

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 61

2018

**Proceedings of the 75th Annual Meeting
November 14-17, 2018**

**Augusta Marriott at the Convention Center
Augusta, Georgia**

Edited by:

Karen Y. Smith, Tammy F. Herron, and Keith Stephenson

Organized by:

Karen Y. Smith, Keith Stephenson, Walter A. Clifford IV (Local Arrangements and Music), Tammy F. Herron (Book Room Coordinator), Brandy Joy (Social Media Liaison), Scot Keith (Great Spirits of SEAC), and Maggie Needham (Volunteer Coordinator)

Printing of the *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 61 funded by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program.



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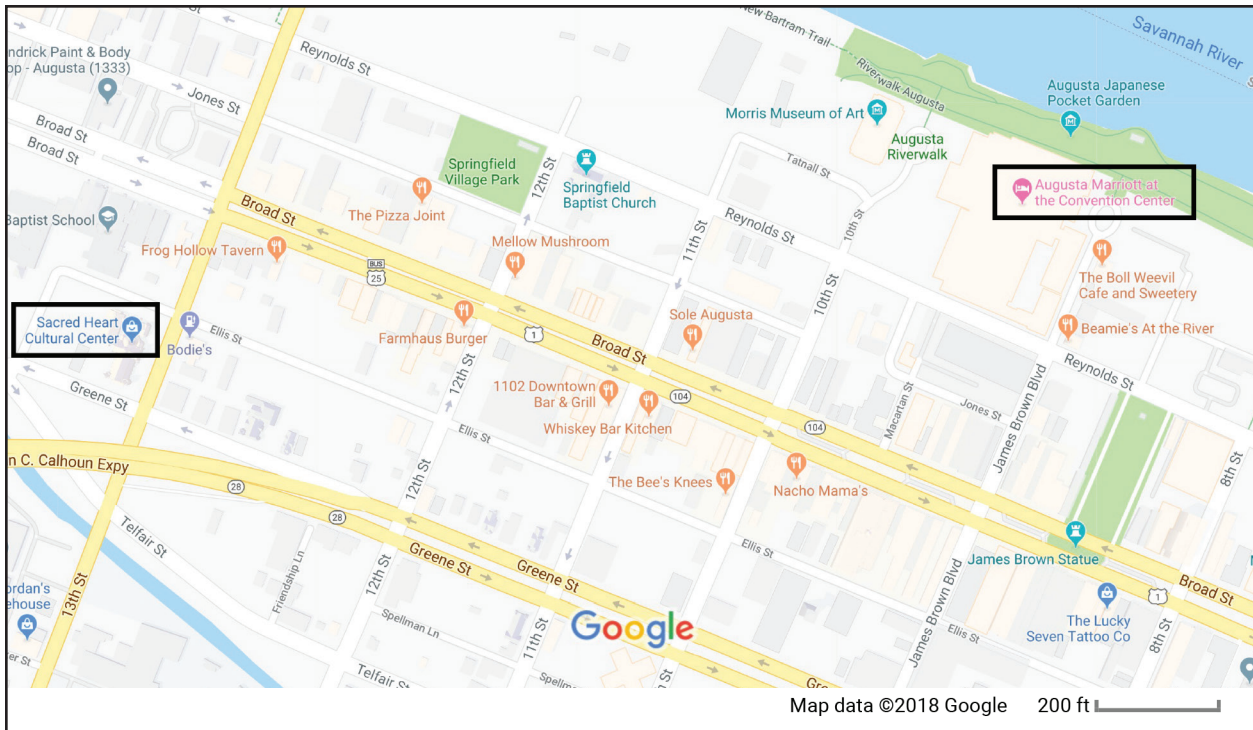
Stallings Island excursion boat provided by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.



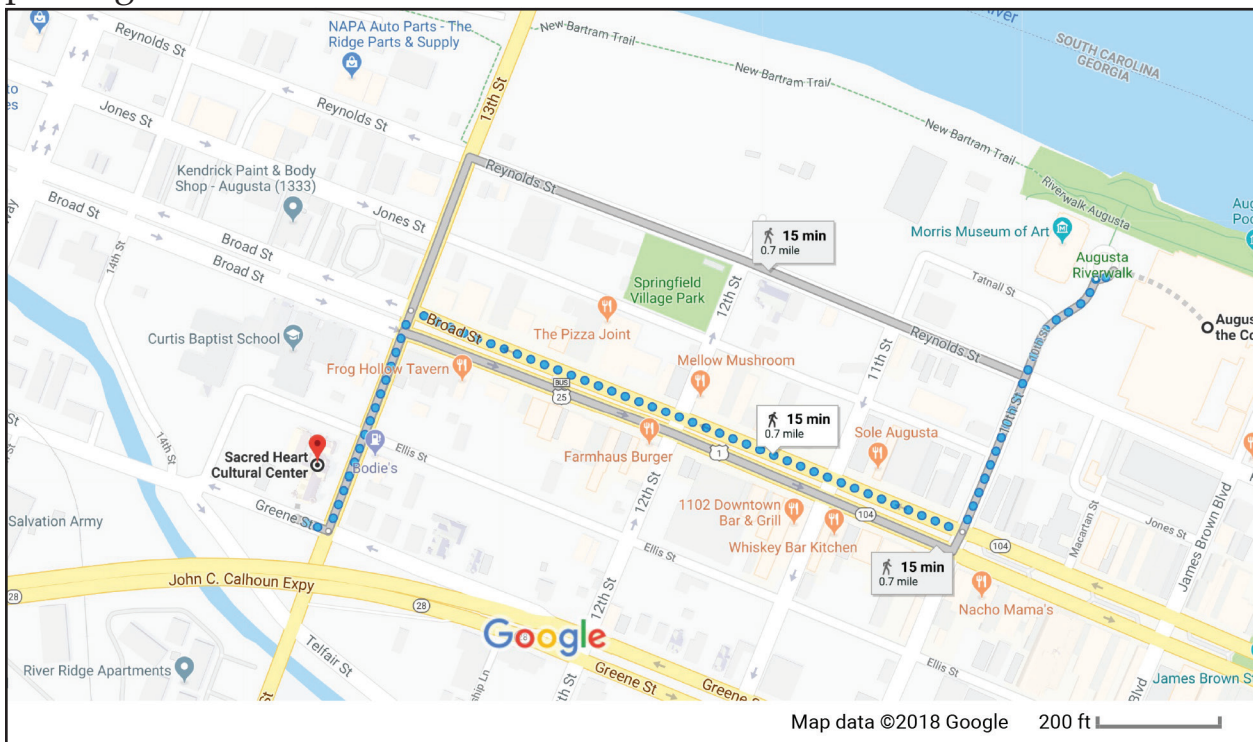
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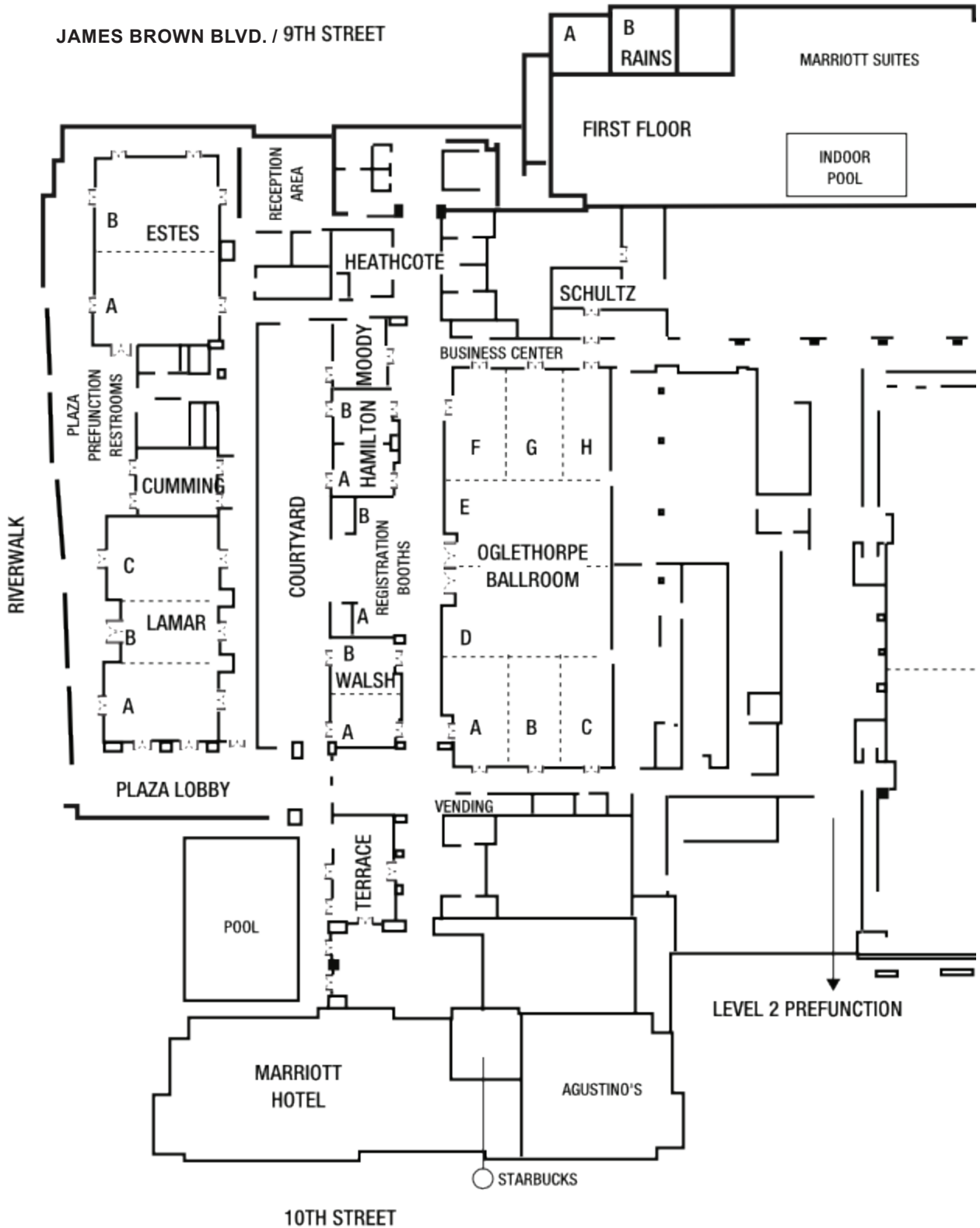
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Recommended 0.7-mile walking route to Sacred Heart Cultural Center (below). Limited trolley space is available for those who wish to ride, departing from the 9th Street hotel entrance beginning at 5:30pm. Free parking is also available at Sacred Heart.



Augusta Marriott at the Convention Center
2 Tenth Street, Augusta, Georgia 30901
USA +1 706-722-8900



PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome to Augusta, Georgia! We are excited to have the Southeastern Archaeological Conference join us in downtown historic Augusta along the banks of the scenic Savannah River. Twenty-first century Augusta finds itself the third-largest city in Georgia, offering eclectic vintage stores, unique bars and taverns, local music venues and affordable restaurants. Additional attractions include Augusta Museum of History, the Morris Museum of Art, the Lucy Laney Museum of Black History, and the Enterprise Mill Textile Museum. Outdoor attractions include Riverwalk Augusta along the Savannah River, and walking trails that span the length of the 1845 Augusta Canal, or even better, just cruise the historic canal on a Petersburg boat tour. We hope you include time to check out some of the unique places that Augusta has to offer. Be sure to check out VisitAugusta.com for information about Augusta.

This year is a special one for SEAC, celebrating its 75th annual meeting. From its humble beginnings in 1938, SEAC has grown to routinely include as many as seven consecutive speakers, dozens of posters, and attendance that averages around 700 members and guests. The 75th annual meeting is no different. Our program includes 264 paper and a record 83 poster presentations for a total of 347 presentations. These are organized into 17 symposia, comprised of 15 paper symposia and 2 poster symposia, and 18 general sessions, comprised of 11 paper sessions and 7 poster sessions. Important themes that crosscut sessions this year include public, community, and tribal archaeology; women in the past and present; and heritage sites at risk. In addition to this full roster, we have what seems like a record number of panels this year. It is doubly encouraging to note that two of these panels focus on cooperative efforts between Tribes and archaeologists. Panels are open to all attendees, so if you have time in your schedule, please drop by any of the panels that hold interest to you.

Another very special event this year is the Plenary Session to be held on Friday afternoon in Oglethorpe DE from 3pm to 5pm. As the title denotes, organizers seek evidence-based, community solutions to sexual harassment and sexual assault in southeastern archaeology. For maximum participation and input from attendees (i.e., the SEAC community), we elected for the non-concurrent, plenary session format. Please take the time to participate in this very important and timely discussion. Your input is needed at this critical juncture and, trust us when we say, it is also very much appreciated.

We thank the Society for Georgia Archaeology (SGA) for co-hosting their meeting alongside SEAC's and, in doing so, helping us add to our Friday and Saturday offerings. These special SGA events include Abby the ArcheoBus, which will be on display on the James Brown Blvd./9th Street side of the hotel all day on Friday, and two organized symposia to be held on Saturday.

In closing, we would like to thank the many people who have helped organize and facilitate the meeting. Among them, we are especially thankful to our co-organizers for all their hard work: Walter A. Clifford IV (Local Arrangements and Music), Tammy F. Herron (Book Room Coordinator), Brandy Joy (Social Media Liaison), Scot Keith (Great Spirits of SEAC), and Maggie Needham (Volunteer Coordinator). Marriott staff, especially Carol Hall and Casey Stringfield, have been very accommodating. We thank Chad Caswell for keeping us in the 21st century with customized phone apps. We are grateful to our Saturday excursion tour guides and organizers, especially Daniel Baker, Meggan Blessing, George Calfas, Jessica Crawford, Michael Davis, Tonya A. and Justin E. Guy, and Ken Sassaman. Finally, a big thank you to our wonderful presenters, symposia organizers, chairs, panelists, moderators, and student volunteers! We hope you enjoy the meeting as much as we have enjoyed planning it.

Karen Smith and Keith Stephenson

A SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR DONORS¹

INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS

Linda Carnes-McNaughton

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¹Donations as of October 25, 2018

Room	Thursday Morning	Thursday Afternoon	Friday Morning	Friday Afternoon	Saturday Morning	Saturday Afternoon
Lamar A		[11] Student Affairs Committee Luncheon	[25] Mississippian Women		[40] Gentle Giant of Southeastern Archaeology	[48] Archaeology in Action, continued
Walsh	[1] Panel: Beyond Compliance [8] Panel: Ancient History?	[12] Panel: Florida Panhandle National Heritage Area [20] Panel: 2 nd Regulatory Roundtable	[27] Shell Bearing Site and Shell Artifact Research		[41] Archaeology in Action	
Oglethorpe AB	[2] Practicing Pottery	[13] Practicing Pottery, continued	[23] To the Pleistocene!	[34] To the Pleistocene, continued		
Oglethorpe FG	[3] Finding Middle Ground	[14] Finding Middle Ground, continued	[24] Implementing and Assessing Iconographic Methods	[35] Implementing and Assessing Iconographic Methods, continued		
Lamar C	[4] Ongoing Research on St. Catherine's Island	[15] Archaeology, Appalachians and Forest Service CRM	[26] Heritage at Risk in the Southeast		[42] Borders and Assumptions in the Upland South	
Hamilton	[5] Woodland Period Research	[16] Mississippian Period Research	[28] Artifact Studies [29] GIS and Geophysics	[36] GIS and Geophysics, continued	[44] Archaeological Theory and Practice	
Lamar B	[6] Historic Period Research	[17] Historic Period Research, continued	[30] Bioarchaeology		[45] Zooarchaeology and Paleoethnobotany	
Cumming	[7] Ancient Modalities	[18] Paleoindian and Archaic Period Research	[31] Historic Period Native American Studies	[37] Collaborative and Community Archaeology	[46] Grammars, Modes, and Eskimo Shoes	
Plaza Lobby	[9] Recent Work at San Luis de Talimali [10] Public Archaeology	[19] Innovation in Southeast Public Archaeology [21] Zooarchaeological Research [22] Lithics Research	[32] Historic Period Research [33] Pottery Studies	[38] Coastal and Wetland Archaeology	[47] Pre-Columbian Studies	
Oglethorpe DE				[39] Plenary Session		

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTRATION

Terrace

Wednesday 3pm to 8pm

Registration Booths across from Oglethorpe Ballroom

Thursday 8:00am - 4:00pm

Friday 8:00am - 4:00pm

Saturday 8:00am - 3:00pm

BOOKS AND EXHIBITS

Estes AB

Thursday 8:00am - 5:00pm

Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm

Saturday 8:00am - Noon

CHILDCARE

Heathcote

Thursday 8:00am - 5:00pm

Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm

Saturday 8:00am - Noon

WEDNESDAY

Terminal Late Archaic Period Roundtable - Noon - 3:30pm

Lamar A

Sexual Harassment and Assault Taskforce Meeting - 4:00pm - 5:30pm

Lamar A

SEAC Board Meeting - 6:00pm - 9:00pm

Lamar A

THURSDAY

Student Affairs Committee Luncheon - Noon - 1:30pm

Lamar A

Student Reception - 4:00pm - 5:30pm

Lamar A

Great Spirits of SEAC (Concurrent with Reception) - 6:00pm - 8:00pm

Sacred Heart Cultural Center

General Reception with Music by Flat Out Strangers - 6:00pm - 8:00pm

Sacred Heart Cultural Center

FRIDAY

Abby the ArchaeoBus - 9:00am - 5:00pm - with fun hands-on activities from the Society for Georgia Archaeology. Bring the form in your SEAC packet to enter the free raffle!

Ground floor on the James Brown Blvd. / 9th Street side of the Marriott

Plenary - 3:00pm - 5:00pm

Oglethorpe DE

SEAC Business Meeting - 5:30pm - 7:00pm

Oglethorpe DE

SEAC Dance with Music by the Picture Perfect Band - 9:00pm - Midnight

Oglethorpe

SATURDAY

Society for Georgia Archaeology Meeting - 8:00am - 4:20pm

Lamar A

Stallings Island Field Trip - 12:30pm - 6:00pm

Meet buses at James Brown Blvd. / 9th Street entrance of the Marriott

Edgefield County Excursion - 12:30pm - 6:00pm

Meet buses at James Brown Blvd. / 9th Street entrance of the Marriott

PROGRAM

(presentations that will show photographs of human remains are marked with an *)
(entries in Student Paper Competition are marked with **)

**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
NOVEMBER 14**

**Terminal Late Archaic Period Roundtable
(by invitation)
Lamar A
Noon – 3:30pm**

**Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Taskforce
Meeting
Lamar A
4:00pm – 5:30pm**

**SEAC Board Meeting
Lamar A
6:00pm – 9:00pm**

**THURSDAY MORNING
NOVEMBER 15**

[1] **Walsh**
Panel
**Beyond Compliance: Building Partnerships with
Tribes**
8:00am – 10:00am

Organizers: RaeLynn Butler and LeeAnne Wendt
**Sheila Bird, LaDonna Brown, Emman Spain,
Russell Townsend** (Panelists); RaeLynn Butler
(Moderator)

[2] **Oglethorpe AB**
Symposium
**Practicing Pottery: Method and Theory in
Southeastern Ceramic Analysis, Part I**

Organizer: Paul Thacker

8:00 **Schubert, Ashley**, *Edging Closer to Pisgab
Identity: Rim Treatment in the Appalachian Summit*
8:20 **Johnson, Patrick**, *Changing Traditions
and Traditional Practices of Colonial Yamasee
Communities*

8:40 **Eastman, Jane**, *Experimental Archaeology and
Pottery from Western North Carolina*

9:00 **Gilmore, Zackary, and Kenneth E.
Sassaman**, *Sourcing Communities: Divergent
Histories of Early Pottery Practice in the Lower
Southeast*

9:20 **Pigott, Michelle**, *Communities of Potters:
Reconsidering Colonialism and Culture Change
through Ceramic Analysis*

9:40 **Moore, Christopher R., Elizabeth Straub,
and Richard W. Jefferies**, *The Trouble with
Types: Assessing Ceramic Variability through the
Examination of Microassemblages*

10:00 BREAK

10:20 **Pluckhahn, Thomas**, *“The Unique and the
Foreign” in Ritual Emplacement: An Analysis of
Whole Vessels from the Main Burial Complex at
Crystal River (8CI1)*

10:40 **Duke, C. Trevor, Neill J. Wallis, and Ann
S. Cordell**, *Pots that Gather: Repositioning
Ceramic Analysis in the Florida Mississippian*

11:00 **Raymond, Tiffany, Carl Lipo, and Harold
Jones**, *A pXRF Study of Paint Recipes Measured
among Prehistoric Ceramics of the Lower Mississippi
Valley*

11:20 **Wright, Kevin**, *X-rays, Lasers, and Ceramics:
Using Chemical Characterization Analyses to
Examine Ceramic Communities of Practice at
Choctaw Sites in Kemper County, MS*

11:40 **Hensler, Rachel**, *Identifying Ceramic
Communities of Practice in Southern Georgia during
Late Prehistory and Spanish Colonization*

