1200. At least some of these changes are indicative of a Mississippian group's migration to the site which resulted in a coalescence with the inhabitants of a locally residing Terminal Woodland community.

**Meer, Kelsey J.** (See **Miller, D. Shane**)

**Mehta, Jayur** (New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts, jmehta@nocca.com)

[42] *Conjuncture and Mound Summit Architecture at the Carson site*

The Annales concept of conjuncture is used to enliven the

study and interpretation of mound summit architecture at Carson's Mound D. Excavations by the Carson Mounds Archaeological Project (CMAP) demonstrated that multiple structures were built and rebuilt in place on the summit of Mound D. Using multiple radiometric dates and archaeological analyses to demonstrate the significance of these structures, this study argues that the lived experiences of craft producers on the mound summit served to structurally transform sources of power from monumental, landesque capital to individualizing goods-based resources.

\***Melton, Mallory** (University of California, Santa Barbara, melton@umail.ucsb.edu)

[42] *A Precautionary Tale: European Encounters, Uncertainty, and Food Security in the Seventeenth-Century North Carolina Piedmont*

This study compares plant foods selected by Native American inhabitants of two villages, Wall (A.D. 1400-1600) and Jenrette (A.D. 1650-1680), located near the Eno River in the North Carolina Piedmont. Scholars have suggested that seventeenth-century Native American-European interactions in this drainage were infrequent or non-existent, and did not greatly impact indigenous residents. Archaeobotanical data reveal shifts in food preferences from the Late Woodland period to the seventeenth century, including a statistically-significant decrease in maize density and greater dependence on foraged resources. I suggest that these changes signify emerging uncertainty and concerns with food security during the late seventeenth century.

**Menz, Martin** (University of Michigan, martmenz@umich.edu)

[40] *Lithic Craft Specialization and Exchange in the Woodland Period: Examples from West Georgia*

Woodland period societies are commonly thought of as economically undifferentiated, due in large part to a continuing focus on the homogeneous domestic assemblages at prominent mound centers of the period. However, evidence of craft specialization, specifically intensive lithic tool production, has been encountered in regions associated with many such sites in the American Southeast. I compare patterns of lithic tool production and exchange within the Chattahoochee and Etowah river valleys of western Georgia to those of other areas and suggest that Woodland period economies were differentiated and interdependent at regional scales.

**Menz, Martin** (See **West, Shaun**)

**Menzer, Jeremy** (University of Arkansas, jeremy.menzer@gmail.com) and **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

[6] *Pile Mound Take Two: Continuing Archaeological Investigations Through Geophysics and Excavations at the Mississippian Mound Site, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee*

The Pile Mound survey includes magnetometry with targeted ground penetrating radar, electromagnetic induction,

low-altitude aerial and ground based photogrammetry, and excavations of associated features. Geophysical data provided the locations of a structure and pit or midden features confirmed through excavation and further documented through photogrammetric models. Geophysics also suggests the location of two more structures and numerous archaeological features. This data along with new ceramics, which suggest a transition from Early to Middle Mississippian, and dates expand our knowledge at the site and region. Currently, knowledge of the Mississippian occupation in the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee is severely lacking.

**Meredith, Steven M.** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc., mered003@gmail.com)

[31] *Quarrying and Knapping Fort Payne Chert over the Millennia*

Archaeological testing of Mossy Bluff (1Ct610), a multi-component site above Muscle Shoals in northwest Alabama, has provided a diachronic sample of how knappable stone was procured and used in an area where it is most abundant. Cores, preforms and debris from quarrying, manufacture, and discard of tools at an outcrop of the Fort Payne Chert and the Tuscomb Limestone reveal direct quarrying from outcrops in at least two intervals of time in the Archaic period and recycling of earlier debitage in the Late Mississippian/Protohistoric period.

**Meriwether, Abra J.** (See **Moore, David G.**)

**Merrick, Megan** (Florida State University, megandmerrick@gmail.com) and **Tanya Peres** (Florida State University)

[9] *Artifact Analysis of Two Archaic Pits*

The purpose of this research is to determine the nature of two pit features discovered during an archaeological dig in summer, 2014, in southwest Rutherford County in Eagleville, Tennessee. The artifacts found in them include charcoal, seeds, carbonized bone and walnut shell, lithic tools, and heated rock. Analysis took place in two phases: sorting by size using nesting sieves, and sorting and recording them by type. The purpose of analyzing these artifacts and creating a typology is to determine the function of the pit features and their relation to one another.

**Mersmann, Joy** (Washington University in St. Louis, joymersmann@gmail.com) and **Kelly Ervin** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[31] *The Jackson Site is Back! LiDAR-based Mound Construction and Viewshed Analysis of the Coles Creek Era Poverty Point Landscape*

The area surrounding Poverty Point in northeast Louisiana is a culturally rich archaeological landscape with a deep chronology linking thousands of years. One of the later occupational features, the Coles Creek era Jackson Place mound group (ca. 700-1200 A.D.), was levelled for farming outside of state park boundaries. Using LiDAR based data, historic aerial imagery, and descriptions by C.B. Moore,

topographic relief of the earthworks is reconstructed in GIS. With these new analytical surfaces, a viewshed analysis from the Jackson Place mounds suggests the earlier Archaic earthworks, here called heritage structures, were part of the visible Coles Creek landscape.

**Messer, Haley** (Florida State University, hsm12b@my.fsu.edu)

[20] *An Analysis of Cultural Materials from Mission San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco*

In 1972, as part of a broad effort to locate the Spanish missions of northwest Florida, archaeologist B. Calvin Jones discovered site 8JE100, which he identified as Mission San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco. This research suggests that 8JE100 might not be the true location of mission Ivitachuco. This research used the systematic analysis of previously unanalyzed artifacts to determine that while 8JE100 is correctly identified as an early mission site, it is potentially mislabeled. It is likely that 8JE100 represents an unidentified mission site in northwest Florida, while another located site to the east is the true location of mission Ivitachuco.

**Meyers, Maureen** (University of Mississippi, memeyer1@olemiss.edu) and **Robbie Ethridge** (University of Mississippi)

[22] *Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Evidence of the Mississippian Polity of Lamar*

This paper examines archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence for the Lamar polity during the early and late Mississippian period in central Georgia. Using data on previously recorded sites, this presents a view of both Stubbs and Cowarts phase occupations and suggests contemporaneous sites within the Ocmulgee region composed a polity that changed over time. The Lamar chiefdom was visited by the De Soto expedition in the mid-sixteenth century. An ethnohistoric examination of the DeSoto documents in conjunction with the archaeological evidence presented is used to better understand the social history of Lamar during the late prehistoric and early contact periods.

**Meyers, Maureen** (See **Wright, Alice**)

**Midgette, Carole** (midgettecarole@gmail.com)

[33] *The Pleiades Rock at 9DA258, Stone Mountain: Further Evidence of Astro-archaeological Sites in North Georgia*

A petroglyph depicting the Pleiades constellation, excavated near a Uktena type petroglyph during 1999-2000 excavations near the base of Stone Mountain and C14-dated at 1240 A.D., is interpreted as part of a Mississippian landscape. This landscape includes the summer solstice sunrise alignment between Mound A at Etowah and the Allatoona Pass linked with the summer solstice sunset alignment on the Etowah Trail at Stone Mountain and site 9DA258. This Stone Mountain landscape is joined with the Etowah Valley in the network of trails and waterways that form the Hightower Trail system.

**Milinsky, Jenna** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville, jmilinsk@vols.utk.edu), **Martin Walker** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville), **Elizabeth Albee** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville), **Miranda Campbell** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville), **Abigail Huffman** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville), and **David Anderson** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

[31] *The Chicken or the Egg: Highlighting the Importance of Beginning with Deliberate Database Design*

A relational database was created for current UTK excavations focusing on the Late Prehistoric occupations at the Topper Site (38AL23), Allendale, SC. The database being presented was designed with the expressed purpose of being utilized by multiple current and future projects as well as being able to integrate seamlessly into GIS platforms. Carefully outlining the structure and flow of this database, in addition to ensuring the pre-planning of data fields at the outset of the project, has been vital in the efficient management of both field and laboratory time and practices. Thoughtful database construction optimizes cooperation and ever-changing research agendas.

**Miller, Catherine** (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, ckmiller@uwm.edu), **Russell Cutts** (University of Georgia), **David Braun** (George Washington University), and **J.W.K. Harris** (Rutgers University)

[39] *Landscape Survey of Potential Combustion Features at FxJj20 Site Complex in Koobi Fora, Kenya*

This is a preliminary landscape survey of Area 131 near the archaeological site of FxJj20 in the Koobi Fora Formation in northern Kenya, to determine frequency and distribution of potential combustion features. Previously, similar features in archaeological sites have been recovered with material that exhibit evidence of having been exposed to high temperatures. These patches date between 1.5 and 1.64 mya. Twenty-five potential combustion features were found, twelve of which were mapped to determine the association with artifacts and fossils. The spatial distribution of the potential features indicated possible environmental influences on the location and clustering of the features.

**Miller, D. Shane** (Mississippi State University, d.shane.miller@gmail.com), **Jesse W. Tune** (Mississippi State University), **Kelsey J. Meer** (Mississippi State University), **J. Ryan Young** (Mississippi State University), and **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University)

[31] *The Swag Site (38AL137): Another Paleoindian Site at the Allendale Quarries?*

The Swag Site (38AL137) was recorded during the initial survey of the Allendale chert quarries by Albert Goodyear and Tommy Charles in 1984. While subsequent work focused on the Topper and Big Pine Tree sites, the Swag site was overlooked until a systematic survey conducted in 2015 that identified several localities with buried archaeological deposits. In May 2016, a field school conducted by Mississippi State excavated 10m2 excavation block in one of these localities that produced artifacts that are comparable



to Clovis components at Topper, Carson-Conn-Short in Tennessee, and the Adams site in Kentucky.

**Miller, D. Shane** (See **Bissett, Thaddeus**)

**Miller, Megan Marie** (Florida Atlantic University, mmill200@fau.edu) and **Terry Hooker**

[16] *How Archaeology Can Change a Small Town*

The word “archaeology” brings with it the idea of adventure; this perceived adventure is what makes archaeology cool to many children. This excitement should be used to introduce students to the history of their community. By integrating archaeology within the classrooms, students become enthusiastic to learn and will retain their knowledge by hands on application. Elementary to high school, essentially any subject can be used as a basis for teaching how archaeology and anthropology is entwined in their everyday life.

**Miller, Sarah** (Florida Public Archaeology Network, semiller@flagler.edu), **Kevin Gidusko** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), and **Emily Jane Murray** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[16] *Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS Florida): Engaging the Public to Monitor Heritage at Risk*

Along Florida’s 8,000 miles of shoreline, nearly 4,000 archaeological sites and over 600 recorded historic cemeteries are at risk from coastal erosion and rising sea levels. The matter remains complex in Florida where, despite a 20 percent higher rate of sea level rise than the global average, “climate change” remains politically taboo. This paper will outline ongoing efforts to engage the public in monitoring coastal sites, detail the creation of the Heritage Monitoring Scout (HMS Florida) program by the Florida Public Archaeology Network, and discuss outcomes of the first annual conference to address these issues, Tidally United, held August 2016.

**Mink, Phil** (See **McBride, Stephen**)

**Mitchell, Joseph** (See **Peacock, Evan**)

**Mitchem, Alexandria** (See **Graham, Anna**)

**Mitchem, Jeffrey** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey, jmitchem1@yahoo.com), **Timothy S. Mulvihill** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey), and **Jami J. Lockhart** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

[38] *We Think We Found Hernando de Soto's Cross at Casqui*

While refilling a looter’s hole in 1966 atop the platform mound at the Parkin site (3CS29) in northeast Arkansas, researchers encountered the remains of a large wooden post. Investigations in the early 1990s revealed that the

wood was bald cypress and radiocarbon dated between 1515 and 1663. Archaeological and geographical evidence has convinced most archaeologists that Parkin is the site of Casqui described in the Hernando de Soto expedition chronicles, where a cross was erected atop the mound. Excavations in 2016 succeeded in relocating the post, and subsequent investigations have supported the assertion that it is indeed the cross.

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (See **Boyer III, Willet A.**)

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (See **Lockhart, Jami J.**)

**Moignard, Brice** (See **Younger-Mertz, Stewart**)

**Moody, C. Adam** (University of Oklahoma, carlisle.a.moody-1@ou.edu)

[20] *Chronology, Continuity, and Community: an Analysis of 268 Early Historic Chickasaw Vessels*

Using vessels excavated from 6 domestic midden features from two different sites spanning the mid-seventeenth to mid-eighteenth centuries, this analysis addresses several archaeological questions concerning Chickasaw pottery production. The first is developing reliable chronological indicators, a significant problem in Chickasaw archaeology owing to the stark similarity and continuity of ceramic design features. In this analysis a multivariate statistical approach is employed to search for reliable indicators. Further, micro-stylistic variation between vessels from individual features are used to determine if the number and experience levels of potters contributing to each assemblage can be ascertained.

**Moore, Christopher** (SRARP/SCIAA, moorecr@mailbox.sc.edu) and **Tommy Charles** (Research Associate)

[31] *Evaluating Diachronic and Geospatial Trends in South Carolina Prehistory from an Analysis of the Statewide Collector Survey*

Recently, a reanalysis of data from the South Carolina Collector Survey was initiated in an effort to produce a comprehensive GIS database of hafted biface and lithic raw material types across the entire state. Although earlier studies have utilized these data, this is the first time that hafted biface types (~90,000 artifacts) have been compiled and illustrated geospatially within GIS for Paleoindian through Mississippian time periods. Research applications for this database include evaluation of diachronic and geospatial changes in mobility patterns, macroband territories, settlement organization, and raw material use by hunter-gatherers in South Carolina.

**Moore, Christopher** (See **Straub, Elizabeth**)

**Moore, David G.** (Warren Wilson College, dmoore@warren-wilson.edu), **Christopher B. Rodning** (Tulane University), **Robin A. Beck** (University of Michigan), and **Abra J. Meriwether**

[1] *Sixteenth Century Spanish Artifact Assemblage Patterns as seen from Western North Carolina: an Archaeological Model Inspired by Marvin T. Smith*

Marvin Smith has greatly advanced knowledge about Native American interactions with Spanish entradas in the sixteenth-century Southeastern United States. The routes proposed by Smith and colleagues for those entradas led to archaeological investigation in the western North Carolina Piedmont and the identification of the Berry site as the location of the Native American town of Joara and the Spanish colonial outpost of Cuenca and Fort San Juan. Following the approach that Smith developed for studying European artifact assemblages, this paper outlines an archaeological model of Spanish artifact assemblages from the era and region of the Juan Pardo expeditions.

**Moore, Inna** (See **La Rosa, Cristian**)

**Moore, Michael** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, mike.c.moore@tn.gov)

[45] *Archaeology in the Little Harpeth River Drainage: A Reanalysis of the Inglehame Farm Site (40WM342), Williamson County, Tennessee*

Subdivision construction in 2003 within the Little Harpeth River headwaters of northern Williamson County uncovered several Mississippian stone-box graves. Subsequent consultant investigation exposed a Mississippian period village suggested to date between the early 14th and mid-15th centuries.

Inglehame Farm (40WM342) represents another example of an upland Mississippian habitation in the Middle Cumberland River valley. Interestingly the Little Harpeth River drainage has several substantial Mississippian settlements including the Fewkes Mounds, Brentwood Library, and Arnold sites. This paper presents a complete reanalysis of the Inglehame Farm artifact assemblage, as well as a preliminary review of the Little Harpeth River settlement pattern.

**Morgan, David** (National Park Service), **Meredith Hardy** (National Park Service), **Jessica Keller** (National Park Service), **Jeneva Wright** (National Park Service), **Dave Conlin** (National Park Service), **Jake Harding** (Iziko Museum of South Africa), **Steve Lubkemann** (George Washington University), and **Paul Gardullo** (Smithsonian Institution)

[34] *The Slave Wrecks Project: Bringing Slavery into Memory through Complementary Terrestrial and Submerged Archaeology at National Park Units in the U.S. Virgin Islands*

As part of the Slave Wrecks Project the National Park Service in 2015 and 2016 surveyed 8 square miles of sub-

merged lands surrounding Buck Island Reef National Monument, USVI. NPS discovered 293 anomalies and investigated 66, 42 of which are possibly shipwreck related. It remains uncertain if any represent slave ships that sank off the island in 1797 and 1803. Simultaneously, a public, internet-focused terrestrial program began that excavated in the vicinity of the 1750s Danish West India and Guinea Company Warehouse complex, identifying residences of enslaved Africans who lived and worked in the Danish governmental complex at Fort Christiansvaern.

**Morris, Hannah** (University of Georgia, hantoo28@gmail.com), **Sidney Reynolds** (University of Georgia), and **Laurie Reitsema** (University of Georgia)

[31] *Paleoclimate Reconstruction and Carbon Isotope Analysis of Archaeological Hickory Nutshells*

Stable isotope analysis of paleobotanical remains can provide information about paleodiet and paleoclimate. However, processes that preserve plant material, such as charring, may alter isotopic ratios. We experimentally assess effects of charring temperature on stable carbon isotope ratios ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) of hickory nutshells, common at some archaeological sites and easily identifiable. Neither charring temperature, nor acid treatment routinely performed to prepare botanical materials for isotopic analysis, significantly alter hickory nutshell  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values. These results suggest archaeological hickory nutshells retain biogenic isotope ratios. Additional research comparing modern nutshell  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  to 2013-2016 precipitation/ temperature records will further test their utility as a "paleothermometer."