[3] **Oglethorpe FG**
Symposium
**Finding Middle Ground: Emerging Ideas About
Interior Wetlands Florida, Part I**

Organizers: Jennifer Green and Catherine Smith

8:00 **Baker, Jessica, and Christian Davenport**,
*A Paradigm Shift: A Freshwater Archipelago and
Its Implications in Archaeological Interpretations*

- 8:20 **Mahoney, Maureen, and Dominique deBeaubien**, *A Landscape in Motion: An Analysis on a Tree Island's Formation*
- 8:40 **Locascio, William, and Matthew H. Colvin**, *Middens in the Muck: Evidence of Late Archaic Tree Island Occupation in the Northern Everglades*
- 9:00 **Lawres, Nathan, Allan Bacon, and Julio Pachon**, *A Dirty Conundrum: Identifying Construction Sequences without Visible Stratification*
- 9:20 **Poplin, Eric, David Baluha, and Howard Cyr**, *Human Occupations and Everglades Tree Island Development*
- 9:40 **Rochelo, Mark, and Donna Selch**, *UAV High Resolution 3D Modeling Reveals Micro-Topography and New Archaeological Site Orientation from Beneath Active Agriculture*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Carr, Robert, Ryan Franklin, and Odlanyer Hernandez de Lara**, *New Discoveries of the Everglades Landscape: Lost Creeks and Prehistoric Sites*
- 10:40 **Schwadron, Margo**, *Exploring Johnson Mound and Ritualized Shellscales of the Southern Everglades*
- 11:00 **Green, Jennifer**, *Evaluating Cultural Area Boundaries in South Florida: A Zooarchaeological Perspective*
- 11:20 **LeFebvre, Michelle J., Traci Ardren, Victor D. Thompson, Scott M. Fitzpatrick, Matthew Napolitano, and Philippa Jorissen**, *The Matecumbe Chiefdom Project: Historical Ecology, Political Economy, and Pre-Columbian Maritime Exploitation in the Florida Keys*
- 11:40 **Fradkin, Arlene**, *Early Human Settlement and Natural Formation of the Florida Everglades: The Ichthyoarchaeological Evidence*
- [4] **Lamar C**
Symposium
Ongoing Research on St. Catherines Island, GA
Organizers: Anna M. Semon and David Hurst Thomas
- 8:20 **Colaninno, Carol E.**, *An Initial Report of Non-Human Vertebrate Remains from a Late Archaic Mortuary Context at the McQueen Shell Ring, St. Catherines Island, GA*
- 8:40 **Friberg, Christina, and Nicholas Triozzi**, *Shell Tool Manufacture at Two Archaic Shell Rings on St. Catherines Island*
- 9:00 **Ruhl, Donna L.**, *Opportunistic Foraging or Enhancing Landscapes?: An Effort to Assess the Paleoethnobotany of St. Catherines Island Archaic Period Islanders*
- 9:20 **Sanger, Matthew, and Ginessa J. Mahar**, *Landscapes of Reverence: Surveys around the St. Catherines Island Shell Rings**
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **Reitz, Elizabeth**, *A Different View of St. Catherines Island, Georgia*
- 10:20 **Scarry, Margaret, and Gabrielle Purcell**, *First Look at Irene Period Plant Remains on St. Catherines Island*
- 10:40 **Colclasure, Cayla**, *Zooarchaeological Analysis of Mission-Era Shell Middens on St. Catherines Island, GA*
- 11:00 **Cajigas, Rachel M., and Elliot H. Blair**, *Archaeological Investigations and Shallow Geophysical Surveys at the Bronson Strip Site, St. Catherines Island, Georgia*
- 11:20 **Blaber, Thomas, and Anna M. Semon**, *'77 to '17: Re-investigating the Perimeter of St. Catherines Island after Four Decades*
- [5] **Hamilton**
General Session
Woodland Period Research
Chair: Megan Kassabaum
- 8:20 **Walker, Martin P.**, *The Late Woodland Occupations at the Topper Site, Allendale, SC: A Discussion of Local Traditions in the Middle Savannah River Valley*
- 8:40 **Keith, Scot**, *An Examination of Swift Creek Ceramic Designs and Context within a Communal Midden at a Middle Woodland Interaction Center*
- 9:00 **Nelson, Erin**, *The Archaeology of Lower Alabama: Defining a Way Forward*
- 9:20 **Messer, Haley**, *Analysis of Systematic Shovel Testing at Mound Field (8W48)*
- 9:40 **Howell, Cameron**, *Hearths and Fire: Middle Woodland Thermal Features in the East Tennessee Region*
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 **Stanton, Thadra**, *Rocking the Site – Lithic Source Preferences at Byrd Hammock Archeological Site*
- 10:40 **Waselkov, Gregory, Howard Cyr, Richard Fuller, Curry Weber, and Harry King**, *A Middle Woodland Canal in Coastal Alabama*
- 11:00 **Shanks, Jeffrey**, *Searching for Spring Creek: Testing the Woodland Ring Midden-Mound Site Type Model in Northwest Florida*
- 11:20 **Kassabaum, Megan, and Anna Graham**, *Tchefuncte Structures, Coles Creek Mounds, Plaquemine Midden: 2018 Excavations at Smith Creek*

[6] **Lamar B**

**General Session
Historic Period Research, Part I**

Chair: Corey Heyward

- 8:40 **Boyer III, Willet**, *Four Hundred Years by the Mysterious Waters: Historical Archaeology at Wakulla Springs, Florida*
- 9:00 **Young, Rachel**, *Doctors, Danger, and Distrust: 19th-Century Patent Medicine and the Augusta Arsenal***
- 9:20 **Partridge, Colin**, *A Camp of Necessity in a Time of Uncertainty: Archaeology of a Civil War Prison in Blackshear, Georgia*
- 9:40 **Trunzo, Jennifer, and Maggie Needham**, *The Galt Family at the Augusta Arsenal: Domesticity and Child-Rearing at the Augusta Arsenal during the Late Antebellum Period*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Heyward, Corey Ames**, *The Archaeology of Vandalism at Drayton Hall*
- 10:40 **Zierden, Martha, Carl Borick, Jon Marcoux, Ron Anthony, and Katherine Pemberton**, *Searching for the Siege of Charleston, 1780*
- 11:00 **Roark, Sierra, and Colleen Betti**, *Plastic and Pyrex: The Archaeology of a 20th-Century Urban Backyard in Durham, NC*
- 11:20 **Matternes, Hugh**, *What Do Granite Box Tombs Look Like Below the Ground Surface?**
- 11:40 **Beaman, Thomas**, *Pump Up the Jambs: Expanding the Catalog of Known Delftware Tiles in Colonial North Carolina*

[7] **Cumming**

Symposium

Ancient Modalities of the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida: Recent Results of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey

Organizers: Jessica A. Jenkins and Anthony Boucher

- 8:20 **Boucher, Anthony**, *Aqueous Lives Anchored in Stone: A Landscape Approach to the Ubiquity of Limestone Materials on Florida's Gulf Coast*
- 8:40 **Donop, Mark C.**, *Sacred Nexus: Palmetto Mound, the Lower Suwannee, and Beyond*
- 9:00 **Sassaman, Kenneth E., Meggan E. Blessing, Joshua M. Goodwin, Jessica A. Jenkins, Anthony Boucher, Terry M. Barbour II, Ginessa J. Mahar, and Mark C. Donop**, *Ritual Economies of Cosmic Synchronicity: Solstice Events at a Civic-Ceremonial Center on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida*
- 9:20 **Blessing, Meggan E., and Kenneth E. Sassaman**, *Summer Solstice Feasts at Shell Mound (8LV42), Levy County, Florida*
- 9:40 **Goodwin, Joshua**, *White Ibis: A Seasonal Indicator for Celestial Happenings at Shell Mound*
- 10:00 **Jenkins, Jessica A.**, *After Abandonment: Revitalization in the Lower Suwannee?*
- 10:20 **Barbour, Terry**, *The View Source-Side: Marine Shell Bead Production in the Gulf*

[8] **Walsh**

Panel

**Ancient History? Cherokee Archaeologists, Cultural Representatives and Non-Native Archaeologists Challenging the Status Quo
10:00am – Noon**

Organizer: Stephen J. Yerka

Scott Ashcraft, Tasha Benyshek, Beau Carroll, James Griffin, Shawn Patch, Erin E. Pritchard, Benjamin Steere, Elizabeth Toombs (Panelists); Stephen J. Yerka (Moderator)

[9] **Plaza Lobby**

Poster Symposium

**Recent Work at San Luis de Talimali (8LE4)
10:00am – Noon**

Organizers: Tanya Peres and Cam Walker

- 9a **Peres, Tanya M.**, *FSU Apalachee-Spanish Mission Archaeology Project*
- 9b **Walker, Cam, and Tanya M. Peres**, *Survey Methods to Look Past the Mission*
- 9c **Bruin, Alison, and Tanya M. Peres**, *Colonoware Vessel Form and Function at San Luis de Talimali*
- 9d **Korkuc, David J.**, *Religion and Military in Spanish Florida*
- 9e **Roberts, Laylah**, *Glass Beads at San Luis de Talimali*
- 9f **McLean, Emily, and Tanya M. Peres**, *FSU ASMMap's Public Outreach Strategy at San Luis de Talimali*

[10] **Plaza Lobby**

**Poster General Session
Public Archaeology
10:00am – Noon**

- 10a **Davidson, Matthew**, *Preservation, Education and Tourism of the Red River Historic Iron Industry*
- 10b **Parker, Valerie, and Danielle Neale**, *Archaeology and the SEC: Using Football as a Medium for Public Archaeology*
- 10c **Rivera, Dina**, *Skeletons in Our Closet: Collections, Curation, and NAGPRA Compliance*
- 10d **Speakman, Robert J., Matthew H. Colvin, K. C. Jones, Brandon T. Ritchison, Katharine G. Napora, and Victor D. Thompson**, *Market Share and Recent Hiring Trends in Anthropology Faculty Positions*
- 10e **Harris, Rebecca, Shannon Bungart, and Kate Wright**, *Public Archaeology in the Digital Age*
- 10f **Joseph, William, and Caleb Hutson**, *Southeastern Phase I Guidelines*
- 10g **Doucet, Julie, Valerie Feathers, Paul French, and Velicia Bergstrom**, *Return to Lac St. Agnes*

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON
NOVEMBER 15**

[11] **Lamar A**

**Student Affairs Committee (SAC) Luncheon
Noon – 1:30pm**

[12] **Walsh**

Panel

**Florida Panhandle National Heritage Area
1:00pm – 3:00pm**

Organizers: Sorna Khakzad, Michael Thomin, and Jeffrey Shanks

Jan Campbell, Jim Dunbar, Julie Duggins, Joshua Goodwin, Jessi Halligan, Tristan Harrenstein, Richard Kanaski, William Lees, Rochelle Marrinan, Michael Russo, Nancy White, John Worth, (Panelists); **Sorna Khakzad, Jeffrey Shanks and Michael Thomin** (Moderators)

[13] **Oglethorpe AB**

Symposium

Practicing Pottery: Method and Theory in Southeastern Ceramic Analysis, Part II

Organizer: Paul Thacker

- 1:20 **Wallis, Neill J., Ann S. Cordell, and Thomas Pluckhahn**, *Integrated Analyses of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped Pottery and the Challenges of Sourcing Research*
- 1:40 **Herbert, Joseph M., and James Feathers**, *Ceramic Sequence Modeling and Luminescence Dating*
- 2:00 **Warner, Emily, and Maureen Meyers**, *Identifying Household Groups through Ceramic Analysis at a Mississippian Frontier: Analysis of Prehistoric Ceramics from a Fourteenth-Century Native American House*
- 2:20 **Thacker, Paul, Patrick Diaz, and Lila Franco**, *Practicing Pottery: Bridging Method and Theory in Ceramic Analysis*
- 2:40 **BREAK**
- 3:00 **Melby, Autumn**, *An Experimental Study of Potter Handedness in the Pre-Contact Period of the Appalachian Summit*
- 3:20 **Lulewicz, Jacob**, *Of Pots and People: Social Relatedness and the Ceramic Record of Southern Appalachia*

3:40 **Steponaitis, Vincas**, *Discussant*

4:00 **Arnold, Dean**, *Discussant*

[14] **Oglethorpe FG**

Symposium

Finding Middle Ground: Emerging Ideas About Interior Wetlands Florida, Part II

Organizers: Jennifer Green and Catherine Smith

1:20 **Rock, Carolyn, Meggan E. Blessing, Nicole Cannarozzi, Arlene Fradkin, Michelle J. LeFebvre, and Bruce Manzano**, *Reptiles Rule: Patterns of Prehistoric Consumption in the Interior of Southern Florida*

1:40 **Manzano, Bruce**, *Worked Bone and Use in the Interior of Southern Florida*

2:00 **Benitez, Daniel**, *Dental Characteristics of Southeastern Florida*

2:20 **Austin, Robert**, *No Stone Unturned: Lithic Resource Use in South Florida*

2:40 **Cordell, Ann S., and Lindsay Bloch**, *St. Johns Chalky-Ware Pottery: A Florida Pottery Tradition*

3:00 BREAK

3:20 **Schneider, Andrew, and Christian Davenport**, *Second Hand, "Eye-Witness" Accounts: Why Historical Memoirs and Grains of Salt Should be Taken Together*

3:40 **Smith, Catherine**, *All Waterways Lead to Okeechobee – Rethinking Complexity as a Cultural Confluence*

4:00 **Fenn, Mallory, Sara Ayers-Rigsby, and Rachael Kangas**, *Hidden Worlds Revealed: Public Archaeology in the Everglades*

4:20 **Davenport, Christian**, *Discussant*

[15] **Lamar C**

Symposium

Archaeology, Appalachians and Forest Service CRM: Papers in Honor of Rodney J. Snedeker

Organizers: Scott Ashcraft and Benjamin Steere

1:00 **Ritchie, Ian**, *A Place at the Table in Times of Disaster: Rodney's Rules of Order*

1:20 **Twaroski, Melissa**, *The Master of Disaster: Rodney's Influence on National U.S. Forest Service Policy Regarding Cultural Resources and Natural Disaster Response*

1:40 **Steere, Benjamin**, *The Jasper Allen Mound: New Insights from Old Collections in Western North Carolina*

2:00 **Hutson, Caleb, D. Shane Miller, William Joseph, James Strawn, Andrew M. Triplett, Timothy DeSmet, and Derek T. Anderson**, *Preliminary Results from the 2017-2018 Excavations at Sites WO2 and WO5 on the Tusquee Ranger District, Nantahala National Forest*

2:20 **Shumate, M. Scott**, *From Paleoindian to Early Twentieth Century: Highlights from Nearly a Quarter Century of Investigations Conducted on Behalf of Rodney Snedeker and the USFS*

2:40 **Kimball, Larry R., M. Scott Shumate, Keith Seramur, and Gary Crites**, *A Consideration of Site Function(s) at Cold Canyon (31Sw265): Site Formation, Archaeobotany, and Assemblage Variability at a Stratified Archaic Quartzite Workshop*

3:00 **Christensen, Lauren, and Jay Franklin**, *Rock Shelter Archaeology in Pisgah National Forest: Partnership and Long-Term Historical Research Goals*

3:20 **Sampeck, Kathryn, and Scott Ashcraft**, *Close Encounters of the Forest Kind*

3:40 **Loubser, Johannes**, *Ten Years After: Recording, Analyzing, and Dating Paint Rock*

4:00 **Riggs, Brett H.**, *Rodney Knows Best: Trail of Tears Archaeology on the Nantahala National Forest*

4:20 **Ashcraft, Scott, David M. Dyson, Joel C. Hardison, Michael A. Harmon, and Andrew M. Triplett**, *Accolades and Anecdotes in Honor of Rodney J. Snedeker*

4:40 **Townsend, Russell**, *Discussant*

[16] **Hamilton**

General Session

Mississippian Period Research

Chair: Dana Bardolph

- 1:00 **Thornock, Christopher L.**, *Meaningful Archaeological Analysis Through Complementary Interpretive Frameworks: Developing a Fuller Understanding of the Hollywood Site (9RI1)***
- 1:20 **Glass, Nicholas, and Jessica Kowalski**, *Old Methods and New Interpretations: Mississippian Mound Center Spatial Organization in the Southern Yazoo Basin*
- 1:40 **Patch, Shawn, and Lynne P. Sullivan**, *Mississippian Community Organization in East Tennessee: New Archaeological Data from the Bell Site (40RE1)*
- 2:00 **Bardolph, Dana, Gregory Wilson, and Duane Esarey**, *Platforms and Pilgrimage at Fandel Mounds: New Insights into Mississippian Beginnings in the Illinois Valley*
- 2:20 **Zechman, Hannah, Edmond A. Boudreaux III, and Stephen Harris**, *Investigations at the Butler Mound: A Late Mississippian Site in the Tombigbee River Valley of Northeast Mississippi*
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **Ritchison, Brandon T.**, *The Downstream Effects of Abandonment: Settlement and Organization at the Kenan Field Site***
- 3:20 **Brannan, Stefan, and Jennifer Birch**, *SMASH 2012-2017: Five Years of Survey and Excavation at Singer-Moye*
- 3:40 **Rathgaber, Michelle**, *Mississippian Vulnerability and Resilience in the Central Mississippi Valley*
- 4:00 **Eggiman, Gretchen E.**, *Reviving the Vinings Revival: Results from Two Vinings Phase Sites in Baldwin County, Georgia*
- 4:20 **Eubanks, Paul, and Kevin Smith**, *Preliminary Interpretations from Middle Tennessee State University's 2017 and 2018 Excavations at Castalian Springs (40SU14) in North-central Tennessee*
- 4:40 **Butler, Brian M., and Paul D. Welch**, *Exploring the Little-Known Mounds of East Kincaid*
- [17] **Lamar B**
General Session
Historic Period Research, Part II
 Chair: Lindsay Bloch
- 1:20 **Bloch, Lindsay**, *An Elemental Analysis of Thomas Chandler's Alkaline-Glazed Stoneware from the Old Edgefield District, SC*
- 1:40 **Bubp, Rebecca L.**, *Ceramic Analysis of an Early 19th-Century Plantation in the Piedmont Region of North Carolina*
- 2:00 **Baumann, Timothy, Peggy Humes, and Charles Faulkner**, *Enslaved African-American Foodways in the Upper South*
- 2:20 **Mulkey, Mackenzie, and David Markus**, *Public Archaeology and the University: Lessons from the Ft. Hill Project at Clemson University*
- 2:40 **Flynt, Brian**, *Using Refuse Disposal Patterning Methods to Discern Site Structure on a Backwoods Antebellum Plantation Site in Mississippi's Pine Hills*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Dillian, Carolyn, David Palmer, and Madison Nau**, *Testing Patterns of Brick Production and Use at Brookgreen Plantation using pXRF*
- 3:40 **Barton, Christopher, Taylor Thompson, Jason Pack, Elizabeth Floyd, Ruby Rhodes, and Brent Langston**, *Uncovering New Horizons: Friendfield Village Archaeology Project*
- 4:00 **Rooney, Clete, David Morgan, and Kevin MacDonald**, *Interpreting Lost Structures and the Historic Plantation Landscape of the Metoyer Land Grant Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana*
- 4:20 **Wallman, Diane, Heidi Miller, and Matt Litteral**, *"Ellenton was a drinking community": Alcohol, Remedies, and Self-Medication on the Florida Frontier*
- 4:40 **Gillam, J. Christopher, and Gregory M. Lamb**, *Field Slave Quarters Discovered at Historic Brattonsville Plantation (38YK21), York County, SC*
- [18] **Cumming**
General Session
Paleoindian and Archaic Period Research
 Chair: Vanessa Hanvey
- 1:00 **Adovasio, J. M., C. Andrew Hemmings, F. J. Vento, J. S. Duggan, and J. H. Higley**, *What We Learned at the Old Vero Site (8IR009), Vero Beach, Florida: 2014-2017*