**Morris, Scott** (New South Associates, smorris@student.gsu.edu)

[34] *Daily Life in Tabby Two: Utilizing Archaeological Results in the Interpretation of African American Slave Dwelling Interiors*

The daily life and possessions of African-American slaves are largely undocumented in the historic record. Museum workers and public historians wishing to interpret these sites are limited in their abilities by these shortcomings. Combined with oral histories, contemporaneous illustrations or photographs, and other historic materials, interpreters can utilize evidence gathered from archaeological investigations to aid in the design of more accurate representations of slave cabin interiors. Excavations at Tabby Number Two, North End Plantation, an extant 19th Century slave dwelling on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, are used to support this assertion.

**Morse, Leah** (University of Arkansas, lcmorse@uark.edu) and **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

[7] *A Preliminary Analysis of the 15th-Century Ceramic Assemblage from the Cane Notch Site*

Cane Notch is a multi-component site on the Nolichucky River in Upper East Tennessee. I present a preliminary analysis of its 15th-century, prehistoric ceramic assemblage obtained during winter 2015-2016. The collection is of exca-

vated and controlled surface collections. Using standard trait analysis and typological classifications of the ceramic assemblage, I evaluate the rims to determine style and vessel form, and discuss the future direction of my research.

**Moss, Richard** (Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc., rmos42@gmail.com)

[4] *Intensive Survey in McLemore Cove, Georgia Explores Late Archaic-Early Woodland Settlement Patterns and Informs GDOT Resource Management Plans*

Phase I survey of 372 acres in a remote mountain valley in northwest Georgia was initiated by the Georgia Department of Transportation under its State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program. Systematic shovel testing and metal detecting identified 19 sites, with 16 precontact and 7 historic components. The precontact diagnostic artifacts date almost exclusively to the Late Archaic or Early Woodland periods. Artifact distribution data was used to examine inter-site variations in settlement duration and intensity, which resulted in an improved understanding of the local settlement pattern that helped inform evaluations of site data potential and significance.

**Mueller, Natalie** (Washington University in St. Louis, ngmueller@gmail.com)

[32] *Understanding crop plasticity through experimental cultivation*

Domestication trajectories and syndromes are each unique, shaped as they are by the pre-cultivation evolutionary history of each domesticate, including their capacity for developmental plasticity. I report the results of two years of experimental cultivation of erect knotweed (*Polygonum erectum*). Erect knotweed's capacity for immediate plasticity was likely one factor that made it attractive to ancient farmers: cultivation results in large increases in yield. Meanwhile, adaptive transgenerational plasticity may have slowed the domestication process. Experimental cultivation is an invaluable tool for linking the morphologies of ancient seeds to specific agricultural practices.

**Mullins, Cailey** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, cdmullin@live.unc.edu)

[27] *Mann and the Hopewell Interaction Sphere: A Gateway Between East and West*

From ca. 1-500C.E., an intricate network of closely related cultural expressions known as the Hopewell phenomenon stretched across the eastern half of North America, collecting and exchanging a number of exotic goods. This paper will take an in-depth look at the Hopewell Interaction Sphere and its mechanisms in association with the socio-religious implications of these exotic materials and their distribution, particularly in the realm of obsidian exchange. Specifically, it will explore the Mann Site's (12Po2) role in the Hopewellian obsidian exchange network, understanding Mann as a "gateway center" between Eastern and Western spheres of Hopewellian interaction.

**Mulvihill, Timothy S.** (See **Lockhart, Jami J.**)

**Mulvihill, Timothy S.** (See **Mitchem, Jeffrey**)

**Murray, Bridget** (Bryn Mawr College, bmurray02@brynmawr.edu)

[9] *A GIS Analysis of Mississippian Habitation in the American Bottom, USA*

Several decades of CRM in the American Bottom (Illinois) has produced hundreds of unpublished reports. Taking advantage of this valuable resource, a GIS database comprising coordinates and supplementary information on sites dated to the Late Woodland through Mississippian periods is being developed. This poster presents data from the Illinois Cultural Resource Management Archives, recording settlement period, areal extent, and classification based on features, and incorporates ceramic phase and site-use when available. The resulting GIS, displayed in this poster, may be used to examine sites according to spatial parameters, relating them to one another and to their natural landscapes.

**Murray, Emily Jane** (Florida Public Archaeology Network, emurray@flagler.edu)

[16] *Community Engagement through St. Augustine Archaeology Pub Crawls*

City Archaeologist Carl Halbirt once said you can tell the history of St. Augustine by the pub you're sitting in. The Florida Public Archaeology Network's Northeast Region took that as a challenge and has since organized five archaeology-themed pub crawls. The events have brought together professional and avocational archaeologists, community members, local business owners and tourists to foster appreciation for the city's archaeological resources and municipal program. While highlighting a total of twenty sites spanning thousands of years, the programs have given participants the opportunity to engage with archaeologists and site data in informal yet meaningful settings.

**Murray, Emily Jane** (See **Miller, Sarah**)

**Mustonen, Heather** (Georgia Department of Transportation, hmustonen@dot.ga.gov)

[4] *The New Echota Traditional Cultural Place: Section 106 Consultation and the SR 225 Bridge Replacement Project, Gordon County, Georgia*

Since 2002, the Federal Highway Administration and Georgia Department of Transportation have conducted work within the New Echota Traditional Cultural Place (TCP) in advance of bridge replacements along State Route 225 in Calhoun, Georgia. Close coordination with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Cherokee Nation, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, and state and federal agencies was integral to the project's success. This paper will discuss the consultation process from design to mitigation including data recovery, nomination of the TCP to the NRHP, and

development of an American Indian Guidebook highlighting tribal culture and associations with ancestral homelands in Georgia.

**Mustonen, Heather** (See **Gresham, Tom**)

**Myrick, Robert** (See **Underwood, John**)

**Napolitano, Matthew** (See **Semon, Anna**)

**Napolitano, Matthew** (See **Triozzi, Nicholas**)

**Napora, Katharine G.** (University of Georgia, knapora@uga.edu)

[40] *Dendrochronology in the U.S. Southeast and New Research Trajectories*

Dendrochronology, the study of tree rings, is a valuable tool for paleoenvironmental research, yet it has been underemployed in the archaeology of the Southeast. This paper reviews existing Southeastern dendrochronological analyses and discusses new research trajectories being undertaken along the Georgia coast using remnant baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*) stumps. This ongoing research seeks to use proxy tree-ring data to analyze long-term differences in climate and environment at the mouths of several river systems on the Georgia coast and to extend the existing baldcypress chronology back to the time of the Archaic-Woodland transition to reconstruct environmental conditions during this pivotal cultural shift.

**Neel, Maile** (See **Thulman, David**)

**Nelson, Donald** (See **Coughlan, Michael**)

**Nelson, Erin** (University of North Carolina, elsteven@live.unc.edu)

[33] *Defining a Middle Mississippian Component in the Northern Yazoo Basin*

Archaeologists have grouped as many as 15 Mississippi period sites near Coahoma County, Mississippi into the Parchman Phase. Are these sites contemporary, or do they only appear so because our ability to date them is unrefined? To address this question, I use correspondence analysis to examine the co-occurrence of ceramic types, attributes, and vessel forms from stratified deposits at Parchman Place (22CO511). I identify two distinct ceramic sub-phases, including a previously undefined middle Mississippian component. These chronological refinements allow us to determine how Mississippian communities in the region interacted with one another and how prehistoric people moved across the landscape.

**Nelson, Ted Clay** (University of Alabama, tcnelson@crimson.ua.edu)

[9] *Soil Resistivity of the Hightower Village Site (1Ta150), Sylacauga, Alabama*

The Hightower Village site (1TA150) is a Kymulga phase occupation that dates to AD 1500-1650. Before excavating, researchers utilized multiple remote sensing methods. In 1983, examination of false color infrared air photography identified a possible ditch or palisade surrounding the site. In 1984, the University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research completed a soil resistivity survey over the site, covering 5,420 square meters. I revisit the remote sensing data of the Hightower Village site in order to reexamine the identified features and the potential for further interpretation of the resistivity survey.

**Neusius, Sarah** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania, sawn@iup.edu), **Bonnie Styles** (Illinois State Museum), and **Beverley Smith** (University of Michigan-Flint)

[9] *Preservation and Accessibility of Archaic Period Faunal Datasets*

The Eastern Archaic Faunal Working Group has uploaded faunal datasets from twenty archaeological projects and twenty-one sites into tDAR, creating an unparalleled collection of faunal data about the Archaic period in the interior Eastern Woodlands. In order to make this collection more accessible we have paid particular attention to issues of variable structure and provided extensive metadata as well. Datasets in this collection have been linked to existing tDAR ontologies for faunal materials and we have created additional ontologies relevant only to this collection. Once our project is complete other researchers will have full access to this important collection.

**Neusius, Sarah** (See **Crothers, George**)

**Neusius, Sarah** (See **Styles, Bonnie**)

**Newsome, Lee A.** (See **Haney, Jennifer**)

**Nolen, Stephanie** (University of West Georgia, snolen1@my.westga.edu), **James Bomba** (University of West Georgia), **Wesley Snyder** (University of West Georgia), **Megan Teague-Tucker** (University of West Georgia), and **Thomas Clark** (Georgia Southern University)

[9] *Possible Effects of Traumatic Injury on Childbirth: A Case Study from St. Simons Island, Georgia*

A multi-interment Savannah Period burial on St. Simons Island, Georgia is examined to determine the extent that maternal trauma may have had on the act of childbirth. This burial includes the remains of both an adult female and a perinatal infant. The adult skeleton exhibited several traumatic injuries, particularly in the left femur, os coxa, and spinal column. This poster will examine possible causes of the traumatic pattern on the adult female and attempt to

determine if these injuries impacted her ability to complete the birthing process.

**Nolen, Stephanie** (See **Teague-Tucker, Megan**)

**Norman, Sean P.** (Gulf Archaeology Research Institute, spn@gulfarchaeology.org) and **Jon Endonino** (Eastern Kentucky University)

[36] *Subsurface Mapping of the Tomoka Complex (8VO81)*

Located in northeastern Florida, the Tomoka Mound Complex contains six mortuary mounds, four sand and shell mounds, and multiple sheet middens and shell ridges dating primarily to the late Mount Taylor Thornhill Lake phase. Underlying this site are Quaternary dunes. Previously, the Tomoka Archaeology Project focused on the chronology of mound construction. Most recently, site-wide hand coring revealed the extent of anthropogenic deposits atop the dune sands. These data yielded the most extensive cultural and natural map of this understudied site and permits an assessment of the organization of space, depositional practices, and serves as a springboard for future excavations.

**Nowak, Jesse** (Texas State University-San Marcos, jcn33@txstate.edu) and **F. Kent Reilly III** (Texas State University-San Marcos)

[43] *Visions of a Wrapped World: Caddo Contributions to Mississippian Bundling Iconography*

Bundles and the act of wrapping is a reoccurring theme implicit in the art and ideology of many Southeastern people. This paper will explore the practice of bundling by the prehistoric Caddo in relation to contemporary cultures in eastern North America. Ritual encapsulation was a pan regional practice utilized by many Mississippian people and the participation of the Caddo in similar practices suggests cultural interaction. Though similar, the manner in which the concept of bundling was employed by the Caddo was, like the Caddo themselves, distinct from neighboring cultures.

**O'Donoghue, Jason** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, jason.odonoghue@dos.myflorida.com)

[41] *On the Ritual Significance of Florida's Artesian Springs*

Ethnographic accounts and oral histories illustrate the myriad ways that "natural" places are entwined in Native American cosmologies and religious practices. This paper explores the ritual significance of artesian springs in Florida through an analysis of objects emplaced in the water of springs and their caverns. In many cases, these artifacts constitute votive offerings that illustrate the sanctity of springs, illuminate the nature of spring-side rituals, and indicate the place of springs in past worldviews. In short, springs and their terrestrial surroundings encapsulated the conceptual universe of ancient Floridians, with springs themselves acting as conduits between different planes of existence.

**O'Hear, John** (University of Mississippi), **Megan Kassabaum** (University of Pennsylvania), **Ashley Peles** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), and **Vin Steponaitis** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[12] *Coles Creek Mound Summits and Their Uses*

Coles Creek mounds are often viewed as prototypes for Mississippian mounds, but whether they were used similarly remains an open question. We examine the evidence for how Mound B at Feltus in southwestern Mississippi was used. Our 2012 excavations reached the penultimate summit and revealed a cleaned surface with colored silt floors, large burned posts, and votive pits filled with distinctly colored clays and burned plants. Off one edge was a rich flank midden filled with debris from summit activities. Analysis of the ceramic, plant, and animal remains from this midden provides valuable information about the nature of these activities.

**O'Hear, John** (See **Boudreaux, Tony**)

**O'Sullivan, Rebecca** (Florida Public Archaeology Network, rosulliv@usf.edu)

[18] *Re-Placing Fort Brooke: Chalk Lines and Guerilla PubArch in Downtown Tampa*

Like many other urban areas throughout Florida that are facing redevelopment, archaeology in Tampa's downtown continues to reveal important insights into the historical beginnings of the community. In light of this, Florida Public Archaeology Network staff have been working to raise awareness about Fort Brooke, a Seminole War era fort. By transferring the information gleaned about the fort from georeferenced maps to the downtown landscape using sidewalk chalk as part of a public archaeology day we hope to "re-place" Fort Brooke in the minds of the area's residents, community leaders, and elected officials.

**Ogden, Quinn-Monique** (S&ME Inc., quinnogden@yahoo.com)

[15] *The Clinker of Cainhoy: The Excavation and Analysis of Household Forge at Oak Bluff, Berkeley County, South Carolina*

S&ME initiated and completed the fieldwork at 38BK267/1785 in Berkeley County, South Carolina. This site is composed of multiple occupations ranging from the Woodland period to the early twentieth century. During the excavation, we identified the remains of a late nineteenth/early twentieth small scale forge. This forge was surrounded by iron fragments, slag, coal, as well as household and personal items. The spatial layout of these artifacts will show the domestic use of this forge. This study will add to our understanding of domestic small scale blacksmithing of the late nineteenth/ twentieth century in South Carolina.

**Olin, Susan** (See **Underwood, John**)

**Pachecho, Claire** (See **Younger-Mertz, Stewart**)

**Padula, Katherine** (University of South Florida, kate.padula@gmail.com)

[20] *Re-Placing the Plantation Landscape at Yulee's Margarita Plantation, Homosassa, Florida*

Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins Historic State Park (CI124B) contains the remnants of a 19th century sugar mill, associated with Margarita plantation located in Homosassa, Florida. At present, documentation of the plantation boundaries is limited and location of various associated buildings, including slave quarters, are unknown. To address this issue, a reconnaissance survey is underway in the vicinity of the mill to identify associated plantation structures and boundaries. Preliminary results indicate that remains of the plantation are not in the immediate vicinity of the sugar mill, warranting further survey.

**Page, James M.** (See **Partridge, Colin**)

**Page, James M.** (See **Whiteacre, Stacey**)

**Palmer, David** (Coastal Carolina University, dpalmer1@coastal.edu)

[34] *2016 Results: Coastal Carolina University-Brookgreen Gardens' Archaeological Investigation of the Brookgreen Plantation, South Carolina*

Brookgreen Plantation was one of the largest rice plantations in the United States prior to the Civil War. Its remains are now part of Brookgreen Gardens, established in 1931 by Anna Hyatt Huntington. Brookgreen Gardens is expanding its public interpretation of the historic plantations on its property, including the lives of the enslaved. Reviving the partnership between CCU and Brookgreen Gardens, we investigated part of the Brookgreen Plantation during a May 2016 field school. In this paper, we share the results of this investigation, which included GPR survey and pXRF analysis of local clays and recovered brick and colonoware pottery.

**Palmer, Roy A.** (University of West Georgia, rpalmer1@my.westga.edu)

[18] *Sharing Waring's Digital Collection: Using Sketchfab as an Educational Resource through Social Media*

The Waring Archaeological Laboratory uses 3D laser scanning to share the lab's collections with the public. A non-contact 3D digitizer is used to scan artifacts. Scans are rendered with Geomagic producing high-resolution 3D models. The models are uploaded to Sketchfab, a free public platform that showcases 3D files allowing users to interact with 3D models and to see multiple views of them. Before publishing, notations are added to specific artifact features so users can learn more. Links to Waring's 3D files are posted to social media to engage a younger audience and provide a publicly accessible educational resource.

**Parish, Ryan** (University of Memphis, rmparish@memphis.edu) and **Michael Jeu** (University of Memphis)

[29] *A Chert Type Database for the Southeast*

The identification and source of tool stone deposits utilized by prehistoric peoples is an important component of any lithic analysis. A type collection and more importantly, an idea of regional availability and variability are necessary when assigning lithic cultural materials to probable source. The establishment of a comprehensive chert type database for the Southeast is currently being assembled with the express purpose of informing researchers regarding geologic provenance, geographic availability, and cultural distribution. The present database consisting of 4,800 samples representative of 18 formational types is discussed as a long term research project.

**Parker, Katie** (Archaeobotanist consultant, kathrynellenparker@gmail.com)

[44] *Settled Middle Woodland Farmers on Indian Creek*

The Williams Spring site produced botanical assemblages from Middle Archaic through Middle Woodland components, demonstrating changes in human/plant interactions through time at a single locale. I focus here on production/use of plant resources by a resident Middle Woodland group. Botanical remains identified are broadly consistent with those from other regional Middle Woodland components, while also suggesting economic adaptations specific to the local ecosystem and/or to a particular human population. Eastern Complex crop plants heavily dominated seeds (95%), led by maygrass. Less expected were unusually high frequencies of giant ragweed and little barley seeds. Maize was not recovered.