- 1:20 **Loebel, Thomas**, *Dogs, Turkeys, and Death During the Early Archaic: New Data from the Stilwell II Site*
- 1:40 **Carlson, Justin N.**, *Middle to Late Holocene (7200-3000 cal. BP) Site Formation Processes at Crumps Sink and the Origins of Anthropogenic Environments by Fire in Central Kentucky*
- 2:00 **Thulman, David**, *The Age of the Dalton Culture*
- 2:20 **Hanvey, Vanessa N.**, *Hafted Biface Morphology at an Archaic Period Site on the Cumberland River, Trigg County, Kentucky*
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **Smith, Caleb**, *Site 31WT221, a Prehistoric Site in a "Saddle," Watauga County, North Carolina*
- 3:20 **Tune, Jesse W., Derek T. Anderson, and D. Shane Miller**, *Evaluating the Pre-Clovis Occupation of the Southeastern United States*
- 3:40 **Jones, Scott, Mark R. Norton, and John B. Broster**, *The Paleoindian Lithic Technological Organization of the Carson-Conn-Short Site (40BN190)*
- 4:00 **Strawn, James, D. Shane Miller, Derek T. Anderson, and Stephen B. Carmody**, *2018 Update on Investigations at the Hester Site (22MO569)*
- 4:20 **Wilkinson, Joseph E.**, *Hardin Hafted Biface Technology in the Lower Southeast and Across the Eastern United States*
- 19d **Morrow, Juliet, Randall Cox, and Sarah Stuckey**, *Paleoseismology at Old Town Ridge (3CG41)*
- 19e **Jennings, Thomas, and Ashley M. Smallwood**, *Sharing Kentucky's Cultural Heritage at the University of Louisville*
- 19f **Brown, Kelly, and Alison Shepherd**, *The Veterans Curation Program: Actively Engaging the Public in Archaeology*
- 19g **Blewitt, Rosemarie, Mary Elizabeth Fitts, David J. Cranford, Courtney Page, and John Mintz**, *Working with Descendant Communities: Public Outreach at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology*
- 19h **Harrenstein, Tristan, and Michael Thomin**, *Admiring the Hush Arbor: Breaking the Silence on Slavery*
- 19i **Henderson, A. Gwynn, Linda S. Levstik, M. Jay Stottman, and Janie-Rice Brother**, *Investigating a Shotgun House: "Who Knew Shelter Was So Emotionally Charged?"*
- 19j **Dorland, M. Anne, and Philip J. Carr**, *Curing the Field Trip Blues: Taking Archaeology to the Classroom*
- 19k **Walls, Lauren A., and Joe Joseph**, *A Multifaceted Platform for Public Engagement: The New South Public Archaeology Experience*
- 19l **Mehta, Jayur, Theodore Marks, and Brian Ostahowski**, *Integrating Field Archaeology and Arts Education*

[19] Plaza Lobby

Poster Symposium

Innovation in Southeast Public Archaeology,
1:00pm – 3:00pm

Organizers: M. Anne Dorland and Philip J. Carr

- 19a **Underwood, John, Emily Clark, Lance Harris, Mark Howell, Megan Cook, and Patricia Miller-Beech**, *Mississippi Mud Pies: Educating, Enriching and Informing the Public of Our Shared Stories*
- 19b **Hollenbach, Kandace**, *The Volunteer Spirit: "Archaeology Volunteer Day" at UT-Knoxville*
- 19c **Yancey, Kira, and Natalie Mooney**, *Emphasizing the Anthropological in Archaeology: Shifting the Focus from Materials to Methods and Culture at Elementary Schools in West Central Alabama*

[20] Walsh

Panel

2nd Regulatory Roundtable: Consultants and Agencies Discuss Methodologies Across the Southeast
3:00pm – 5:00pm

Organizer: Julie Duggins

Jason Aldridge, Ben Aubuchon, Robert Austin, Jennifer Bedell, Jan Campbell, Adrienne Daggett, Julie Duggins, John Eddins, Mary Elizabeth Fitts, Stacey Haythorne, Scot Keith, Keely Lewis, Pamela Lieb, Melissa Memory, Susan Olin, Eric Poplin, Myrick Robert, Lindsay Rothrock, Michael Russo, Bryan Tucker, John Underwood (Panelists); **Jeffrey Shanks** (Moderator)

[21] Plaza Lobby

Poster General Session
Zooarchaeological Research
3:00pm – 5:00pm

- 21a **Magoon, Dane**, *Man's Best Friend: Dogs as Proxies for Interpreting Late Woodland Responses to Climate Change in Coastal Virginia*
- 21b **Rucinski, Hannah**, *Preliminary Identification of the Faunal Remains at Fort Tombecke (1SU7), Alabama*
- 21c **Goodfellow, Desirée, Derek T. Anderson, and Paul N. Eubanks**, *Give the Dog a Bone: Carnivore Preferential Gnawing as Evidence of Domesticated Dogs at the Castalian Springs Site*
- 21d **Mahar, Ginessa J.**, *Developing Allometric Equations: From Ocean to Equation*
- 21e **Williams, Nancy**, *A Comparative Study for Modern and Archaeological Dental-Wear Analysis in White-Tail Deer from the Southeast*
- 21f **Randall, Connie M.**, *Faunal Remains as an Indicator of Ritual Activity: Griffin Rockshelter (40FR151)*

[22] Plaza Lobby

Poster General Session
Lithics Research
3:00pm – 5:00pm

- 22a **Cross, Austin F.**, *At What Expense? An Expended Utility Study of Bolen Projectile Points in Northern Florida*
- 22b **Foxe, David, Robert Selden, and Juanita Garcia**, *Geometric Morphometrics of Gary Points from the Davy Crockett National Forest*
- 22c **Hollingshead, Analise**, *A Pointed Analysis: Investigations at Half Mile Rise Sink (8TA98), Northwest Florida*
- 22d **Capps, Matthew, and Eric Jones**, *How Many Late Woodland Projectile Point Types Were There in the North Carolina Piedmont?*
- 22e **Parish, Ryan**, *Chert Patina and Its Effects on Analytical Provenance Research*
- 22f **Trubitt, Mary Beth, and John Samuelsen**, *Crowdsourcing Research on Novaculite Artifact Distribution*
- 22g **Torrens, Shannon**, *In the Shadow of the Mounds, Revisiting Fords Use-Wear Analysis of the Poverty Point Perforators*

THURSDAY EVENING
NOVEMBER 15

Student Reception
Lamar A
4:00pm – 5:30pm

SEAC Reception & Great Spirits
Sacred Heart Cultural Center
6:00pm – 8:00pm

FRIDAY MORNING
NOVEMBER 16

Abby the ArchaeoBus
Marriott 9th Street/James Brown Blvd.
9:00am – 5:00pm

[23] Oglethorpe AB

Symposium
To the Pleistocene!: Honoring the Career of
Albert C. Goodyear III, Part I

Organizers: Derek T. Anderson, Ashley M. Smallwood, and D. Shane Miller

- 10:00 **Halligan, Jessi, and James Spirek**, *Allendale Underwater: Contributions of the Drowned Savannah River Valley to Paleoindian and Public Archaeology*
- 10:20 **Sain, Douglas**, *The Pre-Clovis Excavations at the Topper Site*
- 10:40 **Anderson, Derek T., and Marjorie J. Plummer**, *Al Goodyear and Public Archaeology in the Southeastern United States*
- 11:00 **Smallwood, Ashley M., Derek T. Anderson, and D. Shane Miller**, *The Contributions of Albert Goodyear: Paleoindian Preforms, Pleistocene Sands, and Pork Barbeque*
- 11:20 **Miller, D. Shane, Derek T. Anderson, Stephen B. Carmody, Kelsey Meer, Nathan Shores, and Hunter Saunders**, *Swags, Swales, Shovel Tests, and Standing on the Shoulders of Giants at the Allendale Quarries*
- 11:40 **Daniel, Randy**, *Clovis Points, Quarries, and Public Archaeology: My Four Decades of Collaboration with Albert C. Goodyear*

[24] Oglethorpe FG

Symposium

Implementing and Assessing Iconographic Methods and Theories, Part I

Organizers: Bretton Giles and Erin Phillips

8:00 **Giles, Bretton T.**, *Introduction: Implementing and Assessing Iconographic Methods and Theories*

8:20 **Knight, Jim**, *Merging Art Historical and Anthropological Approaches in Pre-Columbian Iconography*

8:40 **Kelly, John, James A. Brown, Davide Domenici, and Imma Valesse**, *The Embedded Nature and Context of Symbols in the Cahokia Cosmogram*

9:00 **Sharp, Robert V., David H. Dye, and Lawrence A. Conrad**, *The Earth Mother in the Illinois Valley: A Unique Female Effigy Fragment from the Orendorf Site, Fulton County, Illinois*

9:20 **Brown, James A.**, *The Red Horn Conundrum*

9:40 **Lambert, Shawn**, *Understanding the Relationship between the Static and the Dynamic in Caddo Iconography*

10:00 BREAK

10:20 **Nowak, Jesse**, *Iconography Beyond Sight: An Object-Oriented Approach to Prehistoric Southeastern Ceramics*

10:40 **Phillips, Erin**, *Style and Context: A Study of Moundville's Hemphill Style*

11:00 **Davis, Jera**, *Stairway to Heaven: Iconography, Cosmology, and Landscape at the Moundville Site*

11:20 **Dye, David H.**, *Fire Burn and Caldron Bubble: Mississippian Witchcraft Accusation, Agency, and Visualization*

11:40 **Smith, Kevin E., Robert V. Sharp, and David H. Dye**, *"Bloody Mouth": A Distinctive Variety of Negative Painted Effigy Bottle from the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee*

[25] Lamar A

Symposium

Mississippian Women

Organizers: Rachel Briggs, Michaelyn Harle, and Lynne P. Sullivan

8:20 **Beck, Robin A., Rachel Briggs, David G. Moore, and Christopher Rodning**, *Mississippian Women and the Fate of Fort San Juan*

8:40 **Bengtson, Jennifer, and Toni Alexander**, *Mississippian Geographies of Fertility—A Multiscalar View from Southeast Missouri*

9:00 **Briggs, Rachel**, *Relating Mississippian: How Changes in Womanhood Led to Changes in Kinship*

9:20 **Harle, Michaelyn, Tracy Betsinger, and Lynne P. Sullivan**, *The Life Course of Women in the Upper Tennessee Valley Phase Communities*

9:40 BREAK

10:00 **Meyers, Maureen**, *The Martha Effect: Evidence for an Economy of Production in Mississippian Households*

10:20 **Sullivan, Lynne P., and Jacob Lulewicz**, *Kinship Networks in Southern Appalachia*

10:40 **White, Nancy**, Fort Walton Women

11:00 **Sullivan, Lynne P.**, *Discussant*

11:20 **Bird, Sheila**, *Discussant*

[26] Lamar C

Symposium

Heritage at Risk in the Southeast: Strategies for Climate Change and Environmental Impacts

Organizers: Emily Jane Murray, Meg Gaillard, and Sarah Miller

8:00 **Murray, Emily Jane, Meg Gaillard, and Sarah Miller**, *Heritage at Risk in the Southeast: An Overview of Climate Change and Environmental Impacts*

8:20 **Pritchard, Erin E., and Ted Wells**, *Archaeological Site Protection in the Tennessee Valley*

8:40 **Cochran, Lindsey, Kristen O'Conner and Fred Hay**, *Methods to Predictively Model Documented and Undocumented At-Risk Cultural Resources: A Case Study of Sapelo Island, Georgia*

9:00 **Gaillard, Meg**, *South Carolina Archaeological Archive Flood Recovery Project*

9:20 **Taylor, Sean, Karen Y. Smith, and Meg Gaillard**, *Impacts of Sea Level Rise and Coastal Erosion on Pockoy, a Late Archaic Period Shell Ring Site on the Botany Bay Heritage Preserve, Charleston County, South Carolina*

9:40 BREAK

- 10:00 **Jones, David**, *Is it a Funding Issue, or Do We Just Not Give a Shit? Site Erosion in South Carolina State Parks*
- 10:20 **O'Sullivan, Rebecca C., and Jeffrey T. Moates**, *Everything Not Saved will be Lost: A View from the Heritage Monitoring Scouts Program in Florida*
- 10:40 **Ayers-Rigsby, Sara, Rachael Kangas, and Mallory Fenn**, *"To reach a port we must set sail": Navigating Stewardship Questions on Land and Underwater*
- 11:00 **Norman, Sean, Jonathan Dean, and Gary Ellis**, *Rapid Midden Assessment of the Withlacoochee and Crystal River Estuarine Systems*
- 11:20 **Britt, Tad, Samuel Huey, Mark Rees, and David Watt**, *MRDAM and Heritage Lost: Cultural Resources Crisis Management and Site Triage on Louisiana's Gulf Coast*
- 11:40 Open Discussion

[27] Walsh

General Session

Shell Bearing Site & Shell Artifact Research

Chair: Isabelle Lulewicz

- 8:00 **Rutecki, Dawn**, *Directional Sense, Movement, and Meaning on Shell Gorgets*
- 8:20 **Bryant, Laura, and Eric Singleton**, *Styles and Stories: A Statistical Analysis of the Distribution of Decorated Shell at Spiro*
- 8:40 **Hadden, Carla**, *Radiocarbon Reservoir Effects in the Coastal Southeast: Problems and Progress*
- 9:00 **Ashley, Keith, and Vicki Rolland**, *Kinzey's Knoll: What Makes it so Special?*
- 9:20 **Lulewicz, Isabelle, Victor D. Thompson, William Marquardt, and Karen Walker**, *A Bayesian Perspective on Socio-Ecological Dynamics at the Pineland Site Complex (8LL33, etc.), Gulf Coast Florida*
- 9:40 **Thompson, Victor D., William Marquardt, Karen Walker, Isabelle Lulewicz, Mike Savarese, Lee Newsom, Amanda Roberts Thompson, and Nathan Lawres**, *The Chronology and Construction of Water Courts at Mound Key, Capital of the Calusa Kingdom*
- 10:00 BREAK

[28] Hamilton

General Session

Artifact Studies

Chair: Eleanora Reber

- 8:00 **Judge, Christopher**, *A Model for the Decline in Basal Widths of Triangular Projectile Points over Time*
- 8:20 **Reber, Eleanora**, *Barking up the Right Tree?: The Puzzling Case of Conifer Resin in Pottery from the George Reeves Site 11S650*
- 8:40 **Erickson, Renee**, *An Archaeological Study of the Earspools of the Arkansas River Valley and Surrounding Regions*
- 9:00 **Muntz, Alice**, *Ceramic Trends of Public Ritual in Late Mississippian Southern Illinois***
- 9:20 **Kowalski, Jessica**, *Late Mississippian Ceramics from the Southern Yazoo Basin: A Functional Analysis*
- 9:40 **McKenna, Mary Kathryn, and Martin P. Walker**, *Pointing out the Variance: Statistical Analysis of Woodland Triangular Points from the Topper Site (38AL23)*
- 10:00 **Belcher, Megan E., and Martin P. Walker**, *Pipe(ing) Up about Pipe Fragments: An Analysis of Woodland Period Pipes from the Topper Site (38AL23)*

[29] Hamilton

General Session
GIS and Geophysics, Part I

Chair: Patrick Livingood

- 10:40 **Kreiser, Kelsey**, *Expanding Archaeology in the Chipola River Valley with GIS and Collectors' Data*
- 11:00 **Barrier, Casey R., and Timothy J. Horsley**, *Understanding Pulcher's Place in the American Bottom: New Research at the Lunsford-Pulcher Site*
- 11:20 **Livingood, Patrick, and Christina Friberg**, *Have Chert Will Travel: Anisotropic Transportation Cost Models of the Valuable Mill Creek Chert Hoe*
- 11:40 **Mann, Jason, and Xutong Niu**, *The LASER Method: LiDAR Based Archaeological Site Detection and Recognition*

[30] Lamar B

General Session
Bioarchaeology

Chair: Maranda Kles

- 8:20 **Funkhouser, Lynn**, *When Death is an Essential Ingredient: Medicine at Moundville and Its Impact on Health in the Black Warrior River Valley**
- 8:40 **Alexander, Katharine V., and Anna-Marie Casserly**, *Towards a Paleopharmacology of the Kentucky Archaic*
- 9:00 **Dent, Sophia C., Dale L. Hutchinson, Matthew A. Fort, Kristin M. Hedman, and Stanley H. Ambrose**, *Dental Calculus as a Source of Dietary Isotopic Values*
- 9:20 **DeVore, William, Keith Jacobi, and Russell Holloway**, *Maximum Length Aging of Undeveloped Metacarpals and Metatarsals*
- 9:40 **Kles, Maranda, Angeline Smith, and Regina Lowe**, *The Analysis of Burial Orientation at Five Florida Sites from the Archaic through the Woodland*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Alvey, Jeffrey**, *Exploring the Relationship between Maize Agriculture and Population Growth in the Central and Lower Mississippi River Valley***
- 10:40 **Cook, Della Collins**, *Food for the Journey: Fish as Grave Goods from Banks Village Site, Crittenden County, Arkansas**

11:00 **Mode, Heather**, *When Death Becomes Life: Attitudes Towards Death and Dying among Bioarchaeologists and Forensic Anthropologists**

11:20 **Boyd, Cliff, and Donna C. Boyd**, *Exploring Lineage and Clan Affiliation in a 13th-Century Native American Village**

[31] Cumming

General Session
Historic Period Native American Studies

Chair: Brad Lieb

- 8:20 **Mitchem, Jeffrey M.**, *On Nueva Cadiz Beads**
- 8:40 **Worth, John**, *Archaeological and Documentary Insights into the Native World of the Luna Expedition*
- 9:00 **Lieb, Brad**, *Heritage Preservation Research in Action: An Update on The Chickasaw Explorers Program*
- 9:20 **Babin, Mark, and Eric Schweickart**, *A Social Network Analysis of Beads and Buttons from Chota-Tanasee*
- 9:40 **Sorresso, Dominique**, *Investigating Technological Change in Shell Tempered Chickasaw Pottery: New Evidence from Thin Section Petrography, Geochemistry, and Scanning Electron Microscopy*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Skipton, Tara, and Matthew Rooney**, *Charity Hall: A Pre-Removal Chickasaw Mission in Eastern Mississippi*
- 10:40 **Smith, Marvin, and John Connaway**, *Historic Period Aboriginal Occupation of the Upper Yazoo Basin*
- 11:00 **Ross-Stallings, Nancy**, *Early 18th-Century Contact Trade and Chakchiama Occupation on the Yazoo Bluffs in Mississippi* **Cancelled**
- 11:20 **Nelson, Ted Clay**, *A Ceramic Attribute Analysis of the 17th-Century Kymulga Phase from Talladega County, Alabama*
- 11:40 **Sheldon, Jr., Craig T.**, *Soil Temperatures, Architecture and Storage Pits in the Southeast*

- [32] **Plaza Lobby**
Poster General Session
Historic Period Research
8:00am – 10:00am
- 32a **Beck, Monica, and William Lees**, *“Milton is very well and ... sends his respects to all”*: Looking for the Enslaved at Thomas Orman’s Apalachicola, FL Plantation
- 32b **Edwards, Alexandra R., Heathley Johnson, Doug Dvoracek, Chester DePratter, and Robert J. Speakman**, *Lead Isotopic and Elemental Analysis of Silver from Spanish Santa Elena*
- 32c **Boyer, Shana**, *Before Big Sugar Came to Town: Raising Cane on Florida’s Frontier*
- 32d **Wolfe, Christopher, and Nicholas Herrmann**, *A Study of Growth and Resilience among Historic African-American Populations from the Southeast*
- 32e **Lammie, Jean Louise**, *Seminoles and Soldiers: Expressions of Identity and Power at Fort Brooke*
- 32f **Stanton, John Morgan, and Rusty L. Simmons**, *Geophysical and Metal Detection Survey at Mt. Locust, Natchez Trace Parkway*
- 32g **Gougeon, Ramie, and Adrienne Walker**, *Archaeology of the Architecture of the Simpson House, Arcadia Mill Archaeological Site*
- 32h **Grant, J. Haley**, *Rural World Revealed: Remnants of the Pre-Savannah River Site Built Environment*
- 32i **Fresh, Samantha, Kimberly Pyszka, and Maureen Hays**, *From Storage to Refuse: Excavations of St. Paul’s Parsonage Cellar, Hollywood, South Carolina*
- 32j **Jefferies, Richard W., and Christopher R. Moore**, *European Material Culture and Gule Adornment: Personal Ornamentation at a 17th-Century Gule Community on Sapelo Island, Georgia*
- 32k **Theberge, Robert, and Sarah Love**, *Using Ground Penetrating Radar to Aid in Land Management and Interpretation at Freemantonn Cemetery*
- 32l **Moore, David G., Liam Gardner, and David J. Cranford**, *An Enigmatic Posthole Feature at the Berry Site*
- 32m **Jansen, Amelia, Brian Worthington, and Rusty L. Simmons**, *A Preliminary Analysis and Interpretation of Archeological Deposits from Fort Rosalie, Natchez, Mississippi*
- 32n **Long, Nickolas, Kimberly Pyszka, and Maureen Hays**, *Under the House: Ceramic Analysis from the St. Paul’s Parsonage Cellar, Hollywood, South Carolina*
- [33] **Plaza Lobby**
Poster General Session
Pottery Studies
10:00am – Noon
- 33a **Bourcy, Samuel, Mark Richter, Benjamin Heckman, Wei Hao Ng, and Katherine Seeber**, *Colonoware Identification, Analysis, and Distribution at Post-bellum Historic Mitchellville*
- 33b **Ondus, Lillian K., and Karen Y. Smith**, *Stylistic Elements on Thom’s Creek Pottery from Spanish Mount (38CH62)*
- 33c **Moody, Carlisle, and Brad Lieb**, *Chickasaw Pottery Vessel Form and Function in the Early Historic Period*
- 33d **Talbert, Emily**, *Functional Analysis of Weeden Island Pottery from Bayou St. John*
- 33e **Hormes, Josef, Gudrun-Lisa Bovenkamp-Langlois, Diana Greenlee, and Rebecca Saunders**, *What Synchrotron Radiation Based Techniques Can Tell Us about Poverty Point Objects (PPOs)*
- 33f **Allen, Christian**, *Intra-site Ceramic Variability using pXRF Analysis: An 18th-Century Historic Cherokee Ceramic Assemblage from the Mialoquo Site (40MR3)*
- 33g **Deere, Bobi**, *Datura Use among the Indigenous Groups of North America: The Significance of Residue Analysis and Psychoactives in Pre-Contact Containers*
- 33h **Renson, Virginie, Evan Peacock, Brenda Kirkland, and Simon Sherman**, *Developing an Approach to Trace Shell-Tempered Ceramics in Late Woodland and Mississippian Contexts, Yazoo Basin, MS*
- 33i **Buchanan, Meghan, and Elizabeth Watts Malouchos**, *What the Shell is Going On?: Tales of Shell, Grog, and Mississippian Microhistories of Practice*

- 33j **Jones, Eric, Caroline Watson, Maya Krause, and Grayson O'Saile**, *Late Woodland Interaction Patterns in the Upper Yadkin River Valley*

FRIDAY AFTERNOON
NOVEMBER 16

[34] **Oglethorpe AB**

Symposium

To the Pleistocene!: Honoring the Career of Albert C. Goodyear III, Part II

Organizers: Derek T. Anderson, Ashley M. Smallwood, and D. Shane Miller

- 1:20 **Gingerich, Joseph, William Childress, and Matt Boulanger**, *Smith Mountain and Paleoindian Mobility Based on Toolstone Sourcing*
1:40 **Bridgman Sweeney, Kara**, *Favored Places and Focal Networks in the Early Archaic Social Landscape*
2:00 **Morse, Dan, and Phyllis Morse**, *Al Goodyear at the Brand Site, 1970*
2:20 **Sassaman, Kenneth E**, *Discussant*
2:40 **Anderson, David G.**, *Discussant*

[35] **Oglethorpe FG**

Symposium

Implementing and Assessing Iconographic Methods and Theories, Part II

Organizers: Bretton Giles and Erin Phillips

- 1:00 **Stauffer, Grant**, *The McAdams Style Revisited: Matching Spider Iconography with Material Culture*
1:20 **King, Adam**, *Creating a New World at Early Etowah*
1:40 **Semon, Anna M.**, *Tracking Design Variation within Late Mississippian Complicated Stamped Pottery Assemblages from the Georgia Coast*
2:00 **Scarry, John**, *A Preliminary Assessment of the Iconography of the Late Prehistoric Peoples of Choctawhatchee Bay, Florida, and Its Implications*
2:20 **Trubitt, Mary Beth**, *Discussant*
2:40 **Steponaitis, Vincas**, *Discussant*

[36] **Hamilton**

General Session
GIS and Geophysics, Part II

Chair: Laura Schnitzer

- 1:00 **Schnitzer, Laura Kate, and Susan Olin**, *Archaeological Probability in Wetland Settings: Refining Traditional Models Using Georgia DOT Survey Results and LiDAR Data*
1:20 **Simmons, Rusty L., Amelia Jansen, and Micheal Seibert**, *A Geophysical Investigation of the Town of Frederica (9GN177), Fort Frederica National Monument, Glynn County, Georgia*
1:40 **Rainville, Charles T.**, *Identifying Geospatial Patterning along the Landscape of the Silver Glen Complex*
2:00 **Balco, William, Isaac Rice, Kaeley Crowe, Patrick Sword, and Daniel Bigman**, *Preliminary Interpretation of a New Mississippian Site on the Etowah River*
2:20 **Randall, Asa R., Kenneth E. Sassaman, Anthony Boucher, Charles T. Rainville, and Scott W. Hammerstedt**, *St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2018: Filling in the Gaps at Silver Glen Springs, Florida*

[37] **Cumming**

Symposium

Collaborative and Community Archaeology in the Southeast

Organizer: Laura Seifert

- 1:00 **Seeber, Katherine, Samuel Bourcy, and Abbie Young**, *Striving to be Ethical, Sincere, and Collaborative: Archaeology in a Spiritual Place*
1:20 **Purcell, Gabrielle**, *A Community-Based Approach to Studying Cherokee Foodways*
1:40 **Bader, Anne**, *The Beecher Terrace Archaeological Project: A Community's Pride in Its Past and Hope for Its Future*
2:00 **Seifert, Laura**, *Kiah House, Cuyler-Brownsville, and Getting a Clue*
2:20 **Bennett, Rhianna**, *Deviating from the Standard: Results on Surveys of Georgia Archaeological Outreach and K-12 Education*

- [38] Plaza Lobby
Poster General Session
Coastal and Wetland Archaeology
1:00pm – 3:00pm
- 38a **Gibbons, Rebecca C., Jordan Falchook, and Michael Felice**, *Exploring the Canaveral Inn: History and Archaeology at the Hotel Site (8BR240), Cape Canaveral*
- 38b **Sabin, Johnnie**, *Shifting Tides and the Role of “Big Data.” Modeling Paleoindian Land Use and Site Preservation in the Aucilla Basin, Florida*
- 38c **O’Donoughue, Jason, Zackary Gilmore, and Joshua M. Goodwin**, *The Dirty Dozen: Shell Bearing Sites in the Charles H. Bronson State Forest, Florida*
- 38d **Kemp, Kassie**, *A Review of Stabilized Shoreline Sites: A look at Maximo Park and Other Coastal Florida Sites*
- 38e **Rudolph, Nigel**, *Coastal Heritage Monitoring in Aquatic Preserves: A Partnership with Florida Coastal Offices*
- 38f **Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, Albert C. Goodyear, and Terry Ferguson**, *The White Pond Human Paleoecology Project*
- 38g **Krizmanich, John**, *We’re Losing It*

- [39] Oglethorpe DE
Plenary Session
Toward Evidence-Based, Community Solutions to Sexual Harassment and Assault in Southeastern Archaeology
3:00pm – 5:00pm

Organizers: Maureen Meyers, Robbie Ethridge, and Karen Y. Smith

- 3:00 **Meyers, Maureen**, *Putting the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey into Context: History, Research Design and Methodology*
- 3:20 **Horton, Elizabeth T., Maureen Meyers, Edmond A. Boudreaux III, Stephen Carmody, Alice Wright and Victoria Dekle**, *Results of the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey*
- 3:40 **Bennett, Sarah**, *Silence, Stigma, Statistics, and the #MeToo Movement: Sarah’s Story*
- 4:00 **Ethridge, Robbie**, *Report from the SEAC Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault*

- 4:20 **Christopher B. Rodning**, *Moderator for Audience Discussion*

FRIDAY EVENING
NOVEMBER 16

SEAC Business Meeting
Oglethorpe DE
5:30pm – 7:00pm

SEAC Dance
Oglethorpe
9:00pm – Midnight

SATURDAY MORNING
NOVEMBER 17

- [40] **Lamar A**
Symposium
The Gentle Giant of Southeastern Archaeology: Papers in Memory of R. Jerald Ledbetter, sponsored by the Society for Georgia Archaeology
Organizer: K. C. Jones
- 8:00 **Jones, K. C.**, *Remembering the Gentle Giant: Jerald Ledbetter’s Legacy and Impact on Compliance Archaeology*
- 8:20 **Williams, Mark, Jerald Ledbetter, and K. C. Jones**, *Twenty Oconee Farmsteads*
- 8:40 **Elliott, Daniel**, *In the Trenches with Jerald*
- 9:00 **Gresham, Thomas H.**, *A Retrospective of Jerald Ledbetter’s Body of Work*
- 9:20 **Jones, Scott**, *What would Jerald Do: Lessons I Learned from a Remarkable Ally*
- 9:40 **Tarver, Gail**, *Remembering Jerald Ledbetter and His Impact on My Work and Our Understanding of the Oconee River Valley*
- 10:00 **Goodyear, Albert C., Ashley M. Smallwood, Thomas Jennings, Sam Upchurch, Joseph E. Wilkinson, and Mark Corbitt**, *The Mark Corbitt Clovis Quarry Cache in Lowndes County, Georgia*
- 10:20 **Anderson, David G.**, *Discussant*

[41] Lamar A

Symposium

Archaeology in Action: The Latest in Georgia Archaeology, sponsored by the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Part I

Organizers: Amanda Roberts Thompson and Kate Deeley

- 11:00 **Straub, Elizabeth, Christopher R. Moore, and Richard W. Jefferies**, *The Irene/Altamaha Transition on Sapelo Island*
- 11:20 **Deeley, Kathryn**, *From the Ground Up: Beginning Archaeological Research at the William Harris Homestead, Monroe, GA*
- 11:40 **Futch, Jana**, *Data Recovery Investigations of the Early Nineteenth-Century Lawrence-Wooten Farm, Greene County, Georgia*

[42] Lamar C

Symposium

Borders and Assumptions in the Upland South: Current Archeology in the Appalachians and Ozarks

Organizers: Jay Franklin and Jamie Brandon

- 8:00 **Shreve, Nathan, Jay Franklin, Eileen Ernenwein, and John Worth**, *Reconsidering the Spanish Routes (Hernando De Soto 1538-1542; Juan Pardo 1566-68), Fort Placements, and Native American Networks in lieu of a Northwest Trajectory across the Southern Appalachians*
- 8:20 **Bryant, Hamilton, and Dalton Capps**, *Mississippian Lithic Production in the Upland South: A Case Study from Virginia*
- 8:40 **Cornett, Reagan, Eileen Ernenwein, and Jay Franklin**, *Revisiting David Crockett Birthplace State Park*
- 9:00 **Rees, Lydia**, *Prehistoric Ceramics across the Arkansas Ozark Landscape*
- 9:20 **Brandon, Jamie**, *Telling Time in a Timeless Landscape: Re-Evaluating Chronology in the Arkansas Ozarks*
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **Franklin, Jay, Lauren Christensen, and S. D. Dean**, *A Biface-Based Approach to Chronology and Culture History on the Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee*

10:20 **Ford, Paige**, *Caught Between the Lines: The History and Interpretive Consequences of Drawing Boundaries around the Ozark Plateau*

10:40 **Whyte, Thomas, and J. Matthew Compton**, *Explaining Toad Bones in Eastern North American Archaeological Deposits*

11:00 **Riggs, Brett H.**, *Discussant*

[43] Walsh

Symposium

A River Runs Through It: Catawba-Wateree Archaeology

Organizers: David J. Cranford and Mary Elizabeth Fitts

- 9:40 **Stewart, James**, *Rivers of Commerce in Colonial and Antebellum South Carolina*
- 10:00 **May, J. Alan, Rebecca L Bubb, and January W. Costa**, *Holly Bend, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina: Architectural Evidence of Slave Labor and 19th-Century Agricultural Production*
- 10:20 **Cranford, David J., Mary Elizabeth Fitts, R. P. Stephen Davis, and Brett H. Riggs**, *Taking Stock of Fifteen Years of UNC's Catawba Project*
- 10:40 **Fitts, Mary Elizabeth, Rosemarie Blewitt-Golsch, and David J. Cranford**, *Peach-Loaves and Fishes: A Diachronic Study of Eighteenth-Century Catawba Indian Foodways*
- 11:00 **Rodning, Christopher B., David G. Moore, and Robin A. Beck**, *The Native American Cultural Landscape of the Western North Carolina Piedmont*
- 11:20 **Wagner, Gail E., Adam King, Christopher Judge, Sarah C. Sherwood, and Chester P. Walker**, *Mississippian Occupation at Mulberry (38KE12) in Central South Carolina*
- 11:40 **Bauer, Brooke**, *Discussant*

[44] Hamilton

General Session

Archaeological Theory and Practice

Chair: Daniel LaDu

9:00 **Lekson, Stephen**, *Paso por Aqui: Cautionary Tales from the Old Southwest*

- 9:20 **Reid, Charde**, *The Place Where Angela Lived: Archaeology, Community, and Commemoration at the "Angela Site" on Jamestown Island, Virginia.*
- 9:40 **Love, Sarah, Aimee Bouzigard, Rachel Black, and Emma Mason**, *Public Archaeology on the Georgia Coast: Results from Wormsloe State Historic Site*
- 10:00 **Prendergast, Eric**, *Letters to the Steamer Gopher Found in a Sewer Trench*
- 10:20 BREAK
- 10:40 **Baughman, Pamela**, *What Data Have We Recovered? A Review and Analysis of Phase III Mitigations by the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT)*
- 11:00 **Luthman, Sarah**, *Investigating a Shelter in Oklahoma Schools: Using State Standards to Guide Project Archaeology K-12 Curriculum Development*
- 11:20 **Meranda, Marie, and Lindsey Cochran**, *Looking Past the Monument: A Change in Visitor Perspective at Cannon's Point Preserve, St. Simons Island, GA*
- 11:40 **LaDu, Daniel, and Laura Wood**, *Archaeology at B. Everette Jordan Lake, Chatham, Durham, Wake, and Orange Counties, North Carolina*
- [45] **Lamar B**
General Session
Zooarchaeology and Paleoethnobotany
 Chair: S. Margaret Spivey-Faulkner
- 8:00 **Hemmings, C. Andrew**, *What the Lion and Tiger and Bears may be Telling Us: End Pleistocene Faunal Community Differences across Florida*
- 8:20 **Weitzel, Elic M., Brian F. Coddling, Stephen B. Carmody, and David W. Zeanah**, *Population Clustering in High-Quality Habitats Parallels Crop Management and Domestication in Eastern North America*
- 8:40 **Spivey-Faulkner, S. Margaret**, *Indigenizing the Typology: First Steps Toward a Southeastern Folk Taxonomy of Fauna*
- 9:00 **Dennison, Meagan**, *The Archaeology of Mississippian Dogs from East Tennessee and Etowah***
- 9:20 **Mueller, Natalie**, *Growing Lost Crops: New Insights into Labor, Scheduling, and Yields in the Eastern Agricultural Complex*
- 9:40 BREAK
- 10:00 **Grooms, Seth B., Grace Ward, and Andy Schroll**, *Jaketown Re-Visited*
- 10:20 **Jackson, Edwin, and Eve Carter**, *Fauna from a Possible Ritual Structure at Winterville Mounds, Mississippi*
- 10:40 **Rossen, Jack, David Pollack, and A. Gwynn Henderson**, *Fort Ancient Resource Management at Fox Farm, Kentucky: The Case for Silviculture*
- 11:00 **Marrinan, Rochelle**, *Evidence of Feasting in Coastal Archaeological Sites*
- 11:20 **Jung, Taesoo**, *Rare Animals from the Spanish Mount Site (38CH62)*
- 11:40 **Jackson, Kendal, Thomas Pluckhahn, and C. Trevor Duke**, *Fisher Folk and Wetland Foragers: A Multi-Proxy Study of Coastal Wetland Plant Use at the Crystal River Site (8CI1), Florida*
- [46] **Cumming**
Symposium
Grammars, Modes, and Eskimo Shoes: Papers in Honor of Richard A. Krause
 Organizers: Virgil Beasley and Karen Y. Smith
- 9:00 **Beasley, Virgil**, *Richard Krause's Contributions to Typological Understanding*
- 9:20 **Picha, Paul R.**, *Snail Trails and Reflections on the Half Shell: Molluscan Remains from Sommers Village (39ST56), Stanley County, South Dakota*
- 9:40 **Smith, Karen Y., Sean Taylor, and Robert L. Gibbes**, *A Production Stage Grammar for Thoms Creek*
- 10:00 **Little, Keith, and Hunter Johnson**, *Ceramic Modes and Protohistoric Population Movements*
- 10:20 **Krause, Richard A.**, *Modes, Wares, Types and Varieties*
- 10:40 **Jenkins, Ned**, *Swine of the Hernando DeSoto Entrada 1539-1543*
- 11:00 **Beck, Robin A.**, *Discussant*
- [47] **Plaza Lobby**
Poster General Session
Pre-Columbian Studies
8:00am – 10:00am
- 47a **Menz, Martin**, *The Weeden Island Ring Midden at Old Creek (8WZA90)*

- 47b **Swisher, Kimberly**, *Activity Patterns and Distribution at the Averett Site*
- 47c **Sea, Claiborne, and Matthew Davidson**, *Electromagnetic Induction Survey and GIS as a Combined Approach for Determining Fort Ancient Site Size, Extent, and Organization*
- 47d **Springman, Shana J., Carol E. Colaninno, John H. Chick, Julia R. Allison, Maria S. Brauer, Courtney A. Camp, Alexander C. Huaylinos, Sarah A. Klush, Emily R. Lange, Jennifer M. McBride, Olivia A. Mullenax, Hunter C. Ridley, and Patricia M. Umbricht**, *The Effects of Exposure to Alkaline Solution on Bone Collagen $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$*
- 47e **Steonaitis, Vincas, Ashley Peles, and John O'Hear**, *Coles Creek Summit Architecture at the Feltus Mounds*
- 47f **Brockett, Haley, Kayla Batchelor, Josh Davis, Jenny Lincoln, Andrew Patterson, Kyle Ray, Amber Talesky, Hayden Taylor, Rebecca Young, and Meghan Buchanan**, *Ditches are a Pain in My Glass: Results of the 2018 Auburn University Field School at the Ebert-Canebrake Site*
- 47g **Ward, Grace**, *Reviewing Maize Diversity in the Central Mississippi Valley*
- 47h **Davis, Benjamin**, *The Austin Site: Changing Use of Space in the Early-Middle Mississippian*
- 47i **Haley, Bryan**, *A Multivariate Analysis of a Surface Collection from the Hollywood Mounds Site, Tunica County, Mississippi*
- 47j **Blair, Elliot H., Kareen Hawsey, Edmond A. Boudreaux III, Rachel M. Cajigas, Matthew D. Gage, F. Lindsey Gordon, Stephen G. Harris, and Allison Smith**, *Searching for Mound Z: Results of the 2017 University of Alabama Moundville Field School*
- 47k **Henry, Edward, Grant Stauffer, Seth B. Grooms, Joy Mersmann, Lorraine Hu, and Grace Apfeld**, *Mapping Cabokia's Upside Down: Geophysical Survey Along the Western Edge of the Grand Plaza*
- 47l **Sigafoos, Rebecca, and Rachel Colby**, *Invisible Details: Using Accessible Imaging Technology for Analysis and Developing Research Questions at Biltmore Mound*
- 47m **Pope, Melody K., and Paul D. Welch**, *Microwear on Microtools from the Fluorite Workshop at Kincaid*

- 47n **Graham, Anna**, *Maygrass on the Mound: Archaeobotanical Remains from the Mississippi Mound Trail Project*

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

NOVEMBER 17

[48] Lamar A

Symposium

Archaeology in Action: The Latest in Georgia Archaeology, sponsored by the Society for Georgia Archaeology, Part II

Organizers: Amanda Roberts Thompson and Kate Deeley

- 1:00 **Butler, Scott**, *Phase III Excavations at the Horseshoe Bend Site (9DE552), a Lamar Farmstead at Reynolds Lake Oconee, Greene County, Georgia*
- 1:20 **Deems, Savana, William Heflin, Briana Trufley, and Terry Powis**, *A Preliminary Reconstruction of the Middle Woodland Period in the Etowah River Valley: A View from the Lower Dabbs Site*
- 1:40 **Garland, Carey, Laurie Reitsema, and Elliot H. Blair**, *Intracemetery Comparison of Childhood Stress Histories at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale, St. Catherines Island, GA**
- 2:00 **Thompson, Lori C., and Jeffrey B. Glover**, *The Phoenix Project: The Resurrection of the MARTA Collection*
- 2:20 **Blanton, Dennis**, *Soto's Capachequi Province: A Four-Century History*
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 **McNutt, Ryan K.**, *Grey Ghosts: Searching for Confederates at Camp Lanton, Georgia, USA*
- 3:20 **Russell, Lisa**, *The Lost and Drowned Towns of North Georgia*

Stallings Island Field Trip

(by reservation)