**Parsons, Alexandra L.** (National Park Service, alexandra\_parsons@nps.gov), **Oscar A. Rothcock III** (National Park Service), and **Margo Schwadron** (National Park Service)

[46] *Island Waterscapes of the Tequesta People of South Florida*

This paper considers the island waterscapes of the Tequesta people of South Florida with a focus on two coastal sites in Biscayne National Seashore: Totten Key and Sands Key. These small-island midden and shell works sites lay approximately 3.5 and 9.5 miles offshore, respectively. Both sites contain a wealth of ceramics, subsistence remains, and worked shell and bone objects. These island sites, while appearing isolated in modern day, were situated along aquatic highways that connected people and places. Although they occupied offshore islands, archaeological evidence indicates that these people interacted with the mainland and did not live an insular existence.

**Parsons, Timothy** (Florida Division of Historical Resources, timothy.parsons@gmail.com)

[26] *Regulatory Archaeology: The Baby and the Bathwater*

Regulatory archaeology results in more fieldwork than research archaeology in the United States. Yet advances in theory and method are infrequently represented in the reporting required by compliance laws. While this is a reflection of the nature of reporting requirements, archaeologists throw the baby out with the bathwater by not having productive discussion on how to locate, investigate, and report on sites. Traditional approaches to regulatory archaeology fall short because our current framework for significance depends on a narrow definition of sites and how they relate to each other. We must rethink "significance," and regulations guiding how we structure projects.

**Partridge, Colin** (Brockington and Associates, partridge\_colin@yahoo.com) and **James Page** (Brockington and Associates)

[34] *Analysis of an Unknown Component at 38CH2048, Johns Island, Charleston County, South Carolina*

This paper focuses on an unknown component identified at 38CH2048, an eighteenth to nineteenth century plantation site on Johns Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. To determine whether this part of 38CH2048 is associated with a Postbellum homestead or with Civil War troop movements on Johns Island, we performed functional and qualitative analyses of the recovered artifacts and compared them against known contexts. Our presentation will include the results of these analyses, as well as a discussion of the methods and best practices researchers can utilize in examining future Civil War sites and other conflict-oriented components.

**Patch, Shawn** (New South Associates, spatch@newsouthassoc.com)

[4] *Just Scratching the Surface: Geophysical Survey at the Georgia Department of Transportation*

The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) has been a nationwide leader in applying geophysical methods to archaeological research problems in transportation for the past 13 years. With both in-house expertise and consultant support, the department routinely deploys geophysics on a range of site types. This paper provides a brief overview of the program and explores a few case studies that demonstrate how geophysical methods have helped advance Georgia archaeology.

**Patch, Shawn** (See Lowry, Sarah)

**Patchen, Anna** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville, apatche1@vols.utk.edu) and **Stephen Carmody** (The University of the South)

[9] *Archaic Plant Use in Western Tennessee: Preliminary Data from the PEARL Project*

Located along the South Fork of the Forked Deer River in West Tennessee, the Johnston site is a multicomponent, mound site with occupations spanning the Middle Archaic through the Woodland period. Off-mound pit features exca-

vated in the summer of 2014 and 2015 produced large amounts of carbonized plant remains. Here we present the preliminary analysis of those plant remains from several of the Middle and Late Archaic features. We then compare the data to other sites in the Midsouth with similar occupational histories to determine similarities and differences in plant use for the Archaic peoples in the region.

**Patton, Paul** (Ohio University, pattonp@ohio.edu) and **Daniel Williams** (Ohio University)

[32] *Chenopodium berlandieri: A Potential Appalachian Food?*

Recent analysis of archaeobotanical assemblages from throughout the Appalachian region of southern Ohio indicates that pitseed goosefoot (*C. berlandieri*) was an important component of the regional crop complex by the Late Archaic period. This paper reports on these archaeobotanical assemblages and the results of controlled experiments quantifying the potential of goosefoot to serve as a modern food source. Attention is given to germination rates of numerous *Chenopodium* species. The results provide insight into prehistoric management and information that can assist in the cultivation of goosefoot for modern consumption. Additionally, the paper reports on practices for harvesting and preparing goosefoot.

**Pauketat, Timothy** (University of Illinois, pauketat@illinois.edu) and **Susan Alt** (Indiana University)

[41] *Rethinking Sweatlodges and Circular Monuments as Water Shrines*

Early Mississippian-period circular buildings and flat-topped platforms were considerably more than sweat lodges, council houses, woodhenges, and mounds. An incomplete architectural and monumental history beginning at about AD 900 argues that these constructions were components of medicine societies or sodalities across a series of regions, from greater Cahokia south at least to Shiloh. Their dating and positions within greater Cahokia support inferences that some were shrines associated with water, the moon, and feminine powers. Their historical roots are wider and deeper, but their 11th-13th century mode of transmission is what matters for understanding that which constituted Mississippianism.

**Pavao-Zuckerman, Barnet A.** (See Zierden, Martha)

**Peacock, Evan** (Mississippi State University, peacock@anthro.msstate.edu), **Joseph Mitchell** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), and **C. Andrew Buchner** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

[5] *Freshwater Mussel Shell Biogeography at a Woodland-Period Site on the Yazoo River, Mississippi*

The Golson site (22HU508) is a Late Woodland period (AD 300 - 600) site on the Yazoo River in Humphreys County, Mississippi. USACE-sponsored excavations produced pottery, animal bone, lithics, and other artifacts. Mussel shells

were recovered from depositional strata, features, and displaced levee fill. A total of 4,153 freshwater mussel valves were analyzed. Despite the relatively small sample size and spatially limited contexts, the assemblage produced eleven new taxonomic records for the river. This result is typical of the biogeographical return from analysis of archaeological freshwater mussel assemblages, highlighting the importance of shell-bearing sites from an applied zooarchaeological perspective.

**Peles, Ashley** (See **O'Hear, John**)

**Pentz, Hannah** (University of Memphis, hrpentz@memphis.edu)

[9] *A Comparison of Infant and Juvenile Burials at Carson Mounds*

This project will examine the osteological remains along with the non-osteological material goods of the infant and juvenile burials at Carson Mounds in Clarksdale, MS. This is a means of ascertaining if age played a role in the placement of remains and grave goods. The beginning of this project is "Burial #77" which is an infant buried in a feature that is designated as a post hole and midden. Additionally, this project will conduct paleopathological analysis on the remains to develop a possible cause and manner of death to understand if there are any cross-site similarities.

**Peres, Tanya** (Florida State University, drtmperes@gmail.com) and **Aaron Deter-Wolf** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

[3] *Deciphering Archaic Bundles in the Archaeological Record of the Southeastern US*

Bundles, whether personal or corporate, were a real and important component of the lived experience of Indigenous peoples of the Southeastern US. The objects encapsulated in various bundles held information related to the use and care-taking of the bundle and the importance of ritual to group identity. In some cases bundles became part of the archaeological record through interment with humans, dogs, or as stand-alone burials. In this paper we highlight the antiquity of the bundling concept by outlining material markers of bundles from the Archaic period, and extrapolate on their functions using examples from the greater southeast.

**Peres, Tanya** (See **Crothers, George**)

**Peres, Tanya** (See **Ledford, Kelly**)

**Peres, Tanya** (See **Merrick, Megan**)

**Perrotti, Angelina** (Texas A&M University, ange-la.perrotti@tamu.edu)

[13] *Late Quaternary Paleoenvironmental Change at the*

*Page-Ladson Site (8JE591), Florida: A Palynological Perspective*

Two sediment cores from Page-Ladson have been analyzed for pollen and the dung fungus, *Sporormiella*. *Sporormiella* evidence suggests that megaherbivores disappeared from the area around 12,600 BP. Pollen analysis at Page-Ladson suggests that this disappearance was accompanied by a transition from a mesophytic hardwood forest to a drier, more open environment such as a disturbed oak woodland or savannah by 12,000 BP. The environmental changes at the site during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene are likely result of a combination of factors including climatic change, human influence and the disappearance of megaherbivores.

**Pestle, William J.** (See **Harke, Ryan**)

**Pestle, William J.** (See **Mann, Eva**)

**Pestle, William J.** (See **Mann, Evan**)

**Pevny, Charlotte** (See **Smallwood, Ashley**)

**Pfaffenroth, Jake** (See **Schroeder, Sissel**)

**Pichon, Laurent** (See **Younger-Mertz, Stewart**)

**Pirtle, Jenna** (New South Associates, jpirtle@newsouthassoc.com) and **Delana Gilmore** (Gwinnett Archaeological Research Society)

[40] *Fort Daniel: A Past, Present, and Future of Public Archaeology*

At Fort Daniel archaeological site, a c.1813 frontier fort in Gwinnett County, Georgia, a local foundation teams up with SGA to transform a site into an opportunity to teach the public about early Georgia history and archaeology. Currently, public events are a few archaeological digs and lab days each year. But future plans involve creating a comprehensive archaeological learning experience that benefits from professional relationships and educational materials for programs targeting various audiences and teaching important preservation concepts. This is just the beginning of a conversation to turn an archaeological site into a state park and educational facility.

**Pluckhahn, Thomas** (University of South Florida, tpluckhahn@usf.edu) and **Neill J. Wallis** (University of Florida)

[22] *Introduction to a Marxist Archaeology; Swift Creek at a Human Scale*

Through his friendship, humor, and passion for archaeology, Mark Williams inspired many of us to careers in the field. Pluckhahn briefly introduces this session in Mark's honor, on the occasion of his retirement from the University.



ty of Georgia. Then we consider Mark's legacy of thinking from archaeological data to everyday lives through an examination of Swift Creek pottery "at a human scale." Drawing inferences from our work on Swift Creek pottery in southern Georgia and Florida, we argue that manufacture of paddles was an infrequent occurrence, probably conducted by specialists and intended to commemorate major life events.

**Pluckhahn, Thomas** (See **Cordell, Ann**)

**Pluckhahn, Thomas** (See **West, Shaun**)

**Pluckhahn, Thomas** (See **Wood, M. Jared**)

**Pollack, David** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey, david.pollack) and **Gwynn Henderson** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[33] *The Evolution of the Fort Ancient House*

From A.D. 1350 to 1450 at the Fox Farm site in north-central Kentucky, Fort Ancient house shape/size increased dramatically—from square (25 square meters) to rectangular (110 square meters). House wall construction techniques, using single-set posts placed along the circumference of a house basin, remained consistent. As structure length increased, however, interior roof support posts were required. This increase in house size is interpreted as reflecting a change in domestic residence patterns: from single family to multiple/extended family habitation. This change coincides with the beginning of the A.D. 1375-1425 Fort Ancient (Madisonville) Transformation.

**Pouncey, Melissa** (See **Krause, Maya**)

**Powis, Terry** (Kennesaw State University, tpowis@kennesaw.edu), **Leslie Branch-Raymer** (Paleobot Consulting), **Amber Avery** (Kennesaw State University), and **Mary Theresa Bonhage-Freund** (Internet Associates)

[5] *Evidence of Mississippian Period Premaize Gardening in Georgia: A View from the Dabbs Site*

Primarily a Mississippian Period site, Dabbs is located at the confluence of the Etowah River and Pettit Creek in Bartow County, just three kilometers downstream from Etowah. Despite four years of intensive excavation, no firm evidence of domiciles has been uncovered at the Dabbs site, but large bell shaped pits and deep cylindrical pits have been recovered. Flotation samples from selected features document premaize garden crops in the local subsistence strategy. These data are discussed and compared to premaize cultigens identified at other Mississippian archaeobotanical assemblages in the Etowah River Valley and elsewhere across north Georgia.

**Powis, Terry G.** (See **Deems, Savana L.**)

**Price, Franklin** (See **Duggins, Ryan**)

**Price, Sarah** (Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting, seprice7@yahoo.com) and **Ashley A. Dumas** (University of West Alabama)

[31] *Fish Bones as Toolkits for Decorating Pottery*

Analysis of a large Late Woodland Weeden Island ceramic assemblage from a site in Orange Beach, Alabama, revealed the regular use of fish vertebrae and vertebral spines as tools for creating punctations on pottery. Replication experiments using fish bones from the site confirm this observation. We propose that fish skeletons were an abundant and ready-made tool kit for potters and that archaeologists with pottery from coastal and inland sites might reevaluate their assumptions about the tool choices available to prehistoric potters.

**Price, Sarah** (See **Bradbury, Andrew**)

**Purcell, Gabrielle** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, gpurcell@live.unc.edu) and **C. Margaret Scarry** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[24] *Archaeobotanical Analysis of the Fallen Tree Cemetery*

We present the archaeobotanical results of samples taken from Fallen Tree cemetery. The fills, as well as the clay or shell caps covering each grave, were examined from 27 burials and 2 ossuaries. Our results show that people routinely ate corn, although the degree to which they depended on corn agriculture is unclear. Guale people also gathered nuts and fruits, as well as various other plants possibly associated with medicinal use. We will discuss the presence and distribution of these plants in an effort to understand more about the lives of pre-mission Guale people on St Catherine's Island.

**Pyszka, Kimberly** (Auburn University at Montgomery, kpyszka@aum.edu) and **Amanda Tucker** (Auburn University at Montgomery)

[39] *Digging Our Own History: Archaeological Research into AUM's Tenant Farming Past*

Prior to its founding in 1967, Auburn University at Montgomery's campus lands were agricultural fields primarily cultivated by tenant farmers. Two former 20th century tenant sites have been identified on campus. In the Spring 2016 semester, AUM students conducted excavations at these two sites, while additional research aided in locating historical documents and maps associated with the property. Through a combination of archaeology, archival research, and GIS, we now have a better understanding of our campus's tenant farming past, its historical landscape, and the people who lived and worked on its lands.

**Pyszka, Kimberly** (See **Salter, Summer**)

**Quitmyer, Irvy R.** (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, quitmyer@flmnh.ufl.edu) and **Carol E. Colaninno** (Southern Illinois University)

[5] *Small Tails: The Zooarchaeological Record of 5000 years of Shrimping along the Georgia Bight.*

The presence of skeletal remains in zooarchaeological assemblages are fundamentally determined by complex taphonomic processes that occur before and after deposition and sampling methods that give each anatomical element, or parts thereof, an equal chance of recovery. Various taxa may avoid detection when inadequate screen gauges are used and/or in the presence of poor preservation conditions. Based on these precepts we show that within the Georgia Bight mandibles of Decapod shrimp (Family: Penaeidae) occur in the zooarchaeological record for nearly 5000 years, suggesting a longstanding pre-Hispanic tradition of shrimp harvest and consumption that has, until recently, remained unexplored.

**Quitmyer, Irvy** (See **Sanger, Matthew**)

**Randall, Asa** (University of Oklahoma, ar@ou.edu) and **Nicole G. Cerimele** (University of Oklahoma)

[3] *Hero Twins and Archaic Mortuary Traditions in Northeast Florida*

One of Cheryl Claassen's many innovations is to problematize Shell Mound Archaic mortuary ritual traditions. Notably, she has argued that the placement, content, and arrangement of burials has more to do with the ritual goals of interment attendees than the status of the interred. Taking her suggestion as a starting point, we explore coeval Archaic mortuary traditions in northeast Florida. Of particular interest to us is a pervasive pattern of pairing, either in the form of mortuary mounds or deposits within mortuary contexts. We suggest that these may register hero twins mythology, often associated with mourning, transformation, emergence, and renewal.

**Randall, Asa** (See **Sassaman, Kenneth**)

**Rafferty, Janet** (Mississippi State University, rafferty@anthro.msstate.edu) and **Virginie Renson** (Missouri University Research Reactor)

[31] *Lead isotope-based sourcing of galena from a Middle Woodland habitation site in northeast Mississippi*

The Cork site (22OK746) produced 3 small pieces of galena in ca. 200 m<sup>2</sup> of excavation. The site was inhabited from ca. 200 B.C.-A.D. 300. Galena has been found rarely in non-mound Middle Woodland occupations in the Southeast. Lead isotope ratios, for which an extensive dataset was compiled for eastern North America using existing geological studies, show that the source of all 3 pieces is the central Missouri/Tri-States deposit. Lead isotope analysis is a reliable, underused method for accurate galena sourcing.

**Rathgaber, Michelle** (University of Arkansas, mmrathga@uark.edu)

[9] *Excavation at an Earthquake Impacted site*

Ongoing research at the Manley-Usrey site in NE Arkansas has demonstrated that this site was covered with sand as an effect of a large M7-8 size earthquake in the region. In 2014 the sand dike that fed the sand blow during the earthquake was uncovered along with part of a Mississippian structure. In 2016 additional units were opened at the site to further explore the structure and collect more samples for dating. This poster considers the unique possibilities and limitations presented by excavating this buried site.

**Reamer, Justin M.** (University of Pennsylvania, reamerj@sas.upenn.edu), **Chandler Burchfield** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), **Ben Davis**, and **Megan C. Kassabaum** (University of Pennsylvania)

[12] *Mound Floors, Post Holes, and Wall Trenches: Structural Remains from the 2016 Excavations at Smith Creek*

Consisting of three mounds surrounding an open plaza, the Smith Creek site in Wilkinson County, Mississippi clearly spans the transition from Coles Creek to Plaquemine cultures. Investigations in the summer of 2016 focused on excavating the summit of Mound A and an area between Mounds B and C in the northeast plaza. These excavations revealed interesting structural remains that hint at how mound summit and off-mound areas were utilized during the transition from the Woodland to Mississippi periods in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Comparisons are made to the little bit we know about structural remains at contemporary sites.