12:30pm – 6:00pm

Edgefield Pottery Field Trip

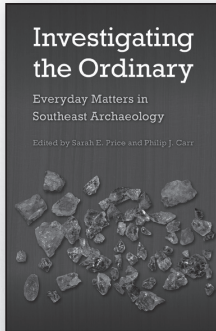
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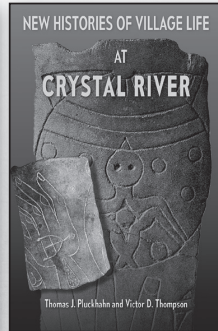
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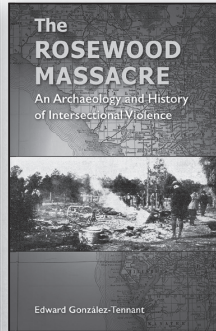
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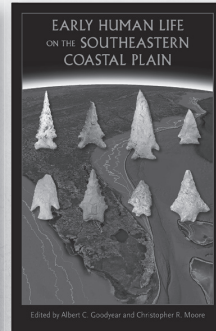
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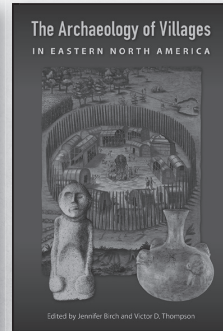
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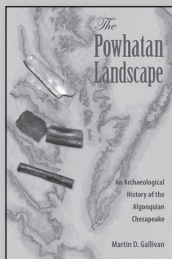
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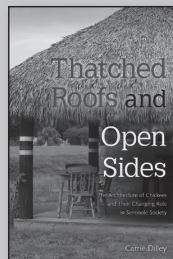
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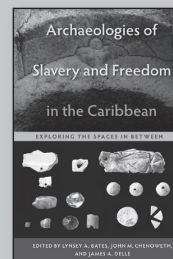
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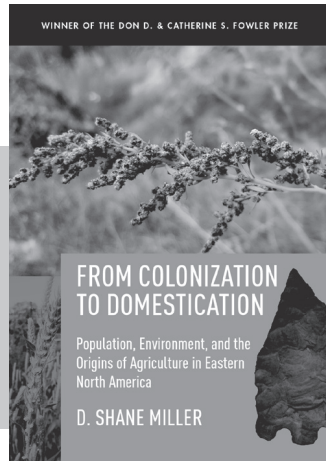
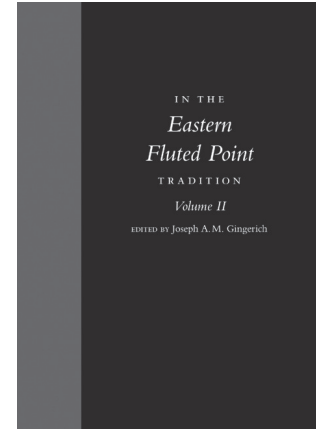
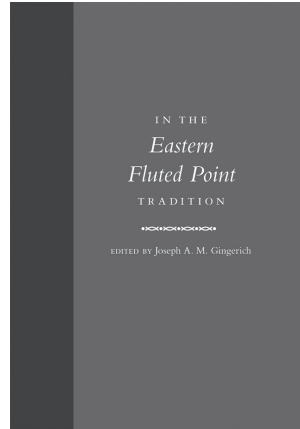
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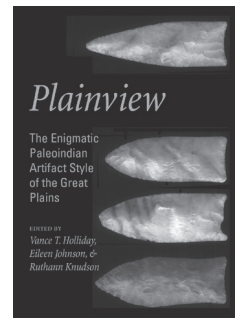
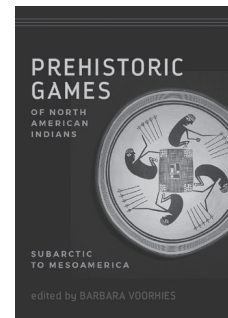
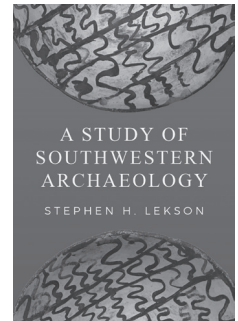
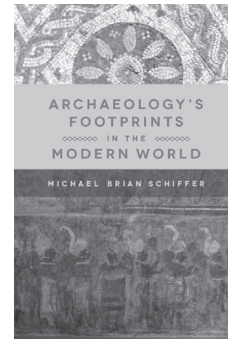
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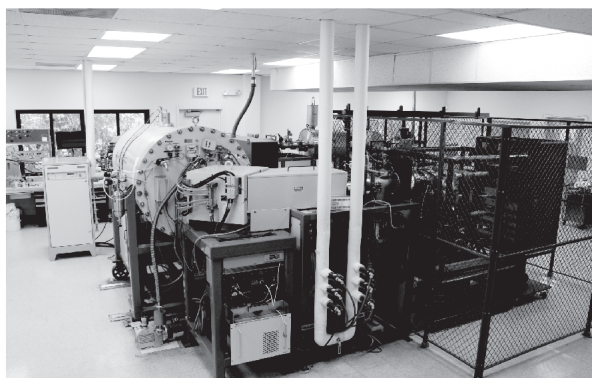
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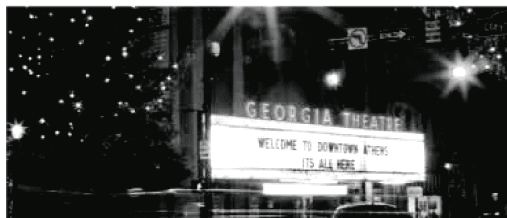
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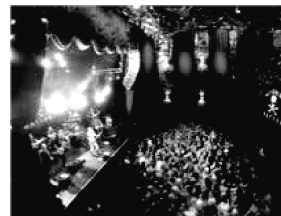
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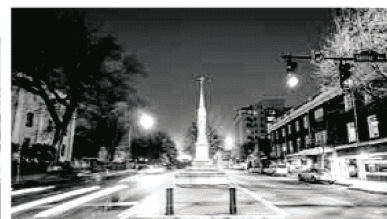
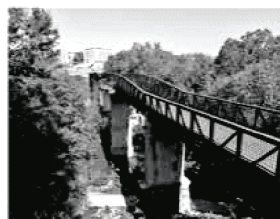
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Key dates

- mid-August* Call for session abstracts
- November* Sessions announced
Abstract submission opens
- February* Abstract submission closes
- early March* Decision letters sent

See you in Athens!



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Southeastern Native American

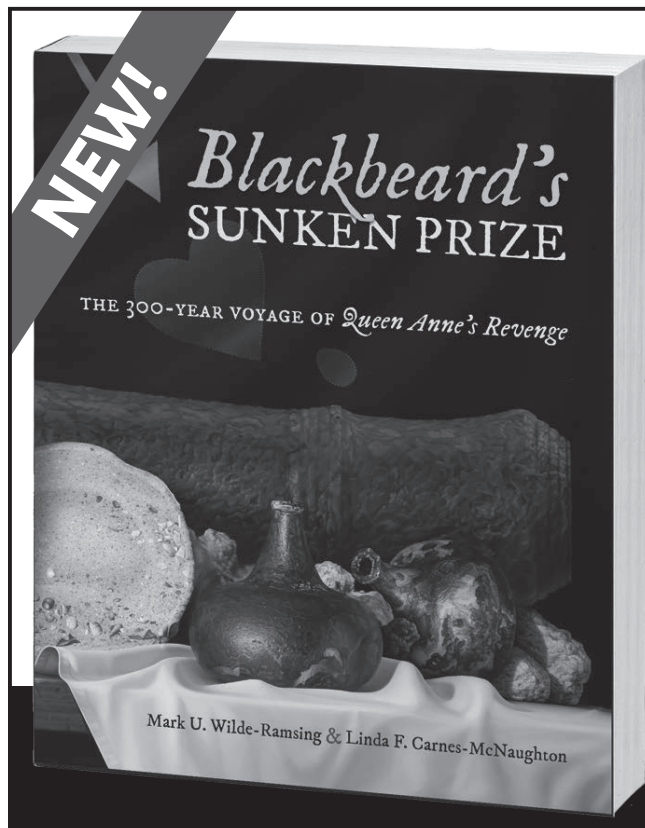
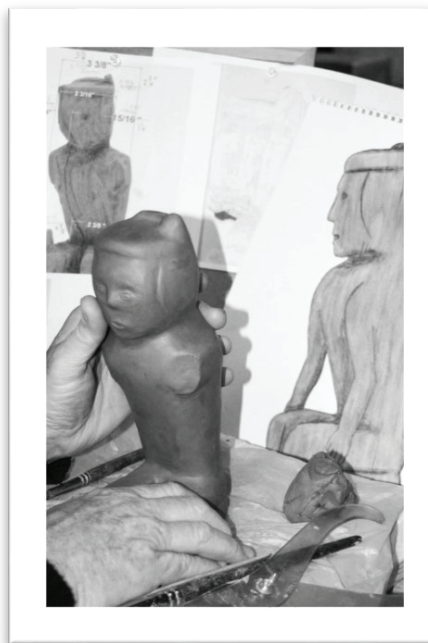
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STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Review Committee: Carolyn Dillian, chair (Coastal Carolina University); Gregory Wilson (University of California, Santa Barbara); Jon Marcoux (Salve Regina University)

Jeffrey Alvey (University of Missouri, Columbia)

Exploring the Relationship between Maize Agriculture and Population Growth in the Central and Lower Mississippi River Valley

Meagan Dennison (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

The Archaeology of Mississippian Dogs from East Tennessee and Etowah

Alice Muntz (Environmental Resources Management)

Ceramic Trends of Public Ritual in Late Mississippian Southern Illinois

Brandon T. Ritchison (University of Georgia)

The Downstream Effects of Abandonment: Settlement and Organization at the Kenan Field Site

Christopher L. Thornock (U.S. Forest Service)

Meaningful Archaeological Analysis Through Complementary Interpretive Frameworks: Developing a Fuller Understanding of the Hollywood Site (9R11)

Rachel Young (Augusta University)

Doctors, Danger, and Distrust: 19th-Century Patent Medicine and the Augusta Arsenal

Special thanks to Janet Levy for coordinating the Student Paper Competition prizes this year, as well as to all the prize contributors!

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA, PANELS, AND PLENARY

IN ORDER OF PRESENTATION

[1] Beyond Compliance: Building Partnerships with Tribes

Organizers: RaeLynn Butler and LeeAnne Wendt

This discussion will explore how the protection of cultural heritage and resources can be accomplished through cooperation and effective communication between federally recognized Tribes and archaeologists. Consultation between the two groups is vitally important to attain a fuller understanding of not only a cultural site, but also in regard to academic research/projects, public archaeology, outreach, and Section 106, as Tribes have histories that are independent of archaeological evidence. This panel intends to showcase the importance of meaningful collaboration between federally recognized Tribes, archaeologists, universities, museums, Federal agencies, and state parks.

[2], [13] Practicing Pottery: Method and Theory in Southeastern Ceramic Analysis

Organizer: Paul Thacker

Pottery assemblages remain productive sources of insight into past human creativity, interactions, experiences, and lifeways. Widespread application of instrumental techniques has yielded a wealth of new data but in some cases may decontextualize past actions, unnecessarily limiting anthropological interpretations. Research strategies employing practice theory, the chaîne opératoire concept, and theories of social materiality have reframed interpretations of ceramic variability. Yet the complexities of topics such as political economy or constructed and shared meanings require increased attention to the integration of representative sampling, analytical observations, and middle-range bridging arguments. Participants will foreground their experience developing methodologies and linkages to theoretical frameworks.

[3], [14] Finding Middle Ground: Emerging Ideas About Interior Wetlands Florida

Organizers: Jennifer Green and Catherine Smith

Recent studies over the past decade are transforming understanding of the interior wetlands of Florida and broader inter- and intra-regional interactions. New chronometric dates related to ceramic and earthwork typology have revealed surprisingly early dates in relation to previous assessments which may reflect independent origins in Florida. Similarly, remote sensing and demographic studies indicate a more densely populated region than previous estimations suggest. Furthermore, Seminole oral histories and zooarchaeological analyses reflect a series of vibrant, and sophisticated aqueous-adapted communities that thrived in the region since the Archaic Period.

[4] Ongoing Research on St. Catherines Island, GA

Organizers: Anna M. Semon and David Hurst Thomas

St. Catherines Island, GA has been the focus of archaeological research by the American Museum of Natural History for more than forty years, and this research has created interdisciplinary partnerships among many collaborators. Recent excavations and surveys have yielded new data on the Late Archaic, Late Mississippian, Mission, and later historic periods. This symposium brings together new studies on a variety of topics, including resource use, settlement patterns, burial practices, landscape use, food disposal practices, material culture, and the impacts of current erosion on coastal sites. These studies help advance our understanding of coastal life through time.

[7] Ancient Modalities of the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida: Recent Results of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey

Organizers: Jessica A. Jenkins and Anthony Boucher

In the Lower Suwannee region of Florida's northern Gulf Coast, ancient modalities were as vibrant as its dynamic setting. Within this context communities negotiated cycles of the sea and sun within their daily lives, their sacred relationship with the cosmos, and their extra-local social networks. People gathered there over several centuries resulting in one of the longest-lived Southeastern cemeteries and the creation of civic-ceremonial centers. When centers were abandoned, communities dispersed to revitalize traditional practices, and as Mississippian cultures developed in the Southeast, mobilized local resources to enter into the emerging shell bead economy.

[8] Ancient History? Cherokee Archaeologists, Cultural Representatives and Non-Native Archaeologists Challenging the Status Quo

Organizer: Stephen J. Yerka

Modern professional ethics advocate for collaboration between archaeology and affected communities. How archaeology programs, individual archaeologists, Native American nations, and descendant communities are to implement and overcome this historically engrained discontinuity, however, is still ill-defined. This lack of definition results in little to no presence in the way of current archaeology curricula. This panel explores what successful strategies look like through the lens of Cherokee archaeology. Panel members representing the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, tribal archaeologists, academics, and non-native archaeologists working within Cherokee traditional territory discuss what works and doesn't work when fostering a culture of integration over mere collaboration.

[9] Recent Work at San Luis de Talimali (8LE4)

Organizers: Tanya Peres and Cam Walker

FSU Anthropology conducted investigations in Spring 2018 at San Luis de Talimali (8LE4), an Apalachee-Spanish Mission community. Fieldwork consisted of systematic survey and excavations. The resulting block excavations identified at least one Mission period structure near the plaza. Our excavations on the eastern part of the site removed the remainder of a clay quarry pit backfilled with trash, and identified remnants of a historic period occupation. The posters in this session present data and early interpretations of these investigations and artifact analyses.

[12] Florida Panhandle National Heritage Area

Organizers: Sorna Khakzad, Mike Thomin, and Jeffrey Shanks

In 2018, the University of West Florida Askew Institute for Multidisciplinary Studies and the Florida Public Archaeology Network began the process of conducting a feasibility study to designate the Florida Panhandle as a National Heritage Area (NHA). NHAs are designated by Congress as places where natural, cultural, and historic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally important landscape. A panel discussion would help to guide this study by identifying significant archaeological sites within the boundaries of the area. We hope it will eventually lead to what will be the 50th NHA in the United States.

[15] Archaeology, Appalachians and Forest Service CRM: Papers in Honor of Rodney J. Snedeker

Organizers: Scott Ashcraft and Ben Steere

Rodney J. Snedeker began his career as a Forest Service archeologist in 1978. During the formative years of the NHPA, Rodney became a pioneering cultural resource manager for the National Forests in North Carolina. He created a progressive CRM program that promoted and expanded historic preservation, research, and public archeology by building partnerships with agencies, universities and stakeholders. Rodney's resolve to prioritize Tribal collaboration and partnership in public lands management not only inspired better agency decisions but also revitalized Tribal relationships with their ancestral homelands. From policy to people, Rodney Snedeker's endeavors have made lasting contributions to Southeastern archaeology.

[19] Innovation in Southeast Public Archaeology

Organizers: M. Anne Dorland and Philip J. Carr

Gone are the days of having students participate in mock digs that divorce artifact "digging" and "finding treasure" from context and analysis. Contemporary public archaeology aims to engage the community in purposeful and inspiring learning experiences. These programs facilitate student-oriented, interactive archaeology education to impassion and inform. Here, examples and case studies of public archaeology from around the Southeast are presented with a focus on innovation. Inspiration from local and regional contexts provide a diverse set of activities that highlight the qualities and skills of practicing archaeology, such as making inferences and critical thinking.

[20] 2nd Regulatory Roundtable: Consultants and Agencies Discuss Methodologies Across the Southeast

Organizer: Julie Duggins

At the 2016 SEAC, over 20 archaeologists from government agencies and consulting firms across the Southeast met to discuss efficiencies in the context of regulatory surveys. The roundtable discussions covered digital data collection, probability modeling, and considerations of significance, among other topics. This year's regulatory roundtable will compare and contrast southeastern State regulatory guidelines for archaeological survey and mitigation. This forum will dissect the efficacy of archaeological methods among states by contrasting, analyzing, and questioning standards for testing intervals, the appropriateness of surface walkovers, the goals of hyper-proximate bounding requirements, and the need for interpretations of significance.

[23], [34] To the Pleistocene!: Honoring the Career of Albert C. Goodyear III

Organizers: Derek T. Anderson, Ashley Smallwood, and D. Shane Miller

Over the course of his 40-plus year career at the University of South Carolina, Al Goodyear has become the face of South Carolina Paleoindian studies with his work at the Topper and Big Pine Tree sites. His public outreach through the Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey and the Allendale Expedition has involved thousands of volunteers and citizen scientists, but he is also well known for his earlier contributions to the studies of lithic technology and middle-range theory. In this symposium, we honor his career with papers by some of the people that he has inspired and/or mentored over the years.

[24], [35] Implementing and Assessing Iconographic Methods and Theories

Organizers: Bretton Giles and Erin Phillips

This symposium highlights the innovative ways scholars are employing iconographic approaches to analyze Eastern Woodlands symbols and representations. Eastern Woodlands iconographers have also begun assessing how their analyses intersect with research on style, history, time, memory, mnemonics, social differentiation, disjunction, and ritual deposition. These interconnections offer ways of creating dynamic narratives and interpretations of Native American peoples' history. Our participants demonstrate, through their case studies, how iconographic approaches can lead to novel interpretations of material symbols, as well as the ways in which these objects were integrated into the ceremonial lives, practices, and ritual regimes of Eastern Woodland peoples.

[25] Mississippian Women

Organizers: Rachel Briggs, Michaelyn Harle, and Lynne P. Sullivan

While our developing picture of the Mississippian cultural expression is constantly changing, one of the areas of greatest change has been related to women. New research and a greater emphasis on gendered approaches in archaeology have increased the attention paid to women and their impact on their societies, with notable results. What it meant to be "Mississippian" not only varied between place and time, but also within societies, between men and women, young and old. Here, by employing different theoretical and methodological lenses, each participant explores the question of what it meant to be a "Mississippian woman."

[26] Heritage at Risk in the Southeast: Strategies for Climate Change and Environmental Impacts

Organizers: Emily Jane Murray, Meg Gaillard, and Sarah Miller

Climate change and environmental impacts, including coastal erosion, sea level rise, flooding, and increased and intensified storm events, are affecting archaeological sites and heritage resources throughout the Southeast. Heritage professionals are quickly becoming experts in long-term planning and disaster mitigation at their sites and institutions. This symposium features a selection of case studies from across the region to offer a look at various preparedness and recovery plans, as well as long term strategies for dealing with site impacts.

[37] Collaborative and Community Archaeology in the Southeast

Organizer: Laura Seifert

Approaches to collaborative and community-based archaeological research are broad and diverse. At their core, they seek to establish relationships between archaeologists and members of various communities for the purpose of advancing archaeological knowledge. Interactions, partnerships, and collaborations with communities have important implications for the interpretation of archaeological data and the dissemination of research. This symposium will highlight the efforts that archaeologists in the Southeast have made towards practicing collaborative and community-based archaeology. This includes efforts made to develop new goals and ways of conducting archaeological research that give voice to people both in the past and in the present.

[39] Toward Evidence-Based, Community Solutions to Sexual Harassment and Assault in Southeastern Archaeology

Organizers: Maureen Meyers, Robbie Ethridge, and Karen Smith

Four years ago, the SEAC-sponsored sexual harassment survey showed sexual harassment and assault occur in southeastern archaeology. The SEAC task force is working toward concrete solutions, but community input is needed. This timely session invites conference attendees to participate in a dialogue with the Board-appointed task force and with each other about how to reduce the rate of sexual harassment and assault in our field. Following review of recent survey data, presentation of a personal story, and a report on the task force proposal, the session will move to an open forum where attendees can share thoughts, concerns, and suggestions.

[40] The Gentle Giant of Southeastern Archaeology: Papers in Memory of R. Jerald Ledbetter, sponsored by the Society for Georgia Archaeology

Organizer: K. C. Jones

Jerald Ledbetter's contributions to southeastern archaeology are indisputably significant. His prolific works investigated life across thousands of years and the entire region, but his lifelong commitment to Georgia archaeology is his greatest legacy. Jerald was a dedicated researcher, an earnest colleague, and an advocate for student research. Papers in this session are presented by Jerald's colleagues and friends whose studies have been influenced by his methodologies, selfless generosity, and countless CRM reports. We remember Jerald's achievements with a retrospective look at his contributions to southeastern archaeology, offer some of our own, and tell a few stories along the way.

[41], [48] Archaeology in Action: The Latest in Georgia Archaeology, sponsored by the Society for Georgia Archaeology

Organizers: Amanda Roberts Thompson and Kate Deeley

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 Middle Woodland period to the twentieth century. The session will be preceded with a brief SGA meeting.

[42] Borders and Assumptions in the Upland South: Current Archeology in the Appalachians and Ozarks

Organizers: Jay Franklin and Jamie Brandon

The archeology of the upland South has always had to confront stereotypes. These stereotypes often see these regions as isolated, marginal, and conservative—disconnected from surrounding cultures. Simultaneously, these regions are often homogenized within the uplifts. This session features papers that attempt to center the region—rather than seeing them as “marginal” to surrounding regions. Some will break down notions of a “disconnected” upland south, while others will draw new borders with the region using new studies of material culture and settlement patterns. Finally, some papers will attempt to refine the chronology necessary for untangling the upland south from its stereotypes.

[43] A River Runs Through It: Catawba-Wateree Archaeology

Organizers: David Cranford and Mary Beth Fitts

The Catawba-Wateree drainage unites the Carolinas by tracing a route from the Santee River northward through the Piedmont, connecting the Atlantic Coast with the Appalachian foothills. The river has served as both conduit and boundary, facilitating regional interaction by its very course but also serving to demarcate inhabited places. The papers in this session address the archaeology of the Catawba-Wateree Valley, highlighting the role the river has played over the *longue durée* and in pivotal events that have had lasting impacts for indigenous and colonial communities throughout the region.

[46] Grammars, Modes, and Eskimo Shoes: Papers in Honor of Richard A. Krause

Organizers: Virgil Beasley and Karen Y. Smith

This symposium is a tribute to Richard Krause, a longtime professor of anthropology at the University of Alabama, and one of the most influential mentors for multiple generations of archaeologists. The subjects will be as diverse as Dick’s own interests, including typology, artifact analysis, and theoretical concepts.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

(presentations that will show photographs of human remains are marked with an *)
(entries in Student Paper Competition are marked with **)

Adovasio, J. M. (jmadovasio@gmail.com, Director of Archaeology Senator John Heinz History Center), **C. Andrew Hemmings** (Aucilla Research Institute), **F. J. Vento** (Clarion University of Pennsylvania), **J. S. Duggan** (Florida Atlantic University), and **J. H. Higley** (US Forest Service)

[18] *What We Learned at the Old Vero Site (8IR009), Vero Beach, Florida: 2014-2017*

Intensive excavations and attendant analyses conducted at the Old Vero site (8IR009) from 2014-2017 have revealed a long and complex stratigraphic succession which dates from ca 30,000 BP to the present. The excavations have documented not only 195 species of plants and animals, but also a human presence which extends back to at least 11,000 BP and, perhaps, earlier. Terminal Pleistocene extinction dates are provided on several taxa, as well as observations about the environments within which they lived. Evidence of previously undocumented anthropogenic activities are also offered, including a very tentative Late Pleistocene tapir kill as well.

Aldridge, Jason [20] Panelist

Alexander, Katharine V. (kalexander@uky.edu, University of Kentucky), and **Anna-Marie Casserly** (University of Kentucky)

[30] *Towards a Paleopharmacology of the Kentucky Archaic*

The development of a theoretical framework for considerations of care-giving in past societies has highlighted the necessity of considering the lived experiences of ill-health within paleopathology, including impairment, pain, and chronic illness. To further this research, archaeologists should explore how communities managed these conditions, including through the use of plants. Some species represented in the archaeobotanical record have ethnographically documented medicinal applications that may have been also utilized by prehistoric populations. This paper will explore a case study of the Kentucky Archaic, discussing potential medicinal plant use and providing suggestions for future research.

Alexander, Toni (see Bengtson, Jennifer)

Allen, Christian (Allen@utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[33] *Intra-site Ceramic Variability using pXRF Analysis: An 18th-Century Historic Cherokee Ceramic Assemblage from the Mialoquo Site (40MR3)*

The historic Cherokee site of Mialoquo (40MR3) in eastern Tennessee dates between A.D. 1760 – 1780. The site's ceramic assemblage contains two well-defined Cherokee ceramic series, Overhill and Qualla. In this analysis, portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) spectroscopy was utilized to assess the elemental composition of selected sherds from Mialoquo to investigate if the two ceramic series derive from differing sources of clay. Principal components analysis was used to identify chemically variant groups. The resulting ceramic series and geochemical data were then paired with the spatial distribution of households to give insight into the communities of practice present at Mialoquo.

Allison, Julia R. (see Springman, Shana J.)

Alvey, Jeffrey (jsa3@msstate.edu, University of Missouri, Columbia)

[30] *Exploring the Relationship between Maize Agriculture and Population Growth in the Central and Lower Mississippi River Valley***

Although maize agriculture is often cast as a primary driver of population growth during the Mississippi period, recent research suggests that the coevolutionary mutualism that developed between maize and humans did not drive population growth in ways that have been traditionally assumed. The research presented here provides models of population dynamics for the central and lower Mississippi Valley derived from summed probability distributions (SPDs) based on 2,420 radiocarbon dates. These models are compared to SPDs produced solely from dates of maize samples to help understand the relationship between the rise of maize agriculture and demographic change in the region.

Ambrose, Stanley H. (see Dent, Sophia C.)

Anderson, David G. [34] Discussant

Anderson, David G. [40] Discussant

Anderson, Derek T. (Mississippi State University), and **Marjorie J. Plummer** (SEPAS)

[23] *Al Goodyear and Public Archaeology in the Southeastern United States*

While Al Goodyear is widely known for his work at the Topper site, the public archaeology programs that he developed at SCIAA have not received the attention that they deserve. His Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey has assisted with the investigation of sites throughout the region, and at its peak the Allendale Expedition was hosting nearly 100 people per week at the Topper and Big Pine Tree sites and drawing international attention. Here, we provide a history of these programs and discuss the impact that they have had on the community at large, as well as his influence on southeastern archaeology.

Anderson, Derek T. (see Goodfellow, Desirée)

Anderson, Derek T. (see Hutson, Caleb)

Anderson, Derek T. (see Miller, D. Shane)

Anderson, Derek T. (see Smallwood, Ashley M.)

Anderson, Derek T. (see Strawn, James)

Anderson, Derek T. (see Tune, Jesse W.)

Anthony, Ron (see Zierden, Martha)

Apfeld, Grace (see Henry, Edward)

Ardren, Traci (see LeFebvre, Michelle J.)

Arnold, Dean [13] Discussant

Ashcraft, Scott (sashcraft@fs.fed.us, Pisgah National Forest), **David M. Dyson** (Mesa Verde National Park), **Joel C. Hardison** (National Forest's in NC), **Michael A. Harmon** (Francis Marion & Sumter National Forests), and **Andrew M. Triplett** (Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests)

[15] *Accomplishments, Accolades and Anecdotes in Honor of Rodney J. Snedeker*

In 1984, Rodney Snedeker became the first full-time Forest Archaeologist in North Carolina, beginning a distinguished 34-year career with many outstanding accomplishments. This tribute is from a few of those coworkers who so benefited from Rodney's efforts, and who helped him a little along the way. Through these ruminations, we will celebrate and roast our honorable colleague, Rodney J. Snedeker.

Ashcraft, Scott [8] Panelist

Ashcraft, Scott (see Sampeck, Kathryn)

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

[27] *Kinzey's Knoll: What Makes it so Special?*

Kinzey's Knoll is an exceptional St. Johns II shell midden, positioned about 50 meters from the Shields Mound at the Mill Cove Complex, Florida. Since 1999, fourteen 1-x-2 m units have been excavated within a 12 by 15 meter area. Nearly 8,000 sherds along with an impressive assortment of bone, shell, copper, and stone artifacts have been recovered. These objects along with copious amounts of animal bone and scattered human bone, spotlight a locus of feasting and mortuary ritual. This paper presents an up-to-date account of artifact analysis and compares the assemblage to those from other areas of the site.

Aubuchon, Ben [20] Panelist

Austin, Robert (roc_doc@verizon.net, Alliance for Weedon Island Archaeological Research & Education, Inc. (AWIARE))

[14] *No Stone Unturned: Lithic Resource Use in South Florida*

South Florida is sometimes referred to as a "land without stone" because of its lack of knappable raw materials. But exposed in stream beds and washed up on beaches are limestone, dolostone, sandstone, and Pleistocene fossils, not to mention chert artifacts left behind at ancestral sites on land. Native peoples exploited all of these for a range of uses, from the quotidian to the ritualistic. Following a brief overview of data from interior and coastal sites, I use data from a single site, Big Mound Key on the southwest coast, to illustrate how integral these resources were to native life.

Austin, Robert [20] Panelist

Ayers-Rigsby, Sara (sayersrigsby@fau.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Rachael Kangas** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), and **Mallory Fenn** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[26] *To reach a port we must set sail: Navigating Stewardship Questions on Land and Underwater*

Archaeological sites in south Florida are at risk from climate change, but how do we create a coherent strategy to address and prioritize endangered sites? Sites on land and underwater may be managed by different entities, and volunteers play a critical role in facilitating documentation of degradation of these sites. This paper will examine how successful regional collaborations, such as the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Action Plan, provide guidance and ensure archaeological sites are included in resiliency decisions. This paper will also illustrate how volunteers from HMS Florida's submerged program can provide meaningful information for management of underwater cultural heritage.

Ayers-Rigsby, Sara (see Fenn, Mallory)

Babin, Mark (mbabin@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee), and **Eric Schweickart** (University of Tennessee)

[31] *A Social Network Analysis of Beads and Buttons from Chota-Tanasee*

This study presents the results of an archaeological study of Overhill Cherokee communities by using Social Network Analysis (SNA) to understand the consumption and distribution of glass beads and metal buttons found at Chota (40MR2) and Tanasee (40MR62). As glass beads, buttons, and other objects of adornment were brought into Cherokee society, they were traded and consumed along lines that reflect the interactions of lived social groups. SNA therefore permits an opportunity to examine specifically how these objects served to link individuals and groups together by measuring and visually representing the similarity of bead/button assemblages across the sites.

Bacon, Allan (see Lawres, Nathan)

Bader, Anne (abader@ciarch.com, Corn Island Archaeology LLC)

[37] *The Beecher Terrace Archaeological Project: A Community's Pride in Its Past and Hope for Its Future*

Archaeology is underway at the Beecher Terrace Housing Complex in the Russell neighborhood of Louisville. Built in 1939 as the second low-income residential development for African Americans to replace the “worst slums of the city,” the complex is being replaced. It overlays the remains of 380 residences established from 1870-1880. Mitigation was devised with the input of numerous consulting parties. As Russell’s leaders seek to revitalize their neighborhood, they turn to archaeology to reveal the beginnings of this earliest of Louisville’s subdivisions which was populated by a high frequency of educated African-American professionals within the decades immediately following Emancipation.

Baker, Jessica (Palm Beach County Government), and **Christian Davenport** (Palm Beach County Government)

[3] *A Paradigm Shift: A Freshwater Archipelago and Its Implications in Archaeological Interpretations*

This paper combines the global methodologies and interpretations of sub-tropical environments and archipelago research to obtain a more holistic understanding of the archaeological record in the interior of southern peninsular Florida. While inferences drawn from semi-arid and arid ecosystem models can provide insights into patchy landscapes within the Everglades, these may not provide the best theoretical stance for understanding the relationship between prehistoric peoples and their environment. To date, most archaeological interpretations of the Everglades have been analyzed as separate analytical units.

Balco, William (william.balco@ung.edu, University of North Georgia), **Isaac Rice** (University of North Georgia), **Kaeley Crowe** (University of North Georgia), **Patrick Sword** (University of North Georgia), and **Daniel Bigman** (Bigman Geophysical)

[36] *Preliminary Interpretation of a New Mississippian Site on the Etowah River*

Archaeological survey at a private farm in Dawson County, Georgia identified a previously unreported prehistoric site. Material culture recovered from the site suggest association with Late Woodland and Mississippian occupation. Situated along the Etowah River, this site was one node in a complex network of sites spanning the Etowah drainage and beyond. This paper presents the initial results of pedestrian survey and geophysical prospection at the site, contextualizing it temporally and spatially. Initial interpretation of the site is presented and plans for additional research are discussed, contributing to a better understanding of Late Woodland and Mississippian occupation in north Georgia.

Baluha, David (see Poplin, Eric)

Barbour II, Terry M. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Barbour, Terry (terry.e.barbour@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[7] *The View Source-Side: Marine Shell Bead Production in the Gulf*

This presentation reports results of 2013 testing and excavation of Raleigh Island (8LV293), an eleventh to thirteenth century site located in the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge near Cedar Key, Florida. Large quantities of flaked stone, marine gastropod fragments, and shell beads in various stages of manufacture were recovered. Furthermore, numerous large, interlocking anthropogenic shell ring groups are present across the western portion of the island, delineating what are likely meaningful spatial units. Raleigh Island provides the opportunity to understand Mississippian period craft production at a material source location, and illuminate social relationships amongst crafters.

Bardolph, Dana (dbardolph@cornell.edu, Cornell University), **Gregory Wilson** (University of California, Santa Barbara), and **Duane Esarey** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[16] *Platforms and Pilgrimage at Fandel Mounds: New Insights into Mississippian Beginnings in the Illinois Valley*

Recent research has witnessed a resurgence of interest in the roles that population movements and other far-flung interactions played in Mississippian origins throughout the Southeast and Midwest. This paper contributes to this discussion through a presentation of data from our 2018 excavations at Fandel Mounds, an 11th-century outpost located near Upper Lake Peoria in the Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV). Recognizing that culture contact and population movements both to and from Cahokia were critical to the development of Mississippian culture, we pay particular attention to the ways in which local hinterland groups actively contributed to this process.

Barrier, Casey R. (cbarrier@brynmawr.edu, Bryn Mawr College), and **Timothy J. Horsley** (Horsley Archaeological Prospection, LLC)

[29] *Understanding Pulcher's Place in the American Bottom: New Research at the Lunsford-Pulcher Site*

Located 23 kilometers southwest of Cahokia in the American Bottom, the Pulcher site marks the remains of a large multi-mound center. Earlier investigations have suggested the presence of a Late Woodland component, and researchers believe that the site grew to prominence sometime in the early Mississippian period. Outside of Cahokia, Pulcher was one of the largest Mississippian centers in the American Bottom, and by many standards one of the larger sites of the greater Mississippian Southeast. This paper presents initial results of recent work that is part of a new research program being established at Pulcher.

Barton, Christopher (cbarton@fmarion.edu, Francis Marion University), **Taylor Thompson** (Francis Marion University), **Jason Pack** (Francis Marion University), **Elizabeth Floyd** (Francis Marion University), **Ruby Rhodes** (Francis Marion University), and **Brent Langston** (Francis Marion University)

[17] *Uncovering New Horizons: Friendfield Village Archaeology Project*

Friendfield Village in Hobcaw Barony, SC, was a black community founded as a slave village in the 1830s and continued to be occupied into the 1950s. In the summer of 2018, students from Francis Marion University conducted investigations at the Village. In this paper we discuss the history of the site, interpretations of the archaeology, and the potential for future work at Hobcaw Barony.

Batchelor, Kayla (see Brockett, Haley)

Bauer, Brooke [43] Discussant

Baughman, Pamela (pbaughman@dot.ga.gov, Georgia Dept of Transportation)

[44] *What Data Have We Recovered? A Review and Analysis of Phase III Mitigations by the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT)*

The resolution of adverse effects for Section 106 compliance is accomplished through what archaeologists affectionately term “data recovery” (Phase III excavation). This is specifically linked to the idea that most archaeological sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, that it has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. So, as a result of these projects to excavate sites, what have we accomplished? This presentation seeks to explore the sites that have been subject to Phase III for GDOT and what contributions this work has made in “data recovery.”

Baumann, Timothy (University of Tennessee), **Peggy Humes** (University of Tennessee), and **Charles Faulkner** (University of Tennessee)

[17] *Enslaved African-American Foodways in the Upper South*

Enslaved African Americans in the Upper South worked and lived in both rural and urban settings as farm laborers, cooks, house servants, miners, and roustabouts. Their quality of life and cultural identity may be best understood by how their food was acquired, the types of plants and animals eaten, and the recipes they created. This paper provides a summary of the enslaved African-American diet in the Upper South and compares it with that of their white owners, as well as with enslaved populations in the Deep South and Chesapeake Bay region.

Beaman, Thomas (tbeamanjr@aol.com, Wake Technical Community College)

[6] *Pump Up the Jambs: Expanding the Catalog of Known Delftware Tiles in Colonial North Carolina*

In 1996, I presented a study on decorative delftware fireplace tiles recovered from three structures at Brunswick Town. At that time, these were the only delftware tiles known or reported from archaeological contexts in North Carolina. In the past 22 years, as a result of more recent excavations and ongoing reanalyses of a number of archaeological collections, more tiles have been identified from both town and rural plantation colonial period contexts. This presentation will update and highlight the known delftware fireplace tiles in North Carolina, with specific attention given to their origin and commonality of decorative motifs.

Beasley, Virgil (duke@tvaresearch.com, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[46] *Richard Krause's Contributions to Typological Understanding*

Among his diverse interests, Dick Krause has vociferously proselytized for typological competency for all anthropologists. His application of Rouse's foundational principles is the topic of his paper today. He has applied his tenet that typology is a direct path to understanding in myriad situations and with several classes of anthropological data. This paper will be a necessarily brief review of his work, and argue for the continued importance for typological literacy.

Beck, Monica (mbeck2@uwf.edu, University of West Florida), and **William Lees** (University of West Florida)

[32] *“Milton is very well and ... sends his respects to all:” Looking for the Enslaved at Thomas Orman’s Apalachicola, FL Plantation*

A standing building known as the “Servant’s Quarter’s” adjacent to the historic Orman House has long sparked questions about Orman’s enslaved who possibly lived in an earlier structure at or near this location. Limited excavations and historical research sought to illuminate these questions. Through analysis of US Census data, slave manifests, 1861 schedule of taxable property, personal letters, and an 1863 Deposition to the Federal Blockading Forces, we see glimpses of the previously invisible individuals enslaved by the Orman family. The business practices of slave management will be examined through analysis of remaining Antebellum ledgers that recorded the Orman’s businesses.

Beck, Robin A. (rabeck@umich.edu, University of Michigan), **Rachel Briggs** (UNC-Chapel Hill), **David Moore** (Warren Wilson College), and **Christopher B. Rodning** (Tulane University)

[25] *Mississippian Women and the Fate of Fort San Juan*

During the mid-16th century, Late Mississippian women actively engaged in personal and diplomatic relations with Spanish explorers who traversed the Carolina Piedmont. From the Lady of Cofitachequi to Guatari Mico, the public leadership roles of Native women are well attested by historical sources. Yet written accounts are less useful for understanding how Native women also shaped these encounters through foodways and daily practice. Research at the Berry site, location of the Native town of Joara and Pardo’s Fort San Juan, offers new insights into how the actions and activities of Mississippian women shaped the course of an 18-month colonial encounter.

Beck, Robin A. [46] Discussant

Beck, Robin A. (see Rodning, Christopher B.)

Bedell, Jennifer [20] Panelist

Belcher, Megan E. (mbelche4@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee), and **Martin P. Walker** (University of West Georgia)

[28] *Pipe(ing) Up about Pipe Fragments: An Analysis of Woodland Period Pipes from the Topper Site (38AL23)*

From 2015 to 2017 the University of Tennessee conducted excavations at the Topper site targeting Late Woodland period occupations. This paper presents metric, residue, and contextual analyses of multiple pipe fragments recovered during these excavations. These analyses have opened a discussion about the unique social landscape amongst the site’s Late Woodland inhabitants. We discuss historical socio-cultural smoking practices within the Woodland and Mississippian periods. We focus on smoking practices within the context of foodways during this time and the significant implications that these artifacts contribute to the understanding of Late Woodland village life at Topper and within the broader Southeast.

Bengtson, Jennifer (jbengtson@semo.edu, Southeast Missouri State University), and **Toni Alexander** (Southeast Missouri State University)

[25] *Mississippian Geographies of Fertility—A Multi-scalar View from Southeast Missouri*

Emotional and physical experiences link together places at multiple spatial scales. This paper explores the mutual benefit of geographical and archaeological perspectives for exploring such linkages in the context of fertility. We consider the ways that Mississippian households, villages, and outlying natural and cultural landscapes are linked by fertility, particularly via the practiced and idealized experience of fertility as a force disrupting the boundary between women's biologically circumscribed bodies and their external, surrounding spaces. The Hunze-Evans site in southeastern Missouri serves as a case study for situating a small Mississippian village within a multi-scalar and embodied geography of fertility.

Benitez, Daniel (Florida Atlantic University)

[14] *Dental Characteristics of Southeastern Florida*

The focus of this paper is to demonstrate non-metric dental trait frequencies of a population in coastal South Florida. The primary goal is to demonstrate how these frequencies relate to other populations in South Florida and how it is supported by the archaeological record. Preliminary findings indicate that there is a high degree of dental wear along with several observations of dental crowding, as well as a couple of notable pathologies such as abscesses and linear enamel hypoplasia. Certain dental trait frequencies show higher and lower values compared to the expected frequencies found in New World populations.

Bennett, Rhianna (rb06286@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University)

[37] *Deviating from the Standard: Results on Surveys of Georgia Archaeological Outreach and K-12 Education*

Over the last few decades, archaeologists have sought new and innovative ways to establish archaeological literacy, promote community engagement, and conduct outreach. One such method is K-12 classroom. Archaeology's mysterious and exciting reputation to the general public allows educators to teach a variety of lessons through the lens of archaeology. While archaeology is inherently introduced in pre-collegiate lessons, the discipline does not seem to be fully acknowledged within Georgia public education standards or utilized by K-12 teachers. This presentation outlines survey results of educators and archaeologists on their method, frequency, and opinion of archaeological outreach within the state of Georgia.

Bennett, Sarah (SEARCH)

[39] *Silence, Stigma, Statistics, and the #MeToo Movement: Sarah's Story*

Four years ago, I participated in the Southeastern Archaeological Conference's groundbreaking sexual harassment survey. While answering, my mind brimmed with relief. I had experienced limited harassment. Assault was improbable. I was fortunate. I was safe. Nearly two years ago, my relief dissipated, and my safety shattered. Past survey responses splintered. My story changed. Sexual assault shamed my voice into silence. The stigma ensued; the statistics persisted; the number of people exclaiming, "#metoo!" swelled. To overcome crisis, I turn to conversation. Every statistic contains at least one story. I want to share mine.