**Reamer, Justin** (See **Graham, Anna**)

**Reed, Shelby** (See **Carter, Jaimie**)

**Regnier, Amanda** (University of Oklahoma, aregnier@ou.edu)

[43] *The Rise and Fall of Minor Caddo Ceremonial Centers in the Arkansas Drainage of Eastern Oklahoma*

Between A.D. 1050 and 1200, a dozen mound sites were established in the Arkansas drainage of eastern Oklahoma. Early occupation of these sites are identified by the presence of square four-post buildings, Caddo fineware ceramics, and burials with exotic goods. Five of these sites developed into elaborate mortuary and ritual centers, with Spiro emerging as the largest and most enduring. The other seven sites were abandoned after a couple of generations and faded into obscurity. This paper examines the origins and trajectories of these short-lived ceremonial centers in the Arkansas drainage and compares them with the larger Mississippian world.

**Regnier, Amanda** (See **Younger-Mertz, Stewart**)

**Reid, Sarah** (Missouri State University, reid23@live.missouristate.edu)

[31] *Cordmarked Pottery at the Hayti Bypass Site*

This poster analyses cordage attributes as impressed in Mulberry Creek Cordmarked pottery from Hayti Bypass (23PM572) for variation within the type and then compares them to contemporaneous sites in the Baytown area and extra-regional sites in Illinois and Missouri. I am unable to find trends within the assemblage, but do find the Baytown sites to share a spinning tradition and a broad pattern of S-twist preference during the Late Woodland. By the Emergent Mississippian the Illinois sites show a Z-twist preference, while Hayti Bypass continues to S-twist predominance.

**Reilly, Kent** (Texas State University, fr04@txstate.edu)

[41] *The Visualization of Mississippian Period Religious Tool Kits, From Gottschall Rockshelter and Picture Cave to the Thruston Tablet.*

The earliest depictions of Mississippian art and symbolism are in caves and rock shelters. Later, these renderings and their depictions of ritual performers, with their sacred spaces, and migrated to the mediums of shell and copper. The actual rituals themselves could also be rendered in the medium of stone. Undoubtedly Mississippian ritualists believed carving or painting depictions of ritual performance on stone, ensured that the results of ritual performance would be permanent as well as ongoing. Thus, the ritualists achieved the ideological balances that were their goals for both the natural and preternatural realms.

**Reilly, Kent** (See **Nowak, Jesse**)

**Reinberger, Katherine L.** (See **Dent, Sophia**)

**Reitsema, Laurie** (University of Georgia, reitsema@uga.edu)

[24] *A New Node in the Study of Dietary Transition and Missionization in the Coastal Southeast: The Fallen Tree Mortuary Complex at St. Catherines Island, Georgia (9Li8)*

The late pre-contact/early contact Fallen Tree mortuary population at St. Catherines Island provides a new node in the study of diet transition along the Georgia coast, intervening between previously well-studied prehistoric and missionized populations. With this new anchor point, it is possible to further query the mission system's role in changing indigenous life. Stable carbon and nitrogen isotope ratio analysis of collagen (n=39) and carbonate (n=20) at Fallen Tree indicate a maize- and marine-based diet for proto-historic Guale, corroborating Franciscan accounts of the Guale as maize farmers prior to missionization.

**Reitsema, Laurie** (See **Garland, Carey**)

**Reitsema, Laurie** (See **Morris, Hannah**)

**Reitz, Elizabeth** (University of Georgia, ereitz@uga.edu) and **Maran Little** (University of Georgia)

[24] *Vertebrate Use at Pueblo Santa Catalina de Guale and the Fallen Tree Cemetery*

Most differences among vertebrate remains recovered from four sectors of the Native American community associated with the Spanish mission Santa Catalina de Gaule (St. Catherines Island, Georgia) likely reflect social identity, status, acculturation, and time period. Of particular interest in this symposium are the materials from one of these sectors, the Fallen Tree cemetery. Vertebrates associated with 25 burials and 2 ossuaries demonstrate animal use in funerary practices. Two of the burials (B. 41 and B. 45) are of particular interest due to their higher species richness and specimen count compared with the other burials in the cemetery.

**Reitz, Elizabeth J.** (See **Zierden, Martha**)

**Renson, Virginia** (See **Rafferty, Janet**)

**Reynolds, Austin W.** (See **Springs, Lauren**)

**Reynolds, Sidney** (See **Morris, Hannah**)

**Riehm, Grace** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, geriehm@live.unc.edu)

[37] *The Importance of Seriation: Statistical Methods for the Refinement of the Pensacola Relative Ceramic Chronology*

This project assesses the chronological utility of the type-variety classification for Pensacola archaeological culture ceramics and resultant phases through frequency seriation. Although this study is specific to the Mobile Bay region, it demonstrates the necessity of verifying intuitive ceramic sequences through quantification and seriation. Recently, frequency seriation has declined in popularity, but scant radiocarbon dates only have value if they can be placed in perspective with a precise relative ceramic chronology. Frequency seriation is an important building block for higher statistical methods that can further define phases and refine chronology, including Multidimensional Scaling, Cluster Analysis, and Bayesian methods.

**Riggs, Brett** (Western Carolina University, bhriggs@wcu.edu)

[14] *"...small log huts, too insignificant to need a description": Cherokee Domestic Spaces in the North Carolina Mountains, 1820-1860*

Archaeological and documentary evidence indicates that Cherokee Indian households in the North Carolina mountains adopted cribbed log building techniques (a European tradition) to create new modes of Cherokee architecture

and reformatted domestic spaces during the early 19th century. Detailed, house-by-house documentary records, coupled with archaeological evidence from a sample of attributed housesites, provide remarkably specific and comprehensive data on Cherokee housing patterns and household content in 1838. These data serve as a baseline for understanding the adaptive transformations of Cherokee domestic environments within the most conservative Cherokee communities of the era.

**Riggs, Brett H.** (See **Shebalin, Theresa McReynolds**)

\***Ritchison, Brandon** (University of Georgia, b.t.ritchison@gmail.com)

[42] *Considering the New Neighbors: Immigration and Settlement Response on the Georgia Coast*

By AD 1380, Mississippian population centers in the Savannah River Valley had been abandoned. Settlement data indicates significant immigration to the Georgia Coast concurrent with this depopulation. Building on settlement analysis, new Bayesian radiocarbon modeling produces a picture of a rapidly changing social landscape during the 14th century on the Georgia Coast. This changing settlement landscape, along with increasing populations and the expansion of agricultural practices, created a context where, within the span of a single lifetime, individual and household-level decision making accumulated into region-wide structural change. This paper examines this context and explores the lived experience of regional transformation.

**Rivas, Scott** (See **Crothers, George**)

**Roark, Sierra** (University of Tennessee, sproark1@vols.utk.edu) and **Martin Walker** (University of Tennessee)

[31] *Paleoethnobotanical Remains from the Topper Site (38AL23)*

Recent excavations at the Topper Site (38AL23) conducted by UTK field schools has resulted in the identification, mapping, excavation, and processing of 357 features of possible pits, post-holes, and other traces of past human activity. Fill from each feature was individually excavated and processed via drum flotation. This poster presents a detailed paleoethnobotanical identification and analysis of the contents of a selection of these features which will begin to provide insight in to the potential foodways, structure locations, and daily practices at the site. Which will in turn, assist in the planning of future research agendas for the project.

**Roberts, Timothy** (National Park Service, timothy\_roberts@nps.gov)

[20] *More Dam Questions: Preliminary Investigations at Butler's Mill*

Heavy rains during the spring of 2013 exacerbated erosion of the bed and banks of Butler Mill Creek at Lake Jackson

Mounds Archaeological State Park in Leon County, Florida, exposing a number of previously buried timbers associated with the nineteenth century industrial archeological site, Butler's Mill (8LE5997). The location, shape, and orientation of the timbers were recorded, a preliminary survey in search of contemporary archeological deposits was conducted, and GIS analyses incorporating a historic plat map, digital elevation data, and GPS data collected in the field were completed. The results provide directions for future research.

**Rodning, Christopher B.** (See **Moore, David G.**)

**Rooks, Jim** (See **Luthman, Sarah**)

**Ross-Stallings, Nancy** (Amec Foster Wheeler, ross-stallingsnancy@kih.net)

[19] *Visualizing the Infant as a Social Being: Mortuary Practices Through Time on the Mississippi Delta*

A sizable sample of infant interments have been excavated on the Mississippi Delta and adjacent areas, spanning the Woodland through Historic Contact Periods. As a part of the overall analysis performed for the Mississippi Burial Study, the mortuary practices and intra-site burial locations have been compared both temporally, and on a site-to-site basis. At some sites, the ages at death of the infants appear to have been of importance, perhaps influencing the mortuary treatments, and locations of the interments. Some practices may signal the ages when infants became more strongly recognized members of their social group.

**Rothrock, Oscar A.** (See **Parsons, Alexandra L.**)

**Rouse, Carson** (See **Dent, Sophia**)

**Ruhl, Donna L.** (Florida Museum of Natural History, ruhl@flmnh.ufl.edu), **George Kamenov** (University of Florida), **Katherine Bermudez** (University of Florida), and **Neill J. Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[46] *Isotope Analysis on Selected Dugout Canoes: Is Strontium Sourcing an Aid to Understanding Dwelling and Traveling in Florida's Ancient Waterscapes?*

Ten dated archaeological dugout canoe samples from Newnans Lake in Florida were tested for minor and major elemental analyses along with Strontium isotope analyses and then compared to modern wood and water samples. This pilot study was designed to assess feasibility of sourcing these unique artifacts. If signatures are similar may this be interpreted as local tree selection for the cached dugouts; or, altered by diagenetic processes? If different may the origin(s) of these "canoe trees" be determined? Results may aid ancient watercraft research, minimally, to better understand native people's views on dwelling, traveling, and terraforming Florida's ancient waterscapes.

**Ruhl, Donna** (See **Sanger, Matthew**)

**Rupp, Andrea** (United States Forest Service, arepp@fs.fed.us), **Rhonda Kimbrough** (United States Forest Service), and **Michael Seibert** (National Park Service)

[20] *Fort Gadsden and the struggle for Empire*

Fort Gadsden is located in the Apalachicola National Forest along the Apalachicola River in Florida. The fort was built by the British during the War of 1812 on Spanish land, becoming a bastion of freedom for enslaved and refugee peoples. In 2016, Fort Gadsden/Prospect Bluff celebrates the 200th anniversary of its bombardment by American forces and subsequent explosion of the powder magazine that resulted in the death of nearly 300 free blacks and refugee Native Americans. The explosion, heard more than 100 miles away in Pensacola, would have far reaching and long lasting consequences for the fledgling United States of America.

**Russ, John** (See **Carmody, Stephen**)

**Ryan, Joanne** (See **Weinstein, Richard A.**)

**Sain, Douglas** (Terracon, dsain@vols.utk.edu)

[35] *Evaluating Scales of Paleoindian Biface and Blade Transport on the Coastal Plain of the Lower Southeast U.S.*

The distribution of lithic raw material played a significant role in the organization of Late Pleistocene hunter gatherer mobility systems. This paper investigates patterns of artifact transport along the South Carolina Coastal Plain, and evaluates the extent to which artifact dispersal informs about the structure of human behavior. Locational data on fluted points and prismatic blades were used to examine artifact dispersal and use of the Paleoindian landscape. Based on differences in artifact frequencies, fluted points and blades do not follow a similar pattern of distribution. These findings reveal intriguing patterns of hunter gatherer behavior on the Southeastern Coastal Plain.

**Salter, Summer** (Auburn University at Montgomery, ssalter1@aum.edu), **Kimberly Pyszka** (Auburn University at Montgomery), and **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston)

[39] *A "few other necessary Timber Buildings": An Update on the St. Paul's Parsonage, Hollywood, South Carolina*

Constructed in 1707, the St. Paul's parsonage complex is an example of an early colonial homestead in South Carolina. In a 1715 letter, the St. Paul's vestrymen described it as, "a small, but Convenient House of Brick Erected there upon with a small Out Kitchen and some few other necessary Timber Buildings." Previous excavations have focused on the parsonage itself, specifically its architecture and function in frontier life. Excavations resumed this summer focusing on the surrounding yard and locating the documented outbuildings. This poster presents the latest findings, including the identification of at least two outbuildings.

**Sanger, Matthew** (Binghamton University, msanger@binghamton.edu), **Irvy Quitmyer** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Carol Colaninno** (Southern Illinois University), **Nicole Cannarozzi** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Donna Ruhl** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[2] *Communal fidelity to place and the formation of early villages*

The study of villages is dominated by investigations into agrarian societies. Rarely are hunter-gatherer villages discussed, leaving the impression that food production is key to village life and that villages largely conform to a single overall definition in which community identity is tied to place and membership to this community is relatively stable over time. This paper provides insights into coastal Late Archaic hunter-gatherer sites that appear to be deposited year-round, yet likely occupied by a shifting social body. To what extent these sites could be called villages can be called into question as they certainly challenge traditional notions.

**Sanger, Matthew** (See **Cajigas, Rachel**)

**Santisteban, Cris B.** (See **Amundsen, Colin**)

**Sassaman, Kenneth** (University of Florida, sassaman@ufl.edu), **Asa Randall** (University of Oklahoma), **Joshua Goodwin** (University of Florida), **Terry Barbour** (University of Florida), **Anthony Boucher** (University of Florida), and **Nicole Cerimele** (University of Oklahoma)

[36] *St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2016: Places Below, Between, and Beyond Silver Glen Run*

The St. Johns Archaeological Field School returned to Silver Glen Run to explore places below, between, and beyond locations of prior investigation. Soundings below the mining surface of the U-shaped ridge at the mouth of the run show that shell extends at least 2 m below the water table. Tests in locations between mounded shell deposits to the west expand the inventory of large pit features. Reconnaissance at Kitt's Isle on Little Juniper Run to the south introduces two new mounds, one mortuary, both with deep subaqueous strata. Results confirm that Silver Glen Run has much yet to teach us.

**Savage, Sheila** (See **Hammerstedt, Scott**)

**Sawyer, Johann** (University of South Carolina, johannsawyer@gmail.com) and **Charles Cobb** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[45] *Mississippian Mortuary Practices in the Nashville Basin: An Analysis of the Iconography and Mortuary Assemblage at the Averbuch Site (40DV60).*

The Averbuch site (40DV60), a Mississippian village in the Middle Cumberland Drainage, Tennessee, was occupied in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries AD. Recent analyses of the site suggest that during its short lifespan, ca. 200 years, the village underwent considerable organizational changes. This paper analyzes these changes in relation to the artifact and mortuary assemblage at Averbuch, particu-

larly in terms of sex, iconography, and mortuary ritual.

**Scales-English, Mary** (University of Georgia, marsca@uga.edu)

[40] *Cultural Landscape Management in the Chattahoochee National Forest: A Look at Lake Winfield Scott Recreation Area*

Located in Union County, the Lake Winfield Scott Recreation Area consists of a natural and historic built environment constructed in the early 1930s. Recently, management initiatives taken by the United States Forest Service have shown that this cultural landscape requires an innovative approach to preservation and conservation. Through above-ground survey and analysis of cultural resources, a more thorough understanding of this landscape is emerging. This paper will discuss the occupational history of the site, the current conditions of natural and cultural resources, as well as outline management practices applied to the cultural landscape since the park's opening in 1938.

**Scarry, C. Margaret** (See **Purcell, Gabrielle**)

**Scharer, Hadley** (See **Krause, Maya**)

**Schlarb, Eric** (University of Kentucky, ejsh1@uky.edu) and **George M. Crothers** (University of Kentucky)

[31] *Magnetic Mapping and Systematic Coring of a Large Floodplain Earthwork in Woodford County, Kentucky*

Site 15Wd2 is a 16 ac. earthwork located on the South Fork of the Elkhorn River. Historically, the ditches were described as being 16 ft wide and up to 12 ft deep. The earthwork is not visible on the surface today. Using a 5-channel magnetometer system, we were able to map most of the earthwork and place cores across the features to confirm their depths to at least 8.6 ft. The complex contains features as described in historic documents and features not visible in the 1800s. The earthwork is still largely preserved and has considerable future research potential.

**Schleier, Jonathan** (See **Herbert, Joseph**)

**Schnitzer, Laura Kate** (New South Associates, Inc., lschnitzer@newsouthassoc.com)

[4] *Wetland Archaeology on the Pierpont Mitigation Tract*

The Ogeechee River Valley is an archaeologically understudied region, but intensive survey of a GDOT wetland mitigation property is changing this insufficiency. The recently completed Pierpont Tract survey identified sites with intact deposits from multiple precontact occupations, spanning Late Archaic to Middle Mississippian. These resources are situated in seasonally inundated areas traditionally considered too low and swampy for long term habitation. Data from these sites will help fill gaps in our understanding of precontact occupation on the interior coastal plain, change notions of archaeological probability in wetland zones, and

initiate a shift in methods used to inventory backswamps and floodplains.

**Schroeder, Sissel** (University of Wisconsin-Madison, sissel.schroeder@wisc.edu), **Jake Pfaffenroth** (University of Wisconsin-Madison), **Marissa Lee** (University of Wisconsin-Madison), and **Sarah Taylor** (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

[6] *Threads in 3D: Structure from Motion (SfM) Models of Mississippian Fabric*

Only rarely do fabric and cordage survive the ravages of time in the humid Eastern Woodlands, but impressions of these materials are well preserved in ceramic vessels. As an alternative to traditional methods of investigating fabric impressions that rely on potentially contaminating substances like latex or Sculpey to make casts of the fabric, we have harnessed a version of photogrammetry called Structure from Motion (SfM) to construct 3D images of textile impressed surfaces from Mississippian salt pans. Reverse engineering the image reveals the fabric, including variations in cordage twist and methods of textile production.

**Schwadron, Margo** (NPS-Southeast Archaeological Center, margo\_schwadron@nps.gov)

[46] *Water Worlds: Ritualized Wetlands and Watery Landscapes in South Florida*

Wetlands and watery landscapes in South Florida persisted for millennia. The discovery of a few sites such as Key Marco and Belle Glade, which yielded rare preserved organics, are viewed as anomalies. However, many related sites are linked, related communities of hunter-fisher-gatherers and reflect taskscapes, the remains of shell midden "shellscapes" and ceremonial landscapes, and provide evidence of large-scale human terraforming, engineering and the ritualization of these watery landscapes. These interconnected waterscapes linked people through the vast cosmological wetland through time. Massive ritualized shell works, canals, burial mounds and transformed wetland landscapes reflect this important watery tradition.

**Schwadron, Margo** (See **Parsons, Alexandra L.**)

**Schweickart, Eric** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville, schweick@colorado.edu) and **Meagan Dennison** (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

[39] *Turtles, Traps, and Tides: Turtle Acquisition and Decision-Making Processes in the Antebellum Lowcountry*

Turtle remains represent a small but ubiquitous portion of faunal assemblages recovered from both enslaved African-American and free Euro-American households in the antebellum South Carolina and Georgia Lowcountry. Our analysis examines why individuals chose particular turtle species for consumption by comparing archaeological data from 30+ structures with a spatial model of turtle habitats and a cost/benefit model of net caloric value. Drawing upon historical documents, GIS analysis, paleo-environmental data,

and human behavioral ecology methodologies, this study examines the way social and environmental factors effected decision-making processes at both a site and regional scale.

**Sea, Daniel** (See **Maggard, Greg**)

**Seibert, Michael** (National Park Service, michael\_seibert@nps.gov) and **Michelle Gray** (National Park Service)

[6] *Geophysical Prospection in Ninety Six National Historic Site: Rediscovering the town of Cambridge*

Within Ninety Six National Historic Site's present boundary sits the potential remains of the town of Cambridge. Formed from the ashes left behind by the Revolutionary War, Cambridge quickly flourished as a county seat, home to an educational institution and a prosperous location for dozens of businesses. However, the abolition of the town's judicial court became the catalyst which drove Cambridge from prominence to non-existence. Using ground-penetrating radar in addition to other geophysical techniques, possible evidence of this early American town was uncovered, adding to the rich cultural history of Ninety Six National Historic Site.

**Seibert, Michael** (See **Rupp, Andrea**)

**Seinfeld, Daniel** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, damasei7@gmail.com) and **S. Margaret Spivey** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[46] *Monumentality, Art, the Natural Environment, and Cosmology at the Fort Center Mound-Pond Complex (8GL12)*

The construction of the Fort Center Mound-Pond Complex (8GL12) and the associated wood carvings reproduced a tiered-world cosmology that was entangled with the environmental realities of the site's inhabitants. Through monumental construction and producing representational art, the people of Fort Center created a sacred, persistent place on the landscape suitable for interring and memorializing their dead. The types of animals carved at Fort Center show how the natural environment and cosmologies were intertwined in this sacred built landscape. Ethnographic and ethnohistoric analogies highlight the significance of watery places in the monumental architecture and iconography of fisher-hunter-gatherers in south Florida.

**Selden, Robert** (Stephen F. Austin State University, selden-jrz@sfasu.edu), **Christian Hoggard** (University of Southampton), **Sarah Stark** (University of Southampton), and **Kersten Bergstrom** (Texas A&M University)

[20] *Citation Networks as Archaeological Epistemology: A Case Study from Geometric Morphometrics*

Through the use of publications and their cited references harvested from Scopus, we generated an interactive directed bipartite citation network in Gephi 0.9.1. The network was filtered to include only those nodes with a degree

of two or higher. Network statistics were then calculated for modularity and Eigenvector centrality. The modularity analysis illustrates that five communities exist within the network, based upon common citation practices. Those references in the network with the highest authority were identified using the PageRank algorithm. InDegree and OutDegree were used to identify and illustrate publications and references that are central to each of the communities.

**Semon, Anna M.** (UNC-Chapel Hill and American Museum of Natural History, amsemon@live.unc.edu), **Matthew Napolitano** (University of Oregon), **Nicholas Triozzi** (American Museum of Natural History), **Clark S. Larsen** (The Ohio State University), **Barbara J. Betz** (The Ohio State University), and **Kathryn E. Marklein** (The Ohio State University)

[24] *Mortuary Practices at Fallen Tree: Late Mississippian/Early Historic interments, ceremonial deposits, and landscape use*

The Fallen Tree cemetery (9Li8), on St Catherines Island, GA, exhibits a variety of Late Mississippian/Early Historic mortuary practices. Burial types include primary flexed interments, primary flexed cremations, ossuaries, urn burials, bundles, exhumations, and a postcontact box burial. In this paper, we use multiple datasets to explore the diversity of burial types, examine the materialization of ritual processes, and investigate Late Mississippian placemaking. In addition, this paper compares Fallen Tree mortuary patterns with other Late Mississippian sites along the Georgia coast. These data advance our understanding of Late Mississippian mortuary practices and social interactions.

**Semon, Anna** (See **Triozzi, Nicholas**)

**Shanks, Jeffrey** (National Park Service, jeffrey\_shanks@nps.gov)

[26] *Problems in Regulatory Archaeology: An Overview and Framework for Potential Solutions*

For decades, land managing agencies have faced a number of challenges in meeting their regulatory archaeological requirements. This presentation will set the stage for the symposium with a survey of the methodological, logistical, political, and funding difficulties in the current system, and will identify some possible areas in which useful and workable solutions might be found.

**Sharp, Kayleigh** (See **Wagner, Mark**)

**Sharp, Robert V.** (Independent Researcher, robert.v.sharp@gmail.com)

[45] *Our Lady of the Cumberland: Styles, Distribution, and Community*

The female effigy bottles of the Middle Cumberland constitute the most important subject in the pottery of the region. The figure referred to as the Woman in the Patterned

Shawl or the Middle Cumberland Changing Woman may represent one or more local iconographical manifestations of a supernatural personage more generally perceived to be an Earth Mother deity. As part of an ongoing study of these effigies, this paper presents the most complete assessment to date of their identifiable styles, distribution, and the communities that employed these objects in medicine or other ritual societies prior to their deposition in mortuary contexts.

**Sharpe, Ashley** (See **Lofaro, Ellen**)

**Shebalin, Theresa McReynolds** (Exploring Joara Foundation, [theresa.shebalin@da.org](mailto:theresa.shebalin@da.org)), **David J. Cranford** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), **R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr.** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), and **Brett H. Riggs** (Western Carolina University)

[14] *"Their Habitations Appearing Not Uncomfortable": The Adoption and Evolution of Catawba Log Cabins*

By 1800, most families in the Catawba Nation had been constructing and living in European-style log cabins for almost 40 years. Using ethnohistoric evidence and recent archaeological data from several well-preserved Catawba domestic sites in South Carolina, we document the abrupt transition from post-in-ground structures to horizontal, notched-log constructions after 1759 and their subsequent use into the 1810s. Through the patterned distribution of flat-bottomed storage pits, chimney remnants, and other domestic features, we show that Catawba log cabins were spaces that combined European and Native ideas of hearth and home that continued to change with each new generation.

**Sheldon, Craig** (Auburn University at Montgomery, [csheldon@aum.edu](mailto:csheldon@aum.edu))

[25] *Charred Corn Cob Pits: Historic Creek Indian Hide Processing*

Analyses of features from the protohistoric and historic Fusihatchee site in central Alabama revealed 265 small pits containing charred cane, bark, and eight to 12 row corn cobs. Traditionally interpreted as hide smoking pits, they are tangible evidence of the elaborate technology for processing white tailed deer hides. Fully dressed hides were widely used in historic Creek material culture and had two to three times the value of raw hides in the historic deer skin trade. The necessary brain tanning and smoking steps provide Creek women with opportunities to invest their labor and receive material benefits from trade with Europeans.

**Sheldon, Craig** (See **Waselkov, Gregory**)

**Sherwood, Sarah** (Sewanee: The University of the South, [sherwood@sewanee.edu](mailto:sherwood@sewanee.edu)), **Alice Wright** (Appalachian State University), **Stephen Carmody** (Sewanee: The University of the South), **Edward Henry** (Washington University at St. Louis), **Casey Barrier** (Bryn Mawr College), and **Christopher Van de Ven** (Sewanee: The University of the South)

[10] *The Pinson Environment and Archaeology Regional Landscape Project (PEARL)*

Pinson, in West Tennessee, is the largest Middle Woodland site in the Southeast. We initiated the PEARL Project to contextualize this Middle Woodland record in its cultural and natural landscape. We have focused on the little known Johnston site, a 30-ha monumental complex 5 km from Pinson. Three short seasons of geophysical survey and ground-truthing indicate that Johnston was a place of significance since the Middle Archaic. Here, mound and off-mound features have the potential to situate the site in space and time, allowing us to begin addressing questions of the nature and tempo of Neolithization in Eastern North America.

**Shiers, Joshua** (University of Mississippi, [jshiers@go.olemiss.edu](mailto:jshiers@go.olemiss.edu))

[33] *Hurricane Landing: From the lake bottom*

Site 22LA516, Hurricane Landing, is an early single mound Mississippian site located in Lafayette County, Mississippi in the middle of Sardis Lake. An excavation of nine middens was conducted in 2015 because of erosion concerns from yearly lake drainage. Analysis of recovered artifacts determined that 95% of the ceramics collected were shell tempered plainware with less than 1% of the ceramics decorated. Lithics recovered were of four source materials with three; citronelle, Ft. Payne, and sandstone, having worked edges. AMS dating of the middens place these artifacts as being deposited between 1165-1295AD.

**Shreve, Nathan** (University of Mississippi, [nkshreve@go.olemiss.edu](mailto:nkshreve@go.olemiss.edu))

[7] *A Case Study of Ceramic Hybridity from a burned Household of the Contact-Era Middle Nolichucky Valley*

In the winter of 2015-2016, East Tennessee State University unearthed the remains of a large, burned Late Mississippian domestic winter house of the Middle Nolichucky Valley of East Tennessee. Within this household floor, fifteen near whole sand tempered vessels were recovered and arrayed in the manner of their last usage, similar to descriptions of a mini-Pompeii context. Within the roof fall of the house was a shell tempered ceramic ware which closely resembles the Overhill ceramic tradition. I present ceramic analysis from this excavation and examine the nexus of ceramic traditions at the site.

**Simek, Jan** (University of Tennessee, [jsimek@utk.edu](mailto:jsimek@utk.edu)) and **Alan Cressler** (National Speleological Society)

[41] *Dancing with the Stars: Images of Dance in Prehistoric Mississippian Rock Art from the Southeast*

For many southeastern Native American groups, dance was an important aspects of spiritual life, and dance was often charged with esoteric knowledge and power. Yet little archaeological evidence for dance has been recovered from southeastern sites and this aspect of prehistoric life has received little attention. Prehistoric rock art in the region,



however, contains numerous depictions of dance, both in open air and in cave art contexts. This paper discusses those depictions with an eye towards defining what aspects of dance are illustrated, how dance can be distinguished from other movements, and the context that is depicted for dance activity.

**Simmons, Rusty** (National Park Service, rusty@simmons@gmail.com)

[6] *Overlayed and Underground: Excavating Geophysical Anomalies at the Fort Rosalie Site, Natchez, MS*

Following clearing at Fort Rosalie, a National Park Service (NPS) unit, archeologists have been able to conduct a suite of geophysical prospecting in the areas surrounding the fort. Using this geophysical data, historic map overlay, and excavations, new information concerning activities that followed the 1729 French massacre have been gleaned. A team from the NPS, Southeast Archeological Center, conducted the testing in 2016. Excavation revealed a post French occupation clean-up feature that has provided the Park with new interpretive information. This paper will present an overview of the GIS and geophysical work and will focus on the important moat feature.

**Simpson, Diana S.** (University of Alabama, dssimpson1@crimson.ua.edu)

[23] *Cheating Death at Mulberry Creek: Exploring Provision of Care for Disabled Individuals in Prehistoric Alabama*

Bioarchaeological studies exploring provision of care for the disabled in ancient societies have been criticized for lack of rigor. Applying the new 'bioarchaeology of care' model provides a standardized methodology to identify care in the archaeological record, for example, survival of mobility-impaired individuals in a mobile group. Using this model, preliminary analysis of the Mulberry Creek site (1CT27) for evidence of care explores the complex relationships between disease, violence, and group identity. This research may provide valuable insight into direct care and basic accommodation in the treatment of disabled individuals in the past and enhance our understanding of prehistoric Alabama.

**Smallwood, Ashley** (University of West Georgia, smallwood.ashley@gmail.com), **Thomas Jennings** (University of West Georgia), and **Charlotte Pevny** (SEARCH Inc.)

[41] *Expressions of Ritual in the Paleoindian Record of the Eastern Woodlands: Exploring the Uniqueness of the Sloan Dalton Cemetery, Arkansas*

The Sloan site is considered an example of a sacred place in the Paleoindian record of the Eastern Woodlands. At Sloan, human remains were found clustered with unretouched and atypically large Dalton points. We compare points from Sloan to Dalton points from secular contexts to define morphological similarities and differences. To consider ritual practices among Paleoindian populations throughout the Pleistocene, we then compare Sloan points to points from hypothesized afterlife and utilitarian Clovis caches. This

analysis explores the uniqueness of Sloan to document material cultural expressions of ritual in the Paleoindian record of the Eastern Woodlands.

**Smallwood, Ashley** (See **Carter, Andrew**)

**Smith, Allie** (See **Boudreaux, Tony**)

**Smith, Allison** (See **Blankenship, Sarah**)

**Smith, Beverly** (See **Neusius, Sarah**)

**Smith, Hannah** (TRC Environmental Corporation, hs@hannahsmith.com)

[47] *Unexpected Finds: Addressing The Conservation Needs of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site's Waterfront*

Several colonial area wharves have been exposed by changes along the riverfront of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site, near Wilmington, North Carolina. Over 1,000 artifacts have been recovered from this area of the site, many requiring cleaning and conservation after recovery. As part of a Master's thesis, a research design was developed to discuss excavation and conservation challenges for the area. Conservation of a knit cap and two leather shoes was carried out to test conservation methods for use on artifacts from this, and similar, sites.

**Smith, Joseph** (See **Love, Sarah**)

**Smith, Karen** (See **Stephenson, Keith**)

**Smith III, McCallie** (University of Alabama, mlsmith10@crimson.ua.edu) and **Virgil Beasley** (University of Alabama)

[20] *Anthropological Approach to the American Civil War*

This poster will outline a proposed project for a regional survey in the Blackbelt region of Alabama aimed at understanding the effects of the Civil War on local populations. Specifically, the area between Old Cahawba and Marion Junction. In order to contextualize the War and its impact on local residents, I will include homestead sites of the 19th century (i.e. before, during and after the Civil War) in my analysis. I intend to emphasize an Anthropological approach in this project.

**Smith, Morgan** (Texas A&M University, mfsmith1964@tamu.edu)

[13] *An Update on Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Ryan-Harley Site (8JE1004), Wacissa River, Florida*

In 2015, excavations were renewed at the Ryan-Harley site (8JE1004) in the Wacissa River of North Florida. Previous

testing attributed the site to Suwannee point makers (~13,000-12,000 B.P.) based on an abundance of in-situ debitage, formal tools, and faunal remains believed to be dietary evidence. This paper will detail the recent excavations and analysis at the site, which are aimed at evaluating the sites geologic context and stratigraphic integrity. In addition, the broader context of the Ryan-Harley site will be discussed, including contributions to the understanding of the Suwannee tradition, the Southeastern Paleoindian chronology, and the settlement of the Americas.

**Smith, Stefanie** (New South Associates, Inc., [ssmith@newsouthassoc.com](mailto:ssmith@newsouthassoc.com)) and **Leslie E. Branch-Raymer** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[17] *Bones, Shells, and Seeds: Zooarchaeological and Paleoethnobotanical Assessment of Archaic through Late Woodland Period Subsistence at Five Sites within the Proposed Riverlights Development, New Hanover County, North Carolina*

Data recovery excavations at five sites within the proposed Riverlights Development in the Cape Fear River drainage in New Hanover County, North Carolina produced Early Archaic through Late Woodland zooarchaeological and paleoethnobotanical assemblages. The zooarchaeological and paleoethnobotanical analysis results indicate subsistence activities were associated with seasonal encampments; were not focused upon any particular resource to the exclusion of others; are suggestive of collection of resources for immediate consumption from summer through fall habitations and not a concentrated harvest of any one resource for storage and later consumption; and indicate this pattern was stable during both Archaic and Woodland period occupations.

**Snyder, Wesley** (See **Nolen, Stephanie**)

**Snyder, Wesley** (See **Teague-Tucker, Megan**)

**Sorresso, Dominique** (American Museum of Natural History, [domeniquecs@gmail.com](mailto:domeniquecs@gmail.com))

[37] *An Analysis of Weeden Island Effigy Vessels via Spatial Trends in Distribution and Style*

Weeden Island was a Late Woodland cultural phenomenon that spanned the Gulf coast of Florida and beyond. Burial mounds related to the Weeden Island cultures often included elaborate effigy vessels that depict various animal species and humans. Because effigy vessels are restricted to burial mounds and exhibit stylistic similarities across considerable distances, archaeologists have suggested that they may have been produced by specialists in one or more central locations. The goal of this research was to compile a detailed inventory of documented effigy vessels in order to assess spatial trends in their style that may relate to specialized production.