Benyshek, Tasha [8] Panelist

Bergstrom, Velicia (see Doucet, Julie)

Betsinger, Tracy (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Betti, Colleen (see Roark, Sierra)

Bigman, Daniel (see Balco, William)

Birch, Jennifer (see Brannan, Stefan)

Bird, Sheila [1] Panelist

Bird, Sheila [25] Discussant

Blaber, Thomas (tblaber@amnh.org, American Museum of Natural History), and **Anna M. Semon** (American Museum of Natural History and UNC- Chapel Hill)

[4] *'77 to '17: Re-Investigating the Perimeter of St. Catherines Island after Four Decades*

In 1977, Drs. Chester DePratter and David Hurst Thomas began a complete perimeter survey of St. Catherines Island. In their initial survey, they identified more than 100 new archaeological sites that were either visible on the surface or eroding out of the bank of the island. Many of these sites were not investigated again until January 2017 when archaeologists from the American Museum of Natural History began an 18-month systematic survey that followed and expanded upon the original 1977 survey. This paper will discuss the objectives, methodology and initial findings of this investigation.

Black, Rachel (see Love, Sarah)

Blair, Elliot H. (ehblair@ua.edu, University of Alabama), **Kareen Hawsey** (University of Alabama), **Edmond A. Boudreaux III** (University of Mississippi), **Rachel M. Cajigas** (University of Arizona), **Matthew D. Gage** (Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama), **F. Lindsey Gordon** (Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama), **Stephen G. Harris** (University of Mississippi, Center for Archaeological Research), and **Allison Smith** (University of Alabama)

[47] *Searching for Mound Z: Results of the 2017 University of Alabama Moundville Field School*

During the 2017 University of Alabama field school at Moundville (1TU500), we conducted geophysical surveys and small-scale excavations along the eroding riverbank of the Black Warrior River, north of Mound D. Here we present the preliminary results of this work. We highlight our magnetic gradiometry, electrical resistance, and ground penetrating radar data from this portion of the site, which reveal numerous subsurface features. We also present excavation and micromorphological data that suggest that we may have encountered the edge of a largely undocumented mound on a landform that has previously been suggested to be Mound Z.

Blair, Elliot H. (see Cajigas, Rachel M.)

Blair, Elliot H. (see Garland, Carey)

Blanton, Dennis (blantodb@jmu.edu, James Madison University)

[48] *Soto's Capachequi Province: A Four-Century History*

The Native American province of Capachequi was first known from accounts of Soto's entrada. Now it is possible to chronicle its extended historical trajectory from the findings of a decade-long project in the Chickasawhatchee Creek drainage of southwestern Georgia. Much of the story centers on three little-known, multi-mound sites. The polity's history is defined by three distinctive phases of expansion and contraction, initiated in the thirteenth century by an immigrant Middle Mississippian population and ending in the seventeenth century with mission system refugees. The results of geophysical survey, LIDAR mapping, and excavation will be summarized.

Blessing, Meggan E. (mblessng@ufl.edu, University of Florida), and **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (University of Florida)

[7] *Summer Solstice Feasts at Shell Mound (8LV42), Levy County, Florida*

Large pits at Shell Mound on the northern Gulf Coast of Florida contain the remains of fish, birds, turtles, and deer that were consumed at summer solstice events during the sixth and seventh centuries AD. Dominating assemblages are bones of mullet that were harvested en masse at a nearby fish trap. Jack, drum, sea trout, and hardhead catfish include the bones of large specimens. Marine turtles corroborate the timing of summer feasts evident in the bones of young wading birds. Comparisons of pit fill to general midden support the inference that solstice events went beyond the amplification of everyday subsistence.

Blessing, Meggan E. (see Rock, Carolyn)

Blessing, Meggan E. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Blewitt, Rosemarie (rosemarie.blewitt@ncdcr.gov, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **Mary Elizabeth Fitts** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **David J. Cranford** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **Courtney Page** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), and **John Mintz** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

[19] *Working with Descendant Communities: Public Outreach at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology*

Creating inclusive public outreach programs is one of the essential ways in which the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (NCOSA) serves citizens. Over the past several years, the NCOSA has increasingly focused on bringing archaeological research to descendant communities and inviting their participation through public outreach events. Many people value the opportunity to learn more about their ancestors through archaeology, and to share some of their personal knowledge of their past. This poster highlights the NCOSA's recent endeavors to share archaeology with people for whom it may be especially relevant and valuable.

Blewitt-Golsch, Rosemarie (see Fitts, Mary Elizabeth)

Bloch, Lindsay (lbloch@floridamuseum.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History)

[17] *An Elemental Analysis of Thomas Chandler's Alkaline-Glazed Stoneware from the Old Edgefield District, SC*

The prolific 19th-century potter Thomas Chandler has been credited with contributing a variety of technological and decorative skills to the alkaline-glazed stoneware tradition of Edgefield, South Carolina. Archaeological investigations have uncovered marked evidence of his manufactures at several kiln sites throughout the district. Furthermore, many of his vessels with fine celadon glazes and slip-trailing still survive. Here, handheld X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) was used to investigate elemental variation in Chandler's products through time and space. The results suggest both distinct geographic patterning of raw materials related to local geological boundaries, and Chandler's development of distinct recipes for ceramic components.

Bloch, Lindsay (see Cordell, Ann S.)

Borick, Carl (see Zierden, Martha)

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

[7] *Aqueous Lives Anchored in Stone: A Landscape Approach to the Ubiquity of Limestone Materials on Florida's Gulf Coast*

Millions of years ago a platform of sedimentary rock composed of fossilized aquatic creatures, known as limestone, shaped Florida, and its karst landscape. For millennia, ancient hunter-gatherers interacted with this omnipresent stone in their various daily practices such as the manufacture of pottery and lithic tools. Although limestone's abundance may be related to the ubiquity of the material as a resource, other substances were used, contemporaneously, for identical practices. Thus, the incorporation of limestone may not have been simply resource oriented, but an act of reverence to a perceived cosmological foundation that both balanced and anchored a dynamic aqueous landscape.

Boucher, Anthony (see Randall, Asa R.)

Boucher, Anthony (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Boudreaux III, Edmond A. (see Blair, Elliot H.)

Boudreaux III, Edmond A. (see Horton, Elizabeth T.)

Boudreaux III, Edmond A. (see Zechman, Hannah)

Boulanger, Matt (see Gingerich, Joseph)

Bourcy, Samuel (Sbourcy1@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University), **Mark Richter** (Binghamton University), **Benjamin Heckman** (Binghamton University), **Wei Hao Ng** (Binghamton University), and **Katherine Seeber** (Binghamton University)

[33] *Colonoware Identification, Analysis, and Distribution at Post-bellum Historic Mitchelville*

Mitchelville, located on Hilton Head, SC, was built during the Civil War by a refugee community of formerly enslaved peoples. We report our excavations designed to find the Praise House, a center point for life at Mitchelville as it was used for worship, community gatherings, and political decision-making. Excavations recovered large amounts of colonoware, a ceramic predominantly produced in the decades before the Civil War. Colonoware is difficult to identify, and little is known about its distribution post-bellum, but it is possible that it was used in limited, non-domestic activities and may therefore indicate the presence of the Praise House.

Bourcy, Samuel (see Seeber, Katherine)

Bouzigard, Aimee (see Love, Sarah)

Bovenkamp-Langlois, Gudrun-Lisa (see Hormes, Josef)

Boyd, Cliff (clboyd@radford.edu, Radford University), and **Donna C. Boyd** (Radford University)

[30] *Exploring Lineage and Clan Affiliation in a 13th-Century Native American Village**

The 13th-century Shannon site (44MY8), located in Southwest Virginia, was a palisaded village excavated in the 1960s. These excavations uncovered 129 burials as well as circular single-post house patterns and other features. Burials of children between the ages of 2-17 years contained high percentages of exotic grave goods (marine shell beads), while most burials of adults over 30 years old contained no grave goods. This paper examines the contextual distribution of grave good inclusions and compares these data to mitochondrial DNA signatures for 12 individuals to identify possible lineage and clan relationships among the Shannon site inhabitants.

Boyd, Donna C. (see Boyd, Cliff)

Boyer III, Willet (landoftherivers@hotmail.com, Aucilla Research Institute)

[6] *Four Hundred Years by the Mysterious Waters: Historical Archaeology at Wakulla Springs, Florida*

Wakulla Springs, Florida, has one of the most continuous records of human occupation of any area within the Southeast. The Aucilla Research Institute's Wakulla Springs Project, since 2016, has uncovered significant evidence of multiple historical occupations throughout the park, ranging from the early mission period and potentially earlier, through the twentieth century. This presentation will discuss the results of excavations at 8WA329, the Wakulla Springs Lodge site, in 2017 and 2018, including occupation by the eighteenth-century Kennard brothers and a previously undiscovered early seventeenth-century Spanish occupation. Tentative conclusions and avenues for future research will be presented.

Boyer, Shana (shanab@mail.usf.edu, University of South Florida)

[32] *Before Big Sugar Came to Town: Raising Cane on Florida's Frontier*

Since the early 20th century, sugar cane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) has been a multimillion dollar crop in the state of Florida. Less well-known are the first attempts to grow sugar cane during Florida's early "pioneer years," after the U.S. took control from Great Britain in 1821. Inspired by successes in the Caribbean and elsewhere, planters built plantations in central Florida. Using historic sources and data from archaeological excavations at several plantations, my research explores cultivation and processing techniques, the relationship between the crop and those who cultivated it, re-introduction of historic variants, and possible impacts on the environment.

Brandon, Jamie (jbrando@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[42] *Telling Time in a Timeless Landscape: Re-Evaluating Chronology in the Arkansas Ozarks*

The Ozarks have a reputation for being a "timeless" landscape—an impossibly ancient place filled with our "contemporary ancestors." These ideas have trickled into the interpretive frames of the prehistoric Ozarks as well, leaving the region understudied and seen as marginal to the Caddo and Mississippian cultures to its south and east. This paper will examine the chronometric data available for the Arkansas Ozarks—including reevaluations of early dates and standardizing calibration—in order to assess what we know, and what we do not know, about the chronology of the region.

Brannan, Stefan (sbrannan@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates), and **Jennifer Birch** (University of Georgia)

[16] *SMASH 2012-2017: Five Years of Survey and Excavation at Singer-Moye*

This paper details five years of archaeological survey and excavation conducted at a large Mississippian mound center in the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley. We discuss: 1) an extensive shovel-test survey that delineated habitation areas and site boundaries; 2) refinement of the internal site chronology through ceramic analysis and AMS radiocarbon dating; 3) processes of initial settlement, local aggregation, and eventual dispersal; 4) the identification of plazas, an internal palisade, mound-top architecture, and deep midden deposits overlaying early village habitations; 5) regional and macroregional interactions; 6) training the next generation of archaeologists; and 7) site restoration and consolidation plans.

Brauer, Maria S. (see Springman, Shana J.)

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

[34] *Favored Places and Focal Networks in the Early Archaic Social Landscape*

Albert Goodyear was among the first to examine the regional distribution of hafted unifaces known as Edgefield Scrapers, a tool form strongly associated with the Early Archaic period occupation of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. This analysis compares variation in samples of Edgefield Scrapers from the Savannah-Ogeechee and the Ocmulgee River drainages, to samples from the Aucilla-Suwannee and Tampa Bay drainages. Traditional ecological explanations are reevaluated. While trends in hafted unifaces may be related to environmental constraints, social networking analyses of these data point to a social boundary located along Florida's Gulf Coast, as well as throughout north and north-central Florida.

Briggs, Rachel (rvbriggs@email.unc.edu, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

[25] *Relating Mississippian: How Changes in Womanhood Led to Changes in Kinship*

Historical evidence indicates that in the American South, Native groups practiced matrilineal descent. However, the recent model I have proposed for the development of a Mississippian identity in west-central Alabama at the site of Moundville suggests that Late Woodland and Early Mississippian groups instead practiced patrilineal descent. Through these non-local marriage networks, Mississippian women were attracted to the area, and the practice of patrilineal descent was ultimately replaced with the more familiar matrilineal descent. Here, I explore those aspects of the Mississippian lifeway that likely fostered this shift, ultimately placing the onus of change on the adoption of a Mississippian womanhood.

Briggs, Rachel (see Beck, Robin A.)

Britt, Tad (tad_britt@nps.gov, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training), **Samuel Huey** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), **Mark Rees** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette), and **David Watt** (Tulane University)

[26] *MRDAM and Heritage Lost: Cultural Resources Crisis Management and Site Triage on Louisiana's Gulf Coast*

A crisis is unfolding on Louisiana's Gulf Coast. A concatenation of anthropogenic processes involving coastal erosion, subsidence and sea-level rise are obliterating the evidence for two-and-a-half millennia of sustainable human communities. From shoreline midden to subsided mound sites, future generations will never realize the heritage lost as the remaining sites are eroded, redeposited and submerged. Historic and projected impacts provide information for predictive modeling and cultural resources crisis management. The Mississippi River Delta Archaeological Mitigation (MRDAM) research group is establishing partnerships and consultations for site triage, involving the prioritization of sites for implementation of region-wide alternative mitigation strategies.

Brockett, Haley (hab0029@tigermail.auburn.edu, Auburn University), **Kayla Batchelor** (Auburn University), **Josh Davis** (Auburn University), **Jenny Lincoln** (Auburn University), **Andrew Patterson** (Auburn University), **Kyle Ray** (Auburn University), **Amber Talesky** (Auburn University), **Hayden Taylor** (Auburn University), **Rebecca Young** (Auburn University), and **Meghan Buchanan** (Auburn University)

[47] *Ditches are a Pain in My Glass: Results of the 2018 Auburn University Field School at the Ebert-Canebrake Site*

Multiple seasons of excavations at Ebert-Canebrake (1MC25), a Mississippian Big Eddy Phase (Moundville variant) site on the Tallapoosa River, have documented the presence of a possible fortification ditch/palisade trench along the north, south, and east boundaries of the site. However, the feature identified as the southern ditch matches a possible plow scar visible in a 2012 magnetometry survey. In this poster, we discuss the results of the Auburn University 2018 Field School's attempts to identify and interpret the ditch on the southern side of the site as well as another linear anomaly in the magnetometry survey.

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

Broster, John B. (see Jones, Scott)

Brother, Janie-Rice (see Henderson, A. Gwynn)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)

[24] *The Red Horn Conundrum*

The Red Horn myth is paradigmatic in archaeological efforts to fit historical era cultural identifications onto ancient images. Ever since Bob Hall broached the use of verbal clues in contemporary myths to advance his identifications, confusion has arisen over the historical referents — Red Horn, Morning Star, or the Four Winds. The problems this case raises touches on issues of historical stability of myths and categorical equivalences across time and among groups. Highlighting the issues will be the iconography of the “warrior with the forked eye surround.” Lastly, iconographic analysis holds out the prospect of resolving some of the issues.

Brown, James A. (see Kelly, John)

Brown, Kelly (kbrown@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates - Veterans Curation Program), and **Alison Shepherd** (New South Associates - Veterans Curation Program)

[19] *The Veterans Curation Program: Actively Engaging the Public in Archaeology*

In the current economic, social, and political climate, increased public engagement in archaeology is a necessity. The Veterans Curation Program (VCP), a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) funded program, seeks to engage the public (military veterans) by making them essential participants in the rehabilitation and curation of archaeological collections. By implementing a model that emphasizes cooperative learning and interactive training exercises, the VCP has succeeded in transforming individuals with no previous archaeological experience into ambassadors of the program and the archaeological community. This poster highlights the methods the VCP uses to train and engage veteran technicians.

Brown, LaDonna [1] Panelist

Bruin, Alison (Florida State University), and **Tanya M. Peres** (Florida State University)

[9] *Colonoware Vessel Form and Function at San Luis de Talimali*

In this poster, I introduce the preliminary results of analysis of colonoware recovered during the Spring 2018 field season at San Luis de Talimali. This includes basic ceramic data and investigations into vessel forms. The data are used to test the Ceramic Organization in the Spanish Atlantic form classification system developed by Katheryn Ness (2017) to ultimately determine vessel function. These will be used to establish whether or not this classification system is applicable to this data set, and if it will be a viable option for form and function determinations in a larger ongoing project.

Bryant, Hamilton (hamilton@wiregrassarchaeology.com, Wiregrass Archaeological Consulting), and **Dalton Capps** (University of Mississippi)

[42] *Mississippian Lithic Production in the Upland South: A Case Study from Virginia*

Recent Analyses of chunky stones, lithic tools, and aggregate debris from the 14th century Mississippian period Carter Robinson site have revealed changes in the timing and location of production loci. In conjunction with other types of data related to food preparation and shell bead production, these lithic studies help to further illuminate the diverse economies of the late prehistoric Southeast in southern Appalachia. This paper will report on the results of these lithic analyses and place them in the larger context of the site and regional Mississippian economies.

Bryant, Laura (laura-bryant@utulsa.edu, Gilcrease Museum), and **Eric Singleton** (National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum)

[27] *Styles and Stories: A Statistical Analysis of the Distribution of Decorated Shell at Spiro*

This research statistically analyzes the physical, stylistic, and fragmentation distribution of decorated shell objects found in the Craig Mound at the Spiro site and published in Phillips and Brown's *Pre-Columbian Shell Engravings from the Craig Mound at Spiro, Oklahoma* volume set. The results of this discussion contribute to determining what decorated shell and corresponding styles and themes were most likely present within the hollow chamber of the Craig Mound. The patterns of distribution will add to the interpretation of the Great Mortuary and hollow chamber.

Bubp, Rebecca L. (rlbubp@gmail.com, The Schiele Museum of Natural History)

[17] *Ceramic Analysis of an Early 19th-Century Plantation in the Piedmont Region of North Carolina*

Robert Davidson's Holly Bend, an early 19th-century plantation located in the Piedmont region of North Carolina, was documented in the 1850 Mecklenburg County census as having 109 slaves. The plantation continues to be the focus of excavations and research projects over the past several years. Each year, excavation during these projects produce numerous ceramic sherds which vary based on form, paste, surface treatment, and decoration, piecing together a timeline of ceramic history on the plantation.

Bubp, Rebecca L. (see May, J. Alan)

Buchanan, Meghan (meb0105@auburn.edu, Auburn University), and **Elizabeth Watts Malouchos** (Indiana University, Glenn Black Lab of Archaeology)

[33] *What the Shell is Going On?: Tales of Shell, Grog, and Mississippian Microhistories of Practice*

The presence of carbonized shell temper has been seen as one of the defining hallmarks of Mississippian period societies in the midwestern and southeastern US. The continued use and application of ceramic types and downplaying (or ignoring) of multiple and mixed tempers in the analysis of ceramic assemblages has perpetuated the perception that shell was king during the Mississippian period. Drawing on digital microscopy, we present ceramic evidence from Alabama, Indiana, and Missouri identifying the presence of grog and mixed tempering practices during the Mississippian period. We argue that these microhistories of practice were part of the entanglements of Mississippianization.

Buchanan, Meghan (see Brockett, Haley)

Bungart, Shannon (see Harris, Rebecca)

Butler, Brian M. (bbutler@siu.edu, Southern Illinois University), and **Paul D. Welch** (Southern Illinois University)

[16] *Exploring the Little-Known Mounds of East Kincaid*

The privately-owned eastern portion of the Kincaid site contains at least 12 mounds of various sizes and types. The mounds on the Pope County side have seen no formal archaeological work since the 1930s excavation of a burial mound. Recently, permission was obtained to conduct limited work on the property. This year we began a reconnaissance of the known and suspected mounds using Oakfield cores supplemented by detailed LIDAR maps and some previous geophysical survey. The results clarify the layout of the core group of mounds and also demonstrate the considerable extent of landscape modification on and around these mounds.

Butler, RaeLynn [1] Moderator

Butler, Scott (scottbutler@brockington.org, Brockington)

[48] *Phase III Excavations at the Horseshoe Bend Site (9DE552), a Lamar Farmstead at Reynolds Lake Oconee, Greene County, Georgia*

Phase III excavations at 9GE552 indicate a Late Dyar to Bell Phase Late Mississippian occupation, about 1580 to 1610. The 30-year occupation is 2-3 times the normal occupation span of Lamar farmsteads. Machinery scraping revealed 18 postholes representing an oval house pattern measuring 7 x 12 meters. Two large daub/refuse pits recovered much faunal material, showing fish and turtles were heavily exploited. Most Lamar “red pebbles” were discarded in and near refuse pits and midden. Three small Bell phase projectile points have unusual middle Florida/Tampa/Ichetucknee characteristics.