**Spivey, S. Margaret** (See **Seinfeld, Daniel**)

**Springs, Lauren** (University of Texas, [lauren-spri@gmail.com](mailto:lauren-spri@gmail.com)), **Austin W. Reynolds** (University of Texas), and **Deborah A. Bolnick** (University of Texas)

[24] *Initial Assessment of Ancient DNA Preservation and Genetic Diversity at Santa Catalina de Gual*

Recent advances have made possible the analysis of ancient DNA (aDNA) from human skeletal remains. By integrating new genetic data with bioarchaeological evidence, anthropologists are gaining novel insights into the population history of the Americas and patterns of genetic diversity that existed in the past. Here, we report preliminary results from an aDNA analysis of individuals from the Santa Catalina de Gual mission site. Our results shed light on aDNA preservation at this site, clarifying the potential for continued aDNA research, and allow some initial assessments of genetic diversity, ancestry, and genetic relatedness among individuals buried in this cemetery.

**Spivey, S. Margaret** (Washington University in St. Louis, [spivey@wustl.edu](mailto:spivey@wustl.edu))

[28] *Gargoyles of the Deep South: Tenoned Zoomorphic Wood Carvings from Fort Center*

A fresh reanalysis of the wood assemblage excavated from the mortuary pond at the Fort Center site (8GL13) in central-south Florida has led myself and others to posit the possibility that early interpretations of the use of these items is fundamentally flawed. Evidence suggests that rather than forming iconographic pilings that supported a mortuary platform as the original excavator William Sears posited, this specific subset of the wood assemblage may have been purposefully retired architectural adornments. I reached these conclusions through a combination of ethnohistoric accounts as well as both archival and archaeological data from the Sears excavations.

**Stackelbeck, Kary** (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, [kstackelbeck@ou.edu](mailto:kstackelbeck@ou.edu))

[39] *Broadening the Impacts of Section 106 Archaeology*

As the country celebrates the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act, this poster presents some reflections on the role of archaeology in the Section 106 process. Specifically, I use select case studies to highlight potential benefits of creative mitigation efforts and some less-utilized applications in cultural resource management. By broadening approaches to data recovery and the dissemination of the results, we may effectively integrate compliance-based archaeology with larger topics of concern to anthropology and the preservation community, such as climate change, social justice issues, and efforts to engage younger generations in the protection of historic resources.

**Stager, Jeremiah** (University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research, [jlstager@crimson.ua.edu](mailto:jlstager@crimson.ua.edu))

[20] *Using 3D Modeling to Accurately Recreate a Village*

The goal of this poster is to communicate both the benefits

of 3D modeling in documenting archaeological sites and the necessity of accurate source material. The Lay Dam Village began with the construction of the adjacent Lay Dam which was one of the first hydroelectric dams in the country. After construction concluded the village became the home of the employees who worked at Lay Dam. The model was based on early 20th century maps, LiDAR imagery, historic aerial and personal photographs, as well as interviews with former residents. The model was presented to the former residents to verify the results.

**Stark, Sarah** (See **Selden, Robert**)

**Stallings, Richard** (Amec Foster Wheeler, richard.stallings@amecfw.com)

[29] *Drifts as Flint Knapping Tools? Microwear Assessment of a Late Prehistoric Artifact.*

This paper presents the results of replication experiments and microscopic analysis of 22 drifts from three Late Prehistoric sites in Kentucky and Indiana. Drifts are short, cylindrical pieces of antler, the ends of which are generally rounded and/or beveled. While several uses have been proposed, they are generally presumed to have been functioned as flint knapping tools. However, they have rarely been studied in detail. The goal for the analysis was to test the hypothesis that drifts were used as pressure flakers or for indirect percussion. The morphology of Late Prehistoric drifts and their geographic distribution will also be discussed.

**Stauffer, Grant** (Washington University in St. Louis, john.grant.stauffer@gmail.com)

[33] *On Subaks and Sodalities: Postulations about Mississippian Agricultural Networks*

Fertility cults tied to chiefdoms along the Mississippi River and identified by female effigy vessels and flint-clay statues have gained prominence in recent years. However, few (if any) models of agricultural networks have been presented that attempt to demystify the relationships these cults may have had with contemporary farming practices. Using Stephen Lansing's framework for Balinese subaks (regional farming associations) and Clifford Geertz' concept of the "rice cult," this paper assesses whether an agricultural network model for the Lower Mississippi River Valley could be constructed with a similar theoretical perspective and the current body of material data.

**Steere, Benjamin** (Western Carolina University, bensteere@gmail.com)

[22] *What Mark Williams Taught Us about Teaching*

Mark Williams' legacy includes not only his important scholarly contributions to the archaeology of Georgia, but also his students, many of whom went on to have meaningful careers in archaeology and related fields. In this paper I highlight some of Mark's most important contributions as a teacher. Mark developed classes with "engaged learning

experiences" for students long before these concepts were buzzwords. He also taught his students the importance of public outreach and developing partnerships. Finally, he was often able to seamlessly integrate his teaching and research, and he trained his students to do the same.

**Stenchcomb, Gary** (See **Maggard, Greg**)

**Steponaitis, Vincas** (See **O'Hear, John**)

**Stephenson, Keith** (University of South Carolina, stephensonk@sc.edu) and **Karen Smith** (University of South Carolina)

[22] *Swift Creek in Space and Time*

W. H. Holmes considered what we now call Swift Creek pottery to be part of the South Appalachian tradition. Subsequent decades of culture-historical research have reaffirmed the general spatial extent of the pottery to be across both the southern Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions. Equally broad is its timespan. Swift Creek pottery occurs over a 700-year-long phase from AD 100 and 800. In this study, we further refine the temporal and spatial resolution of Swift Creek through a critical assessment of the location of identified sites in conjunction with the numerous radiocarbon dates with professed Swift Creek contexts.

**Stevens, Karen** (University of Kentucky, karen.stevens@uky.edu) and **Anna-Marie Casserly** (University of Kentucky)

[3] *Difficulties in Determining Gendered Activities from WPA Collections: An Investigation of Individuals from the Kirkland site (15McL12)*

Excavated by the WPA in 1938, the individuals at the Kirkland site (15McL12), a shell-free Archaic period midden located near the Green River, have seen little reanalysis in the past 78 years. This paper will include a short summary of recent research of individuals, including sex and age estimations, osteological features of note (i.e., auditory exostoses), and a relative dating of burials produced through fluoride ion analysis. Particular emphasis will be placed on implications for gendered activities and practices. Future archaeological and bioarchaeological research plans for Archaic period sites along the Green River will also briefly be discussed.

**Stewart, Ashley** (University of Alabama, anstewart1@crimson.ua.edu)

[25] *It's All Relative: Dental Expressions of Genetic Relationships in the Gunter'sville Basin*

Previous research has shown that genetically similar individuals possess more similar dental morphology, including size, shape, and traits, such as cusps, roots, or grooves, than do non-genetically related individuals. This research utilizes metric and non-metric dental analysis methods to examine the presence of genetic relationships among indi-

viduals from multiple sites in the Guntersville Basin, located in the Middle Tennessee River Valley. At each site, these relationships are then examined in the context of burial practice, in order to understand how these types of familial connections may have influenced burial context, placement, or treatment.

**Stine, Linda** (University of North Carolina at Greensboro, lfstine@uncg.edu)

[30] *Engendering Historical Archaeology: 1990-2016*

One important catalyst for change at the University of South Carolina in the late 1980s-early 1990s was the work of Joan Gero. Her publications, her students, and visiting speakers made for a stimulating, feminist atmosphere with connections to a growing network of archaeologists interested in the possibilities of gender studies. Participating in early theoretical discussions with some powerful personalities and hearing evidence based on diverse case studies was eye-opening. Stine continues to work to determine how gender ideals, roles, behaviors, and identities can be deduced from the material record through historical archaeological research.

**Straub, Elizabeth** (University of Indianapolis, straube@uindy.edu), **Christopher Moore** (University of Indianapolis), and **Richard Jefferies** (University of Kentucky)

[37] *An Investigation of Transition: Irene-Altamaha Ceramics from Sapelo Island*

Since 2003, the Sapelo Island Mission Period Archaeological Project (SIMPAP) has focused on investigating the Franciscan Mission San Joseph de Sapala and its associated Guale village (Site 9Mc23) on Sapelo Island, Georgia. The summer 2015 excavations focused on Irene and possible transitional Irene-Altamaha contexts in hopes of better understanding the nature and timing of changes in ceramics during this period. During shovel test survey, we located a shell midden containing ceramics with mixed Irene-Altamaha traits. Excavation of a 2 x 2 unit in this midden revealed a semicircular series of posts, a pig burial, and a ceramic assemblage that includes a diverse mixture of Irene and Altamaha traits. This paper presents the results of the excavation and ceramics analysis.

**Stumpf, Tyler** (See **Loughlin, Michael**)

**Styles, Bonnie** (Illinois State Museum, bonstyles@yahoo.com), **Mona Colburn** (Illinois State Museum), and **Sarah Neusius** (Indiana University of Pennsylvania)

[9] *Exploring Comparability in the Eastern Archaic Faunal Working Group tDAR Databases*

The Eastern Archaic Faunal working group assessed comparability of our tDAR datasets as an important first step in the study of variability in use of animals. We analyzed variables related to bone preservation and destruction for eight pilot sites and developed a final taphonomic protocol based

on evaluation of fragmentation, burning, and bone density-mediated attrition to explore comparability for all 21 sites. We also developed a protocol for assessing comparability with respect to site type, context type, and recovery method. Taphonomic biases and recovery strategies clearly affected bone representation at all sites, but our datasets appear to be relatively.

**Styles, Bonnie** (See **Crothers, George**)

**Styles, Bonnie** (See **Neusius, Sarah**)

**Sullivan, Lynne** (University of Tennessee, hwwarch@aol.com)

[2] *The Path to the Council House: The Development of Mississippian Communities in Southeast Tennessee*

The transition from Early to Late Mississippian in southeastern Tennessee encompassed many cultural changes, including shifts from dispersed to nucleated communities, and in regional interactions from the south to the west. More people moved into mound centers, the use of communal burial mounds ceased in favor of household and public space interments, and new types of pottery, architecture, and symbolism came into use. Concomitant with these changes were new forms of community leadership overlaid upon an older, and continuing, base of kinship groupings. These kinship groupings are visible archaeologically in the earlier burial mounds and later in households within villages.

**Sullivan, Lynne** (See **Lowry, Sarah**)

**Swisher, Kimberly** (University of Michigan, klswi@umich.edu), **Turner Hunt** (University of Oklahoma), **Nathan Hale** (University of Georgia), **Judge Jones** (New College of Florida), **Megan Anne Conger** (University of Georgia), **Jennifer Birch** (University of Georgia), and **Stefan Branman** (University of Georgia)

[9] *Changes in Activities during the Middle Occupational Phase at Singer-Moye, ca. A.D. 1300-1400*

The 400-year occupation of Singer-Moye was marked by periods of population aggregation and dispersal. These occupational events played a role in changes in activities at the site. Comparative statistical analyses are used to elucidate changes in the ratios of artifact types from a sample of material removed from a well-preserved, stratified midden deposit. Ceramic data indicate the midden was deposited during the site's Middle Occupation, and lithic and faunal data indicate notable shifts in activities in this area during this phase. This research bears upon current understandings of settlement history both at Singer-Moye and in the lower Chattahoochee River Valley.

**Sumner, Daniel M.** (See **Blanton, Dennis B.**)

**Tankersley, William** (New South Associates, Inc., mtankersley@newsouthassoc.com)

[4] *Walking the Banks: Complexities of Georgia's Rice Landscape*

GDOT's Brampton Road Connector project resulted in the discovery of a significant battlefield of the Savannah Campaign of the Civil War. However, the first resource surveyed was associated with rice cultivation on Brampton Plantation, initiated by Jonathan Bryan in 1765. Bryan was well versed in rice upon settling in the Georgia. Current guidance in interpreting historic rice fields, divides production into two methodologies: inland and tidal. However, rice production on Brampton and other rice plantations suggests inland and tidal rice techniques were used in conjunction with one another. This paper provides an analysis of the landscape at Brampton as hybridization.

**Taylor, Sarah** (See **Schroeder, Sissel**)

**Teague-Tucker, Megan** (University of West Georgia, mtucker@westga.edu), **Wesley Snyder** (University of West Georgia), **James Bomba** (University of West Georgia), **Stephanie Nolen** (University of West Georgia), **Bryan Tucker** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), and **Thomas Clark** (Georgia Southern University)

[9] *Investigating a relationship between burial position and maternal death on St. Simons Island, GA*

A probable Savannah Period burial was excavated in May 2016 on St. Simons Island, Georgia. The burial feature contained the remains of an adult female and a perinatal infant. In addition to the multiple interments, the burial position was atypical for coastal Savannah burials. This research examines similar burials in an attempt to determine if this position is correlated with a childbirth-related maternal death in Georgia Native American traditions.

**Teague-Tucker, Megan** (See **Nolen, Stephanie**)

**Teeter, Jennifer** (See **Carter, Andrew**)

**Templin, Robert** (University of Alabama, rbtemplin@crimson.ua.edu) and **Elliot Blair** (University of Alabama)

[20] *Diachronic Patterns in Black Glass Trade Beads: Evidence from Mission Santa Catalina de Guale*

Historical and archaeological research has long established that European glass beads are high-resolution temporal markers for colonial sites in North America. Additionally, recent studies have demonstrated that compositional analyses of certain bead types can refine the chronological resolution of these artifacts. This study contributes to this growing body of knowledge by extending these methods to drawn beads manufactured from black glass. Using x-ray fluorescence spectrometry and a bead sample recovered from the cemetery of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale

(Georgia), we identify diachronic patterns in the recipes used to manufacture black glass trade beads during the 17th century.

**Terry, Ashley L.** (University of Pennsylvania, ashleylterry@gmail.com) and **Megan C. Kassabaum** (University of Pennsylvania)

[12] *The Value of Collaboration: Assessing the Utility of Avocational Archaeology at Smith Creek*

The Junior Archaeological Society, operating from the 1950s-1970s, provided opportunities for middle and high school students to study and practice archaeology. The group, headed by a teacher and avocational archaeologist, excavated at sites throughout the South - most notably, the Coles Creek-period Smith Creek site. By interviewing former members, studying the accounts and records of the Society itself, and analyzing recently rediscovered artifacts resulting from their excavations, we have gleaned new and important information about the site. We use this case study to discuss the value of collaboration between professionals and avocationalists and the utility of studying collected materials.

**Thacker, Paul** (Wake Forest University, thackep@wfu.edu)

[31] *Behavior Beyond the Village: Embedded Clay Procurement and Changing Late Woodland Land Use in the Yadkin Valley*

Comprehensive geological investigation of clays in the local region of the Late Woodland Donnaha village site integrated pXRF, magnetic, petrographic, and XRD techniques. Prehistoric ceramic artifacts were characterized from three, well-dated contexts (circa CE 930,1225,1405.) Falsifying a least-cost and site-centered hypothesis, workable clays nearest to Donnaha apparently were not exploited in prehistory. Raw clay was procured from landforms several kilometers from the village, most likely embedded in field maintenance and foraging activities. Clay selection decisions, shifting land use strategies, and even social meanings of valley places may be revealed through combining intensive geologic survey, geochemical characterization, and local-scale archaeological analysis.

**Thomas, David Hurst** (American Museum of Natural History, thomasd@amnh.org)

[24] *How the Fallen Tree Cemetery Found Us*

Archaeologists typically talk about how they found such-and-such a site. The Fallen Tree Cemetery is truly an exception to standard archaeological narrative because, quite literally, the site found us. This introductory paper tells the tale of reverse-discovery—complete with an account of the ultimate remote sensing (divine intervention).

**Thomas, Prentice** (See **Clark, Ryan**)

**Thompson, Brandon** (The University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research, brandon.s.thompson@ua.edu)

[23] *Bioarchaeology and Prehistory of the Middle Tennessee River Valley*

In 2016, as part of an ongoing, multiyear research project conducted by The University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research and Department of Anthropology, nearly 1,300 sets of osteological remains were analyzed. Coupled with analysis from the previous year, approximately 2,500 individuals have been analyzed from nearly 50 sites excavated in the 1930s and 1940s in the Middle Tennessee River Valley in north Alabama. This paper provides a holistic health discussion of new data from this year's research, including demographics, trauma, and disease, among others, and builds upon previous interpretations of intersite and intrasite relationships.

**Thomas, Lorann** (See **Triozzi, Nicholas**)

**Thompson, Lori** (Georgia State University, lt.9ck1@gmail.com)

[40] *The MARTA Collection: An Archaeological Legacy and Cache of History*

The initial rail lines for the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) radiate from a center point where the town of Terminus gave rise to Atlanta. This massive public undertaking created an opportunity for Georgia State University (GSU) personnel, under the direction of Dr. Roy Dickens, to implement urban archaeological excavations from 1976-1979. The return of the collection to GSU presents the opportunity to reexamine this material. Through the investigation of the artifacts from 9FU107 and the documents from 9FU91, this paper will give a glimpse of the vast amount of new information that can be realized from this collection.

**Thompson, Victor D.** (vdthom@uga.edu, University of Georgia) and **Birch, Jennifer** (University of Georgia, jabirch@uga.edu)

[2] *The Compelling Power of Villages in Eastern North America*

Throughout eastern North America pivotal cultural transformations took place when people came together into village-communities. Such transformations included new traditions and social milieus that had no prior analogues among the populations that preceded these emergences. The power of villages to create new societal forms developed through processes of emplacement, negotiation, cooperation, and competition at multiple social and spatial scales. As such, the way individuals and groups expressed power operated under different societal constraints than under other kinds of social formations. In this introduction to the session, we consider some of the key theoretical research questions concerning these transformations.

**Thompson, Victor D.** (See **Cajigas, Rachel**)

**Thompson, Victor D.** (See **Lulewicz, Isabelle**)

**Thompson, Victor D.** (See **Turck, John**)

**Thornock, Christopher** (U.S. Forest Service, dig\_artist@hotmail.com)

[10] *Considering Performance and Indigenous Worldviews in the Multiple Landscapes of Mound B: Exploring Complementary Interpretive Frameworks at the Hollywood Site (9R11)*

Mound B at the Hollywood site (9R11) was the location of four distinct but interconnected realms of activity: the construction and use of a charnel house, the mound-building process, the creation and function of an interred tableau, and the mound as a living monument. Each of these realms of activities allowed for the creation of cultural landscapes and provided performance opportunities to community members. Exploring this one location through combining the complementary interpretive frameworks of Human-Thing Entanglement, Landscape Analysis, Performance Analysis, and Indigenous Worldview and combining those interpretations at the appropriate scale can allow for more complete and meaningful interpretations.

**Thulman, David** (George Washington University, dthulman@gmail.com) and **Maile Neel** (University of Maryland)

[35] *Local Scale Cultural Transmission: How Neutral Artifact Traits Manifest at Neighborhood Boundaries*

Archaeologists are increasingly interested in social organization using learning theory, social networks, and the distributions of artifact variation. We use principles of population genetics as an analog to explore interactions between two groups making variations of the same artifact. We examine the boundary conditions and three hypotheses of human behavior that would result from interactions. We test these hypotheses using Early Archaic Bolen points from Florida, defined using geometric morphometrics. The results show no support for the alternative hypotheses. We conclude the pattern was due to long-term residence of males from outside their home territory.

**Timo, Melissa** (Exploring Joara Foundation, Inc., archaeology@exploringjoara.org)

[18] *Commemorating vs Celebrating the Blue Ridge Conquistadors: Exploring Joara and the 450th Anniversary of Fort San Juan*

Exploring Joara Foundation, Inc. (EJF) is a nonprofit public archaeology organization located in Morganton, NC. Much of the programming and public interpretation focuses on the Berry Site, the location of the Native American village of Joara and the 1567-1568 Spanish Fort San Juan. This presentation will highlight the steps undertaken to enrich the interpretive programming offered through EJF in the community and the Catawba Meadows Living History Center. Also discussed: EJF's current plans for a culturally balanced, multi-state 450th anniversary commemoration of the

lesser-known Blue Ridge area Spanish and Native American 16th century interaction, to begin this December.

**Troccoli, Ruth** (DC State Historic Preservation Office, troccoli@gmail.com)

[30] *Sociopolitics and Southeastern Chiefdom Studies*

Dr. Joan Gero had a profound impact on my career. I had a lightbulb moment in my first class with her that has influenced my work ever since. Anthropological feminist archaeology in the Southeastern US – it was then radical - my mind was blown. I tried to operationalize the tenets in my work on the archaeology of women chiefs, and was accepted more broadly than I expected. Now as a public archaeologist outside of academia, I continue the political act of engendered, people-centric archaeology. I try to set an example that Dr. Gero would be proud of.

**Triozzi, Nicholas** (American Museum of Natural History, ntriozzi@amnh.org), **Anna Semon** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), **Thomas Blaber** (American Museum of Natural History), **Glen Keeton** (American Museum of Natural History), **Lorann Thomas** (American Museum of Natural History), **Matthew Napolitano** (University of Oregon), **Clark S. Larsen** (Ohio State University), **Barbara J. Betz** (Ohio State University), and **Kathryn E. Marklein** (Ohio State University)

[24] *Modelling community connectedness at Fallen Tree, St. Catherines Island, GA (9Li8)*

Artifact distribution with respect to burial demographics enables us to visualize clustering and densities within the spatial extent of an excavation. A network analysis evaluates potential interactions between represented community members in the Fallen Tree cemetery based on artifact occurrences. This model considers burials (i.e., nodes) in terms of connections weighted by recurring incidences shared artifact types. This model enables the assessment of community-level structure, connectivity, and evidence of shared burial practices. Pending greater resolution of mortuary event chronology, this approach can also address community connectedness over time.

**Triozzi, Nicholas** (See **Semon, Anna**)

**Trubitt, Mary Beth** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey, mtrubitt.uark.edu)

[43] *Stone, Shell, Copper, Clay: Investigating Caddo-Mississippian Interaction and Exchange*

Social interactions between people are often materialized with gift exchanges, giving archaeologists a tangible way to investigate social boundaries and interaction networks. This paper highlights current research and techniques for sourcing and tracing the movements of objects made from distinctive stones, marine shell, copper, and decorated pottery within and beyond the Caddo Area. Three case studies are presented: mapping the distribution of chipped stone tools using the “Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection” website; analyzing designs across multiple media

to distinguish regional exchange and macroregional interaction; and building an INAA database for Arkansas to identify local communities of pottery production.

**Trudeau, Mary** (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., sesuadra@hotmail.com)

[44] *Human Skeletal Remains at the Williams Spring Site (1MA1167): an Inventory and Analysis*

Despite massive disturbance to 1MA1167 from historic intrusions, what remains of the site retains incredible preservation. To that end, in three separate Phase III mitigations of the site, human skeletal remains were encountered, some better preserved than others. The excavations encountered both adult and infant burials, and both male and female burials, as well as the odd single human element. This paper will present, in as much as possible, the identified human remains, with a basic analysis of age, sex, and any identified pathologies.

**Tucker, Amanda** (See **Pyszka, Kimberly**)

**Tune, Jesse** (Department of Anthropology, Fort Lewis College, jwtune@gmail.com)

[29] *Investigating Clovis Blade Technology at the Sinclair Site (40WY111), Tennessee*

In 2008 an extensive Paleoindian quarry was documented at the Sinclair site by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. The first description of the prismatic blades from the Sinclair site is presented here. Quantitative and qualitative attributes of 117 prismatic blades are assessed to characterize the Clovis assemblage. The blades from Sinclair are then compared to other known Clovis prismatic blade assemblages in the southeastern United States. This analysis supports the interpretation that the Sinclair blade assemblage is comparable with typical Clovis blade technology documented throughout the region, and represents early-stage lithic reduction that is expected at a quarry location.

**Tune, Jesse W.** (See **Miller, D. Shane**)

**Turck, John** (National Park Service, turck.john@gmail.com) and **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[22] *Markaeology: 86 Percent Science, 32 Percent Fun*

There are two kinds of people in this world: those that embrace technology, and those that shy away from it. Mark Williams is definitely in the former category. And while most people stagnate, Mark continually evolves, adopting new technologies. This is evident with his administration of state site file information. With Mark's encouragement (and direct collaboration with him), we have utilized site file data as one of the main components of our research, contextualizing data within broad spatial scales. In this paper, we will discuss some of our research that utilizes the GASF database, and Mark's influence on our studies.

**Underwood, John** (Mississippi Department of Transportation, [junderwood@mdot.ms.gov](mailto:junderwood@mdot.ms.gov)), **Lizbeth Velasquez** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **Susan Olin** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), and **Robert Myrick** (Mississippi Department of Transportation)

[26] *Managing Compliance in Mississippi: Archaeological Surveys and Syntheses in Transportation Projects*

Complying with NEPA and NHPA can be a complex and often frustrating process. The Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) have utilized the Section 106 process as a means to better survey methodologies and promote cultural awareness in Mississippi. These projects featured close collaboration between state, federal, Native American Tribes and public and private institutions to resolve adverse impacts to cultural resources under Section 106 in and creative ways. These projects are intended to provide long-term educational opportunities to the general public and, in the process, promote MDOT's commitment to environmental sensitivity and cultural stewardship.

**Van de Ven, Christopher** (See **Sherwood, Sarah**)

**VanDerwarker, Amber** (See **Wilson, Gregory**)

**Vasquez, J. Javi** (See **Gregory, Danny**)

**Vehik, Susan** (See **Younger-Mertz, Stewart**)

**Veit, Richard** (See **LoBiondo, Matthew**)

**Velaquez, Lizbeth** (See **Underwood, John**)

**Veres, Matthew H.** (See **Haney, Jennifer**)

**Vidoli, Giovanna** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, [gvidoli@utk.edu](mailto:gvidoli@utk.edu)) and **Heather Worne** (University of Kentucky)

45] *Relationships and Trauma: Lived perspectives at Averbuch*

This research examines the intersection between biological relationships and trauma frequencies at Averbuch, a Late Mississippian site (1200-1450 CE) in the Middle Cumberland Region. The village site contains three cemeteries that were utilized during chronologically distinct episodes in the short occupation history of Averbuch. The biological distances of the people in each cemetery are calculated using cranial metric and non-metric traits and linked with evidence of trauma. The relationships and trauma frequencies among the cemeteries will illuminate the daily reality of the threat of violence at Averbuch. In addition, Averbuch will be placed into perspective within the whole MCR.

**Vidoli, Giovanna** (See **Harle, Michaelyn**)

**Wagner, Gail** (University of South Carolina, [gail.wagner@sc.edu](mailto:gail.wagner@sc.edu))

[32] *Reflections on Growing Lost Crops*

I've been growing various "lost crops" for over 25 years. In this paper I reflect on what I've observed and learned from growing or not weeding Maygrass (*Phalaris caroliniana*), Sumpweed (*Iva annua*), Chenopod (*Chenopodium* sp.), and Little Barley (*Hordeum pusillum*), along with other edible weeds such as Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) and Maypops (*Passiflora incarnata*).

**Wagner, Mark** (Southern Illinois University Center for Archaeological Investigations, [mjwagner@siu.edu](mailto:mjwagner@siu.edu)) and **Kayleigh Sharp** (Southern Illinois University)

[6] *Recent Advances in Illinois Rock Art Research: Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) and Photogrammetric Studies*

Illinois rock art studies conducted in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries typically used drawings, tracings, and print photography to prehistoric petroglyphs and pictographs. These types of studies have been replaced in recent years by new methods including digital photography, DSTRETCH enhancement, photogrammetry, pXRF analysis, and other technologies. These new techniques have greatly enhanced our ability to quickly and accurately record rock art sites in comparison to older methods. In this paper we present several case studies that showcase the use of these new methods and their ability to enhance or correct information collected by earlier rock art studies.

**Walker, Campbell** (University of South Alabama, [cmw1107@jagmail.com](mailto:cmw1107@jagmail.com)) and **Gregory Waselkov** (University of South Alabama)

[9] *From Profane to Sacred: European Materials Integration Into Native American Cosmology*

The precarious sociopolitical setting of mid-to-late sixteenth-century Mississippian southeastern North America witnessed a transition in native worldview. This transition is reflected in the archaeological record of Pine Log Creek burial mound site in southwestern Alabama, where local Mississippian elites incorporated European materials into traditional cosmological artifact forms. Analysis of these artifacts' attributes (including material, color, form, and origin) reveal characteristics that indicate these items communicated symbolic meaning pertaining to the Mississippian cosmos. European materials were incorporated into cosmological media as a way to retain status, invoke the supernatural, and impose order during turbulent times.

**Walker, Chester** (See **Blanton, Dennis B.**)

**Walker, Chester** (See **Lawrence, William**)



**Walker, Karen J.** (See **Haney, Jennifer**)

**Walker, Martin** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, mwalke63@vols.utk.edu), **Amelia Jansen** (Southeast Archaeological Center), **Heather Woods** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Alex Craib** (University of Wyoming), **Anita Le-hew** (University of South Carolina), and **David Anderson** (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[27] *Woodland Period Occupations Along the Savannah River: An Update of the Late Prehistoric Investigations at the Topper Site (38AL23), Allendale, SC*

The focus of ongoing UTK excavations at the Topper Site, SC, are the extensive Late Prehistoric occupations that have until recently gone unexamined. Two block excavations and a dispersed 1x1m unit survey have been completed to better define these later occupations. Excavations have also resulted in the mapping, excavation, and processing of 357 features. Additionally, site-level distributional analyses of recovered materials and features, and regional-level comparisons are underway. This paper presents a synthesis of these analyses as well as highlights the unique artifacts and features that have been excavated thus far and will discuss the future directions of the project.

**Walker, Martin** (See **Colclasure, Cayla**)

**Walker, Martin** (See **Milinsky, Jenna**)

**Walker, Martin** (See **Roark, Sierra**)

**Walker, Renee** (SUNY Oneonta, renee.walker@oneonta.edu)

[41] *Caches & Burials: Ritual Use of Dust Cave During the Paleoindian and Archaic Periods*

Dust Cave is a long-term habitation site near the Tennessee River in Northwestern Alabama. Everyday activities such as food processing and tool making took place within the cave and there is also evidence that rituals occurred. A large cache of Canada goose humeri was found in the Late Paleoindian deposits. During the Archaic occupation, humans began to inter their dead in the cave and both humans and dogs were interred in the cave. This paper explores the importance of the cave in ritual activities for Paleoindian and Archaic peoples in the Tennessee Valley.

**Walker, Renee** (See **Crothers, George**)

**Wallis, Neill** (Florida Museum of Natural History, nwal-lis@flmnh.edu)

[2] *Powers of Place in the Predestined Middle Woodland Village*

Many pre-Columbian villages incorporated existing landscape features and followed “preconceived” plans that anticipated the size and social structure of residential com-

munities. Going further, I argue that some communities at Middle Woodland mound-village complexes in the Deep South were “predestined.” That is, the sheer physicality of particular loci created by other-than-human forces prior to human settlement portended inevitability in the structure of newly aggregated communities and emergent social power. Using Garden Patch on the northern Gulf coast as a case study, I outline particular landscape features, their histories of use, and the powers that they could have inculcated.

**Wallis, Neill J.** (See **Cordell, Ann**)

**Wallis, Neill J.** (See **Krigbaum, John**)

**Wallis, Neill J.** (See **Pluckhahn, Thomas**)

**Wallis, Neill J.** (See **Ruhl, Donna**)

**Waselkov, Gregory** (University of South Alabama, gwaselkov@southalabama.edu) and **Craig Sheldon** (Auburn University - Montgomery)

[14] *Redstick Creek Log Cabins at the Holy Ground*

Despite a widely held belief that the Muscogee Creeks used horizontal notched log construction for their residences by the 1790s, documentary and archaeological evidence for log cabins is sparse and largely ambiguous. Excavation of three well-preserved log cabin remains at the site of Holy Ground, a Redstick prophet's town dating to mid to late 1813 provides the first unambiguous evidence for this kind of Creek residential form. Several features of the Holy Ground cabins reflect adaptation of traditional Creek architectural elements to a northern European mode of construction, exemplifying some of the diversity in log construction in 19th-century North America.

**Waselkov, Gregory** (See **Walker, Campbell M.**)

**Watt, David** (Tulane University, djwatt31@gmail.com) and **Rachel Horowitz** (Tulane University)

[29] *An Analysis of a Natchez Gunflint Assemblage from the Lower Mississippi Valley and Its Implications for 18th Century Colonial Economic Interactions and Exchange*

Archaeological analyses of European lithic technologies in North America are often discussed anecdotally within the context of other material evidence of European occupations. Gunflints provide a unique avenue of analysis for understanding both continuity in lithic technologies and the interactions between indigenous and introduced technologies, as they were made in Europe and the Americas from the early 1500s to the late 1800s. We address methodological concerns in typifying historic lithic collections, specifically 18th century gunflints, particularly as concerns sourcing and the implications of gunflint sourcing for understanding 18th Century Colonial interactions in the southeastern United States.

**Watts-Malouchos, Elizabeth** (Indiana University, eli-watts@indiana.edu)

[33] *Connecting to Cahokia: Reconsidering Material Connections between Angel and the American Bottom*

Theorizing Mississippian interactions in terms of prestige goods economies emphasizes an elite hegemony and masks the everyday practices and experiences that constituted being Mississippian. In this paper, I reevaluate the decorated ceramics traditionally cited to connect Angel to contemporary Cahokia then contextualize the discussion with new insights into household and community architectural practices across the Angel region. I argue that relationships between the civic-ceremonial centers have been underestimated due to a focus on Cahokian prestige items. Alternatively, I suggest that Angel communities created connections with Cahokia by configuring their social and physical landscapes to a particular Cahokian cosmogram.

**Webb, Paul** (TRC Environmental Corporation, pwebb@trcsolutions.com)

[14] *Cherokee Cabins at Hickory Log*

Hickory Log was a late 18th to early 19th century Cherokee town along the Etowah River in northern Georgia. Documentary evidence shows that its residents occupied log cabins like those built by others on the Southeastern frontier, but direct evidence of those structures can be hard to find on eroded Piedmont landscapes. This paper explores the evidence for Cherokee cabins and other facilities at Hickory Log, focusing on data from the 1836 property valuations and archaeological data from the Hickory Log site (9CK9) itself, and also looks briefly at how those cabins compare to earlier and contemporaneous Cherokee structures elsewhere.

**Weik, Terrance** (University of South Carolina, weik@mailbox.sc.edu)

[38] *Mapping Chickasaw Removal*

This paper explores the cultural significance and social impact of historical and modern maps for both archaeologists and participants in U.S. "Indian Removal". Maps of Chickasaw removal were created during processes that involved the clash of epistemologies, the exercise of rhetorics, the commodification of environmental features, and the forced transfer of land. These processes operated alongside the spiritual chaos, anguish, and physical toll that dispossession took on native people. This paper examines the mechanisms of human displacement, as well as the challenges of using removal period maps (e.g. from the U.S. Public Land Survey System).

**Weiland, Andrew** (Ohio State University, andrewweiland8@gmail.com), **Aaron Comstock** (Ohio State University), **M. Chase Gordon** (Ohio State University), and **Robert Cook** (Ohio State University)

[31] *Examining Late Woodland and Early Fort Ancient plant use: preliminary archaeobotanical analysis of the Turpin site*

(33HA19)

The Turpin site (33HA19), located in southwest Ohio, was inhabited by both Late Woodland (c. AD 400-1000) and Fort Ancient (c. AD 1000-1300) groups, spanning the transition to maize agriculture in the Middle Ohio Valley. This preliminary archaeobotanical analysis compares multiple contexts from two wall trench structures. One structure (AD 1050-1200) is distinctly Mississippian in terms of material culture and may reflect a migrant community, while the second (AD 1200-1280) is more typical of Fort Ancient assemblages. This analysis contributes to a broader understanding of subsistence strategies at Turpin, and provides a first step to larger inter-site and temporal comparisons.

**Weinstein, Richard A.** (Coastal Environments, Inc., rweinstein@coastalenv.com), **Douglas C. Wells** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), and **Joanne Ryan** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

[12] *Coles Creek in the Tensas Basin of Louisiana: A Brief Update of the Past 20 Years of Research*

Louisiana's Tensas Basin has played a significant role in understanding Coles Creek culture. Beginning in the 1930s, with Ford's "Red River Mouth Sequence" and his original definition of Coles Creek culture, through several subsequent decades of research by members of the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS), archaeologists working in the basin have refined the concept of Coles Creek, culturally and temporally. Recent investigations by Tulane University and Coastal Environments, Inc., (CEI) have further expanded our knowledge of Coles Creek. This paper will review this latter work, with particular attention to several sites: Hedgeland, Shackelford Lake, Lisa's Ridge, Raffman, and Lake Providence.

**Weitzel, Elic M.** (University of Connecticut, elic.weitzel@uconn.edu), **Brian F. Coddington** (University of Utah), **David W. Zeanah** (California State University - Sacramento), and **Stephen B. Carmody** (Sewanee: The University of the South)

[31] *Population Packing Prior to Initial Domestication in Eastern North America*

Initial domestication in Eastern North America was preceded by significant population growth, but whether high populations increased competition and reduced foraging efficiency as predicted by theoretical models is unknown. We test the hypothesis that restricted territory size and constrained mobility prior to initial domestication limited access to high-ranking patches, inspiring local investment in lower-ranking resources. We find that not only were territories smaller prior to domestication, but sites were located in less productive habitats. These results support the hypothesis that population packing constrained mobility, restricted access to distant profitable patches, and led to management and eventual domestication of plants locally.

**Welch, Marsha** (See **Bolte, Christina L.**)

**Wells, Douglas C.** (See **Weinstein, Richard A.**)

**Wesson, Cameron** (Lehigh University, cwesson@mac.com)

[12] *John W. Cottier and the Archaeology of Central Alabama*

From his youth, John Cottier was passionate about the archaeology of Central Alabama. Beginning with unaccompanied sojourns along the Lower Tallapoosa River with the journals of William Bartram and Benjamin Hawkins in tow, John's knowledge of the archaeology of the region was truly encyclopedic. During his professional career, John's research primarily addressed the Mississippian, contact, and colonial periods, with this expanded temporal perspective allowing him to understand changing physical landscapes, settlement patterns, and socio-political dynamics from a unique perspective. This presentation reviews John's major contributions to the archaeology of Central Alabama, with particular emphasis on his work at Fusihatchee.

**West, Shaun** (University of South Florida, wests@mail.usf.edu), **Thomas Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida), and **Martin Menz** (University of Michigan)

[2] *Size Matters: Kolomoki (9ER1) and the Power of the Hypertrophic Village*

Kolomoki, in southwestern Georgia, was one of the largest villages of the Middle and Late Woodland periods in the American Southeast, with a circular village plan nearly a kilometer in diameter centered on a huge open plaza. We introduce the term "hypertrophic village" to describe Kolomoki and, by extension, villages of similarly exaggerated size. The wide spacing between domestic units at Kolomoki, we argue, both enabled and constrained social cohesion. The construction of Kolomoki's hypertrophic village may have been a deliberate strategy related to settlement shifts that recent work suggests took place throughout the region in the seventh century AD.

**Wettstaed, James** (Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest, jwettstaed@fs.fed.us) and **Dean Wood** (Southern Research)

[38] *A Contact Period Lamar Farmstead in Northeastern Georgia*

The discovery of a well preserved Lamar culture farmstead in the Chattahoochee National Forest offers to shed light on a period of time that remains poorly understood: the contact and post contact periods. The US Forest Service, in partnership with Southern Research, is carrying out excavations at site 9ST62 to better understand events in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and their effects on the residents of northeast Georgia. Excavations over the past three years using volunteers through the Passport in Time Program have opened a window onto life in what was previously thought to be an abandoned region.

**Whitacre, Stacey** (Brockington and Associates), staceywhitacre@brockington.org), **Scott Butler** (Brockington and Associates), and **James M. Page** (Brockington and Associates)

[10] *Conflict Archaeology in a Modern Urban Environment: Finding the Battle of Atlanta*

The American Civil War left a permanent mark on the landscape of the United States. However, several battlefields have been altered by modern development. The physical remnants of the Battle of Atlanta were gradually erased as the needs of a growing city resulted in the construction of roads, high-rises, and other development. This paper discusses the challenges, limitations, and overall potential of conflict archaeology in a modern urban environment and offers a methodological plan of action for conflict site identification and investigation. We present a case study of a Confederate gun emplacement site located during a utility project through Atlanta.

**White, Andrew** (University of South Carolina, aawhite@mailbox.sc.edu)

[35] *Social Implications of Large-Scale Demographic Change during the Early Archaic Period in the Southeast*

Previous studies of radiocarbon and projectile point distribution data have suggested the possibility of a significant shift in the distribution and/or behaviors of human populations during the later portion of the Early Archaic period (i.e., post-9000 RCYBP). This paper considers the evidence for an "abandonment" of large portions of the Southeast following the Kirk Corner Notched Horizon and explores (1) possible explanations for large-scale changes in the distribution of population in the Early Holocene and (2) how those demographic changes, if they occurred, might have articulated with social changes at the level of the family, foraging group, and larger societies.

**White, Nancy** (University of South Florida, nmw@usf.edu)

[28] *Paleo-Indian in the Apalachicola-Lower Chattahoochee Valley Region*

In this region of northwest Florida/southwest Georgia/southeast Alabama, Paleo-Indian has been poorly known. Survey and collectors' data now show an interesting settlement pattern. Sites cluster on the Chipola River, the large, westerly tributary and probably the original river channel before post-Pleistocene fluvial shifts. Newly-exposed coastal sites suggest widespread (?) settlement in the lower valley, most buried by Holocene delta formation. Site distribution correlates with available lithic raw material but even more to locations of springs/streams. Still without excavated sites, in-situ deposits, or full assemblages, we can at least compare this with the better-known Paleo-Indian record in neighboring areas.

**Whyte, Thomas** (Appalachian State University, whytetr@appstate.edu)

[44] *Archaeofaunal Evidence of Subsistence Stress in the Middle Woodland Period at the Williams Spring Site, Madison County, Alabama*

Nearly 150,000 vertebrate and invertebrate specimens were recovered primarily from late Middle Woodland, Bell Hill phase contexts at the Williams Spring site on the Redstone Arsenal in Madison County Alabama. These include remains of at least 30 species of invertebrates and 73 species of vertebrates. Emphasis on foraging for secondary resources

such as aquatic snails, evident consumption of terrestrial snails, and extreme vertebrate bone fragmentation are indicators of subsistence stress, possibly coincident with increasing human populations and competition for resources just prior to intensification of maize horticulture in the middle Tennessee River valley.

**Wiewel, Rebecca** (Arkansas Tech University, rwiewel@atu.edu)

[43] *Evidence of Caddo Presence in the Central Arkansas River Valley*

Stylistic analyses of ceramics from the Carden Bottoms locality of Yell County, Arkansas have long supported the notion of trade with Caddo communities in the Middle Ouachita region of southwest Arkansas. This paper considers results from recent instrumental neutron activation analyses that strongly suggest the identified Caddo-style wares were actually produced locally. Since the Caddo-style wares are identical to those found in southwest Arkansas in all respects, it is likely the wares were produced by Caddo potters residing in the Central Arkansas River Valley. Implications of these findings and planned research to further explore interregional interaction will also be discussed.

**Wilkinson, Joseph** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, historyhunkjoe@yahoo.com)

[35] *Modeling Early Archaic Mobility and Subsistence: Quantifying Resource Cost and Risk*

Previous models predicting Early Archaic mobility and subsistence strategies in South Carolina have evaluated behavioral negotiations of specific resource distributions. A new model is presented using empirical datasets that quantify and evaluate the quality and geographic distributions of lithic raw materials and drainage systems in the state. By utilizing datasets from private collections and landscape elevation data, this model is generated using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software in order to produce a "Risk Landscape" from which predictions of lithic raw material diversity and the condition of toolkit assemblages can be generated based on landscape location.

**Williams, Daniel** (See Patton, Paul E.)

**Williamson, Ronald F.** (See Birch, Jennifer)

**Wilson, Gregory** (University of California, Santa Barbara, gdwilson@anth.ucsb.edu) and **Amber VanDerwarker** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

[2] *War, Power, History: Mississippian Village Formation in the Central Illinois River Valley*

The early 13th century A.D. witnessed the intensification of inter-group violence throughout large portions of the Middle Mississippian region. Changes in the scale and intensity of conflict led to the nucleation of previously dispersed populations into fortified settlements. Ongoing architectural analysis of the catastrophically burned Orendorf site in the Central Illinois River Valley of west-central Illinois pro-

vides the opportunity to investigate this dynamic process. Our research has revealed that the establishment of compact living arrangements within the Orendorf village entailed the negotiation of new social institutions and relationships as well as the novel incorporation of traditional organizational conventions.

**Wise Jr., Ronald** (University of Southern Mississippi, ronald.wise.jr@gmail.com)

[25] *The Organization of Technology in the Pine Hills of Mississippi*

A host of environmental factors results in the preservation of little prehistoric cultural material in the Pine Hills region of Mississippi other than lithic remains. As such, debitage analysis holds great importance in the interpretation of site functions, residential mobility and economic systems. Statistical analysis of experimentally produced debitage suggests that a suite of flake attributes exists that reliably predicts the potential reduction strategies of local gravel cherts. The results of these experiments were then compared to three sites within the region, which indicate a distinct contrast with other material types and a potential bias in standardized recovery techniques.

**Witcher, Colette** (University of South Florida, col-et\_w@yahoo.com)

[20] *Archaeology, Heritage, and Memory: Settlement Patterns of the Gullah-Geechee on Sapelo Island, Georgia*

The Gullah-Geechee are descendants of enslaved Africans who worked coastal plantations of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Historically, there were at least 15 Geechee communities on Sapelo Island, Georgia. Today, only Hog Hummock exists due to forced abandonment during the 1950's. The present research seeks to 1) identify and record these communities using early 20th century maps to guide archaeological reconnaissance survey, and 2) preserve a locational record to guide mostly state-owned land management. Resulting site data will interpret post emancipation settlement patterns and interviews with Hog Hummock Geechee will highlight the significance of these heritage resources for descendants.

**Woelkers, Lauren** (See Bolte, Christina L.)

**Wood, M. Jared** (Georgia Southern University, mwood@georgiasouthern.edu) and **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida)

[22] *Terra incognita*

The manifest representation of space and place is essential to good archaeology. Our ability to document and relate these concepts, projected into the past and reflected in the present, has increased tremendously with the expansion and availability of technology. This brief paper presents recent efforts to further document a well-known place in the cultural landscape of modern-day Georgia: the Kolomo-ki site.

**Wood, Dean** (See **Wettstaed, James**)

**Wood, M. Jared** (See **Blanton, Dennis B.**)

**Woods, Heather** (See **Walker, Martin**)

**Worne, Heather** (University of Kentucky, haworne0@uky.edu)

[23] *Temporal Trends in Violence During the Late Prehistoric Period in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee*

Using a biocultural approach, this study documents the variability in violence among late prehistoric communities in the Middle Cumberland Region (MCR) of Tennessee. Bioarchaeological evidence for violence is placed within the local environmental and social context of the MCR and the wider Southeast in order to better understand temporal trends in regional conflict. The variability observed in the frequencies and types of violence within the MCR demonstrates the issues inherent in the reliance on broad generalizations about human behavior in the past and highlights the importance of utilizing both a regional and diachronic approach.

**Worne, Heather** (See **Vidoli, Giovanna**)

**Worth, John** (University of West Florida, jworth@uwf.edu)

[1] *Interpreting Spanish Artifact Assemblages in the Mid-Sixteenth-Century Southeast: The View from the 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna Settlement on Pensacola Bay*

Sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts are uncommon but widespread finds in the Southeastern United States, and documented assemblages have been variously used by archaeologists either as secondary indicators of the presence of passing Spanish explorers, or also as evidence of direct or indirect Spanish trade. The vast majority of such artifacts are found as grave goods within Native American villages or burial sites, apart from a handful of well-documented Spanish colonial settlements and encampments. Archaeological investigations at the recently-discovered 1559-1561 Tristán de Luna settlement provide a remarkable opportunity to examine a substantial though short-lived residential Spanish assemblage dating to this same era.

**Worth, John E.** (See **Boyer III, Willet A.**)

**Worthington, Brian** (National Park Service, bworthington78@gmail.com)

[31] *Zooarchaeology of Historic and Prehistoric Sites on Shackleford Banks, Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina*

Between 2012 and 2015 National Park Service archeologists conducted limited excavations of sites imperiled by shoreline erosion on Shackleford Banks, a barrier island at Cape Lookout National Seashore. Zooarchaeological analysis of

fauna remains from some of these sites have produced new data related to coastal Woodland and Historic subsistence on North Carolina barrier islands.

**Wright, Alice** (Appalachian State University, wrightap2@appstate.edu)

[3] *Scholar, Mentor, Pioneer: Cheryl Claassen's Contributions to Southeastern Archaeology*

For more than four decades, Dr. Cheryl Claassen has conducted pioneering archaeological research across Eastern North America. Through her remarkable body of published work, she has changed the terms of debates about subsistence, ritual, and gender in the pre-Columbian world and has developed a feminist vision of the past that has inspired a new generation of scholarship. As Cheryl retires from Appalachian State University, where she has worked since 1983, we look back on her remarkable career, review her contributions as a researcher, colleague, and educator, and introduce the papers to follow.

**Wright, Alice** (See **Sherwood, Sarah**)

**Wright, Jeneva** (See **Morgan, David**)

**Young, J. Ryan** (See **Miller, D. Shane**)

**Younger-Mertz, Stewart** (University of Oklahoma, stewart.b.youngermertz-1@ou.edu), **Quentin Lemasson** (Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France), **Laurent Pichon** (Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France), **Brice Moignard** (Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France), **Amanda Regnier** (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), **Claire Pacheco** (Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France), **Robert Brooks** (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), **Lee Bement** (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), **Marjorie Duncan** (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), **Richard Drass** (Oklahoma Archaeological Survey), and **Susan Vehik** (University of Oklahoma)

[6] *Ion Beam Analysis of Chert Artifacts from Oklahoma: Preliminary Analysis for the Development of Fluorine Diffusion Dating*

Fluorine diffusion dating (FDD) of chert artifacts via nuclear reaction analysis (NRA) is an underdeveloped dating method. FDD holds enormous potential as a relative dating method for siliceous artifacts, and could develop into a reliable absolute method at some point in the future. However, NRA, and other ion beam analytical techniques (IBA), remain relatively esoteric in the archaeological community. As a result, very little time or resources have been allocated to the development of FDD. The results of preliminary IBA of archaeological chert materials from a range of time periods (Paleoindian-Protohistoric) are presented herein, supporting the validity of FDD.

**Zeanah, David W.** (See **Weitzel, Elic M.**)

**Zierden, Martha A.** (The Charleston Museum, mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org), **Barnet A. Pavao-Zuckerman** (University of Maryland), **Elizabeth J. Reitz** (University of Georgia), and **Bruce L. Manzano** (University of Kentucky)

[5] *What is this bird? The quest to identify parrot remains from the Heyward-Washington House, Charleston, South Carolina*

Excavations at the c. 1772 Heyward-Washington House in Charleston, South Carolina in the 1970s produced a rich and diverse archaeological assemblage spanning the 18th and 19th centuries. Faunal remains included bones from a large member of the parrot family (Psittacidae). Identification was hampered by lack of comparative specimens, though recent work at the National Museum of Natural History suggests the bird was a blue-fronted amazon. The bones remain an inexact fit and their study continues. The parrot leads to a discussion of captive birds in early Charleston, the city's international trade networks, and the eclectic interests of the city's residents.



Southeastern Archaeological Conference • 2016

# LONG SWAMP

Life in the Etowah River Valley

**OCT**  
**26-29**

**BOOKROOM**

**TRAVELING EXHIBIT:**  
Interpretive Panels  
Artifacts from the Site  
Digital Content

Join us for the debut of a traveling exhibit developed by the Waring Lab (UWG) and GDOT, highlighting collections from a multicomponent site in Northwest Georgia.





Center for Applied Isotope Studies

at the University of Georgia<sup>®</sup>

Education  
Research  
Service

For over 40 years, CAIS has provided exceptional analytical services for academic and commercial research

[WWW.CAIS.UGA.EDU](http://WWW.CAIS.UGA.EDU)

Robert J. Speakman, Ph.D, RPA  
Director

**Radiocarbon • Paleoenvironment • Migration • Provenance**