Cajigas, Rachel M. (cajigas@email.arizona.edu, University of Arizona), and **Elliot H. Blair** (University of Alabama)

[4] *Archaeological Investigations and Shallow Geophysical Surveys at the Bronson Strip Site, St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

In this paper we report on the results of our 2016 geophysical surveys and excavations at the Bronson Strip site (9LI163). This site, located on a Holocene dune ridge on the southern end of St. Catherines Island, GA, is a multicomponent site consisting of an Irene period (AD 1300-1580) occupation and a small antebellum component (ca. 1790-1820) that was likely associated with coastal rice agriculture. This paper provides new information on the timing of the formation of this landform and explores the utilization of more marginal portions of the coastal landscape by both Mississippian and plantation-era peoples.

Cajigas, Rachel M. (see Blair, Elliot H.)

Camp, Courtney A. (see Springman, Shana J.)

Campbell, Jan [12] Panelist

Campbell, Jan [20] Panelist

Cannarozzi, Nicole (see Rock, Carolyn)

Capps, Dalton (see Bryant, Hamilton)

Capps, Matthew (cappmt16@wfu.edu, Wake Forest University), and **Eric Jones** (Wake Forest University)

[22] *How Many Late Woodland Projectile Point Types Were There in the North Carolina Piedmont?*

This research quantitatively tests the Late Woodland projectile point typology for the North Carolina Piedmont. We measured eight attributes on 107 projectile points from the Redtail site in the upper Yadkin River Valley. This site was occupied for no more than 130 years (1285 to 1415 CE) and all three projectile point types are found there. We conducted independent typing of points, and our results were different from one another but both equally supported by statistical analyses. This has implications for not only the typology but also for best practices in the use of typologies to understand past behavior.

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

[18] *Middle to Late Holocene (7200-3000 cal. BP) Site Formation Processes at Crumps Sink and the Origins of Anthropogenic Environments by Fire in Central Kentucky*

Excavations at Crumps Sink revealed stratified archaeological deposits spanning the late Middle to Late Archaic periods. Magnetic susceptibility, loss-on-ignition, and soil micromorphological analyses were conducted to examine landform dynamics in response to environmental change and human activities. More pronounced soil formation after 5500 cal. BP may signal shifting environmental regimes at the end of the Holocene Thermal Maximum. Enhanced plant ash deposition occurred during the Late Archaic, contemporaneous with grassland expansion and a shift to early horticultural economies in the region. This may indicate intentional land burning by hunter-gatherers to create anthropogenic environments for silviculture and, ultimately, early plant domestication.

Carmody, Stephen B. (see Horton, Elizabeth T.)

Carmody, Stephen B. (see Miller, D. Shane)

Carmody, Stephen B. (see Strawn, James)

Carmody, Stephen B. (see Weitzel, Elic M.)

Carr, Philip J. (see Dorland, M. Anne)

Carr, Robert (archlgcl@bellsouth.net, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.), **Ryan Franklin** (Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.), and **Odlanier Hernandez de Lara** (Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.)

[3] *New Discoveries of the Everglades Landscape: Lost Creeks and Prehistoric Sites*

Archaeological testing of agricultural fields in the eastern Everglades has resulted in the discovery of creeks and prehistoric sites buried beneath the muck. This creek system had been previously unknown and was undetected during earlier assessments. Aerial photographs taken during and after sugar cane cultivation revealed the ancient creek system and resulted in the discovery of a 2,000-3,000 year-old prehistoric midden (8PB17113) and cemetery (8PB17114).

Carroll, Beau [8] Panelist

Carter, Eve (see Jackson, Edwin)

Casserly, Anna-Marie (see Alexander, Katharine V.)

Cherkinsky, Alexander (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Chick, John H. (see Springman, Shana J.)

Childress, William (see Gingerich, Joseph)

Christensen, Lauren (University of Arizona), and **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

[15] *Rock Shelter Archaeology in Pisgah National Forest: Partnership and Long-Term Historical Research Goals*

We trace the development of a partnership between Pisgah National Forest and East Tennessee State University from a common interest in rock shelter archaeology to a long-term Challenge Cost-Share agreement. The agreement reflects the successful blending of cultural resource management and long-term research goals. We discuss archaeological testing at Parker Creek Rock Shelter and long-term archaeological survey of rock shelters in Pisgah National Forest to address shelter use and human relationships in the mountains of western North Carolina. We also highlight how the agreement has had a positive impact for archaeology students in providing valuable experience to further their careers.

Christensen, Lauren (see Franklin, Jay)

Clark, Emily (see Underwood, John)

Cochran, Lindsey (cochranl@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee), **Kristen O’Conner** (University of York), and **Fred Hay** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

[26] *Methods to Predictively Model Documented and Undocumented At-Risk Cultural Resources: A Case Study of Sapelo Island, Georgia*

Sapelo Island, Georgia, is a rapidly-changing Pleistocene barrier island in the South Atlantic Bight. The island’s marsh edge and shoreline are redeveloping due to events like recent hurricanes and significant and increasing tidal fluctuations. We explore factors influencing resource manager’s efforts to prioritize conservation of at-risk resources. We also model impacts to cultural resources by statistically comparing historic georeferenced maps to modern imagery and AUS data. With this data, regions of unstable shorelines can be identified to help cultural and natural resource professionals triage all sites in a more cost- and time-efficient alternative to pedestrian surveys for identifying undocumented sites.

Cochran, Lindsey (see Meranda, Marie)

Codding, Brian F. (see Weitzel, Elic M.)

Colaninno, Carol E. (ccolaninno@gmail.com, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville)

[4] *An Initial Report of Non-Human Vertebrate Remains from a Late Archaic Mortuary Context at the McQueen Shell Ring, St. Catherines Island, GA*

Archaeologists have identified few mortuary contexts among Late Archaic deposits along the Georgia coast. Excavations in the center of the McQueen Shell Ring (9LI1648), St. Catherines Island, GA, revealed calcined human fragments with Late Archaic artifacts. This context also contained thousands of calcined animal remains co-occurring with human remains. I report an initial analysis of these vertebrate animal remains and compare them to other Late Archaic vertebrate collections. Vertebrate remains from the mortuary context differ compared to those from other Late Archaic contexts. The frequency of calcined vertebrate specimens suggests Late Archaic people intentionally included these animals in this interment.

Colaninno, Carol E. (see Springman, Shana J.)

Colby, Rachel (see Sigafos, Rebecca)

Colclasure, Cayla (cbcolclasure@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama)

[4] *Zooarchaeological Analysis of Mission-Era Shell Middens on St. Catherines Island, GA*

Previous discussions of the effects of Guale-Spanish interaction upon traditional foodways on St. Catherines Island, GA, have lacked data regarding the invertebrate component of Guale diets during the Mission era (ca. 1565-1680 CE). This paper presents zooarchaeological analysis of invertebrate fauna recently collected from shell middens in five Mission-era pueblo neighborhoods on St. Catherines and discusses the significance of intra-community variation in molluscan collection and consumption. The paper will also compare the summed Mission-era results to similar data from the Irene Period (ca. 1300-1580 CE) to assess temporal change and continuity in indigenous subsistence strategies during missionization.

Colvin, Matthew H. (see Locascio, William)

Colvin, Matthew H. (see Speakman, Robert J.)

Compton, J. Matthew (see Whyte, Thomas)

Connaway, John (see Smith, Marvin)

Conrad, Lawrence A. (see Sharp, Robert V.)

Cook, Della Collins (cook@indiana.edu, Indiana University)

[30] *Food for the Journey: Fish as Grave Goods from Banks Village Site, Crittenden County, Arkansas**

Perino's 1966 Banks Village reports little about the 400 burials. He left bones in situ, apart from three crania, one skeleton and three long bones. A young adult with probable tuberculosis was removed en bloc for display, perhaps because her legs were crossed at the knees. Beneath one of two vessels placed at the woman's right arm, an articulated section of fish vertebrae was discovered in curation. Perino noted another woman with a "bowl nearly filled with fish bones," and Parmalee identified 449 fish elements from nine species. In this case, a fish fillet was a grave offering.

Cook, Megan (see Underwood, John)

Corbitt, Mark (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

Cordell, Ann S. (cordell@flmnh.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Lindsay Bloch** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[14] *St. Johns Chalky-Ware Pottery: A Florida Pottery Tradition*

St. Johns Series chalky-ware pottery has great longevity (late Archaic to contact) and widespread occurrence in Florida. This ware is characterized by an abundance of sponge spicules and relatively soft or chalky texture. Its production may be unique to Florida, as it is found only rarely elsewhere in the southeastern US. This paste type also comprises the Papys Bayou series, Little Manatee Series, Sarasota Incised, and even some Orange fiber-tempered pottery. Recent petrographic and elemental analyses of St. Johns pottery document variability across the state, prompting the updating of traditional ideas regarding production and manufacturing origins of this ware.

Cordell, Ann S. (see Duke, C. Trevor)

Cordell, Ann S. (see Wallis, Neill J.)

Cornett, Reagan (zrlc5@etsu.edu, East Tennessee State University), **Eileen Ernenwein** (East Tennessee State University), and **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

[42] *Revisiting David Crockett Birthplace State Park*

An ongoing geophysical survey and archaeological excavation is being conducted by East Tennessee State University at David Crockett Birthplace State Park. The park is located on the first and second terrace at the confluence of Big Limestone Creek and the Nolichucky River in Greene County, TN. Previous archaeological work revealed multicomponent occupations spanning the Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian periods, along with historic features from the 19th and 20th centuries. The survey and excavation is in anticipation of a new museum exhibit that will highlight the Native American occupation in this poorly understood region of the Middle Nolichucky Valley.

Costa, January W. (see May, J. Alan)

Cox, Randall (see Morrow, Juliet)

Cranford, David J. (david.cranford@ncdcr.gov, NC Office of State Archaeology), **Mary Elizabeth Fitts** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **R. P. Stephen Davis** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and **Brett H. Riggs** (Western Carolina University)

[43] *Taking Stock of Fifteen Years of UNC's Catawba Project*

In 2001, UNC archaeologists launched a long-term research program focused on documenting archaeological evidence of cultural process, change, and continuity associated with the emergence of the modern Catawba Indian Nation. Since 2003, the Catawba Project field schools have successfully investigated a series of sites that provide a nearly continuous archaeological record of Catawba life from c. 1750 to 1820. This paper reviews the goals and results of that project and provides a summary of what we have learned about coalescence, change, and resilience along the Catawba River.

Cranford, David J. (see Blewitt, Rosemarie)

Cranford, David J. (see Fitts, Mary Elizabeth)

Cranford, David J. (see Moore, David G.)

Crites, Gary (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Cross, Austin F. (ac17m@my.fsu.edu, Florida State University)

[22] *At What Expense? An Expended Utility Study of Bolen Projectile Points in Northern Florida*

Schott and Ballenger's (2007) work analyzing the expended utility of Dalton bifaces looked at the difference between the potential utility of an artifact and its residual utility to understand the use-wear and/or resharpening processes that shaped the artifact, and applied their findings to reconstructing the population-level use of the artifacts. This research applies their methodologies to a sample of Bolen points from northern Florida, attempting to outline a set of Bolen-specific parameters for expended utility studies that could be applied to understanding the use-life of these abundant terminal Paleoindian/Early Archaic projectile points and, ultimately, to reconstruct Bolen lithic technological organization.

Crowe, Kaeley (see Balco, William)

Cyr, Howard (see Poplin, Eric)

Cyr, Howard (see Waselkov, Gregory)

Daggett, Adrienne [20] Panelist

Daniel, Randy (danieli@ecu.edu, East Carolina University)

[23] *Clovis Points, Quarries, and Public Archaeology: My Four Decades of Collaboration with Albert C. Goodyear*

Albert C. Goodyear's contributions to southeastern archaeology are both numerous and noteworthy. These include substantive contributions to southeastern prehistory, public outreach, and archaeological method and theory. Perhaps less well known is his mentorship of young scholars of which I include myself (some years ago, anyway). Accordingly, I cannot overstate the importance of Dr. Goodyear's influence on my career. In this paper I will selectively sample a few of his published works highlighting how they have inspired my own thinking. Along the way, I'll also provide some personal reflections on Al's mentorship that now spans almost 40 years.

Davenport, Christian [14] Discussant

Davenport, Christian (see Baker, Jessica)

Davenport, Christian (see Schneider, Andrew)

Davidson, Matthew (mjdavidson@uky.edu, Daniel Boone National Forest)

[10] *Preservation, Education and Tourism of the Red River Historic Iron Industry*

The Daniel Boone National Forest (DBNF) is developing a collaborative public archaeology project aimed at preservation, education and tourism of the Red River Historic Iron Industry (PETRHI). The archaeological remains of this historic industry and its support communities are well-represented on the DBNF and adjoining private lands. There is also a strong collective public memory of this once vibrant working class industry that can be used to enhance the archaeological record. The PETRHI Project aims to work with the public to utilize these two resources and make this industry active once again in the lives of eastern Kentuckians.

Davidson, Matthew (see Sea, Claiborne)

Davis, Benjamin (bgdavis1@go.olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi Graduate Student)

[47] *The Austin Site: Changing Use of Space in the Early-Middle Mississippian*

The Early-Middle Mississippian Austin site in the Yazoo Basin contains the remains of 50 houses, two separate stockade walls, a single mound, and numerous pit features. It was occupied during a period of transition toward a more institutionalized inequality. I am investigating this transition by creating and analyzing a site map in GIS of these culturally significant features and deposits. This paper will present the preliminary results of this work and allow me to interpret the changing use of space as well as the changing social organization at Austin within the context of the broader Yazoo Basin.

Davis, Jera (jdavis@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[24] *Stairway to Heaven: Iconography, Cosmology, and Landscape at the Moundville Site*

American Indians across much of North America interpret the Milky Way as a path on which the souls of the dead must walk before settling in an afterlife beyond the edge of the earth-disk. The representational art of ancient Moundville alludes to this concept, as well. Drawing on a large-scale geophysical survey and subsequent excavations, this paper also finds allusions to the “Path of Souls” in Moundville’s built environment, and suggests that the site was engineered from its inception to serve as a conduit between the world of the living and the realm of the dead.

Davis, Josh (see Brockett, Haley)

Davis, R. P. Stephen (see Cranford, David J.)

Dean, Jonathan (see Norman, Sean)

Dean, S. D. (see Franklin, Jay)

deBeaubien, Domonique (see Mahoney, Maureen)

Deeley, Kathryn (kdeeley@ggc.edu, Georgia Gwinnett College)

[41] *From the Ground Up: Beginning Archaeological Research at the William Harris Homestead, Monroe, GA*

The William Harris Homestead is an example of a small early nineteenth-century plantation in Georgia. The Harris family moved to the still-standing log-cabin in 1823, and is still owned by descendants of the family. This continuous occupation and ownership, combined with the educational tourism already taking place at the site, makes the Harris Homestead an ideal site for public archaeology. This paper describes the beginnings of the archaeological research project at the Harris Homestead, including the initial excavations to locate the Homestead's slave quarters, investigations into the lives of the people who inhabited them, and plans for next steps.

Deems, Savana (Environmental Corporation of America), **William Heflin** (Kennesaw State University), **Briana Trufley** (Kennesaw State University), and **Terry Powis** (Kennesaw State University)

[48] *A Preliminary Reconstruction of the Middle Woodland Period in the Etowah River Valley: A View from the Lower Dabbs Site*

Recent investigations have taken place at a small village located across the Etowah River from the Leake site. Excavations at the Lower Dabbs site have yielded substantial cultural deposits and Middle Woodland artifacts over the past two field seasons. Leake is regarded as the pre-eminent site in the region during this time period, and based on the data produced from both sites allow us to discuss the nature, structure, and extent of the relationships between them. This paper will discuss each site within the context of the Etowah River Valley during the Middle Woodland period.

Deere, Bobi (bobi.deere@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[33] *Datura Use Among the Indigenous groups of North America: The Significance of Residue Analysis and Psychoactives in Pre-Contact Containers*

Datura stramonium, also known as Jimsonweed, had widespread use among the indigenous communities in North America. It is presently understood to be a hallucinogen and hypnotic with the benefit of having varied medicinal purposes. Ethnographically *Datura* is known as a sacred visionary plant used in rituals. Studies in residue analysis have recently shown *Datura* to be apparent in ceramic containers and shell cups without contamination. What are the implications of *Datura* presence in Pre-Contact containers?

Dekle, Victoria (see Horton, Elizabeth T.)

Dennison, Meagan (mdenniso@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[45] *The Archaeology of Mississippian Dogs from East Tennessee and Etowah***

Dogs were present in both the domestic and sacred realms of Mississippian society. Through skeletal, mortuary, and dietary analyses of individual, Mississippian period dog burials from East Tennessee and the Etowah site in Georgia, I propose that these dogs were essentially 'village dogs' who were occasionally buried in special places. By drawing on ethnohistoric records and artistic representations of dogs (i.e. rock art and ceramic effigies) from these regions, I show that the dog was an important part of Mississippian cosmology. I then explore the link between the physical and otherworldly dogs discussed in this paper.

Dent, Sophia C. (sdent@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), **Dale L. Hutchinson** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), **Matthew A. Fort** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), **Kristin M. Hedman** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Stanley H. Ambrose** (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

[30] *Dental Calculus as a Source of Dietary Isotopic Values*

Diet reconstruction with stable isotopes is used to understand past foodways, identities, health and physiology. Traditional isotopic analyses are ethically problematic because they require destructive sampling of human skeletons. Dental calculus (calcified dental plaque) accumulates on the surfaces of teeth, and is bacterial – not human – in origin. We present new methodologies for calculus isotopic analysis, and discuss its advantages as an ethically-compliant alternative to skeletal analyses.

DePratter, Chester (see Edwards, Alexandra R.)

DeSmet, Timothy (see Hutson, Caleb)

DeVore, William (University of Alabama), **Keith Jacobi** (University of Alabama), and **Russell Holloway** (University of Alabama)

[30] *Maximum Length Aging of Undeveloped Metacarpals and Metatarsals*

We measured metacarpals and metatarsals for 486 immature persons from the Middle Tennessee River Valley looking for correlations between maximum length and age. We divided the individuals into three cohorts: Fetal, given in weeks, was assigned to anyone not developed to full term; Juvenile, given in months, was assigned to anyone between birth and two years old; and Child, given in both half and full years, was assigned to anyone over the age of two. Aging charts were made for each bone, based on their maximum length range observed for each age category, within each age cohort.

Diaz, Patrick (see Thacker, Paul)

Dillian, Carolyn (Coastal Carolina University), **David Palmer** (Coastal Carolina University), and **Madison Nau** (Coastal Carolina University)

[17] *Testing Patterns of Brick Production and Use at Brookgreen Plantation using pXRF*

Brookgreen Gardens, a National Historic Landmark and National Register of Historic Places listed property in Georgetown County, South Carolina, contains multiple historic plantation properties, including Brookgreen Plantation, which dates to the mid-19th century. Within the property are archaeological resources associated with the homes of enslaved African and African-American people, represented by piers and chimneys constructed of local brick. Building on previous research, we geochemically analyzed a sample of bricks from multiple structures within the plantation boundaries to identify patterns of brick procurement and use. We highlight experiments conducted to question local production, purchase, and recycling of brick in these structures.

Domenici, Davide (see Kelly, John)

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

[7] *Sacred Nexus: Palmetto Mound, the Lower Suwannee, and Beyond*

Palmetto Mound (8LV2) is an inconspicuous mortuary mound on a small island in the Lower Suwannee that played an important part in cyclic gatherings and widespread social networks for two millennia (ca. 700 B.C. to A.D. 1300). The site was placed on the distal arm of a parabolic dune with cosmological significance, as were earlier Late Archaic cemeteries. Palmetto Mound gradually expanded and became an essential component of the Shell Mound civic-ceremonial center from A.D. 200–650. Afterward, the mortuary mound received dense deposits of Weeden Island ceramics and other objects, many extra-local, and remained active into the Mississippian period.

Donop, Mark C. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Dorland, M. Anne (mad1623@jagmail.southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), and **Philip J. Carr** (University of South Alabama)

[19] *Curing the Field Trip Blues: Taking Archaeology to the Classroom*

The USA Archaeology Museum with funding from the Daniel Foundation provides educational opportunities for schools through interactive, student-focused outreach initiatives. During the 2017-2018 academic year, outreach engaged 96 third and fourth grade classes in 24 elementary schools across Mobile County. Activities guide students in analyzing genuine artifacts to make inferences about the people who made or used them. Our pedagogy emphasizes skills valued in the archaeological discipline, such as critical thinking and team tasks. Additionally, learning objectives align with state standards. The USA Archaeology Museum satisfies both archaeological and educational goals by promoting higher-order thinking using anthropological concepts.

Doucet, Julie (juliedoucet2@gmail.com, Louisiana Archaeological Society), **Valerie Feathers** (Division of Archaeology, Louisiana), **Paul French** (U.S. Forest Service, Kisatchie National Forest), and **Velicia Bergstrom** (U.S. Forest Service, Kisatchie National Forest)

[10] *Return to Lac St. Agnes*

The Louisiana Archaeological Society conducted a research project at Lac St. Agnes, Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana, from October 16 through November 3, 2017. This research was based on results from recent geophysical studies performed by Tulane University. The goal of the project was to provide archaeological field and laboratory opportunities to the public. Support from the landowner and the public was key to the success of this project. The poster highlights this public involvement.

Duggan, J. S. (see Adovasio, J. M.)

Duggins, Julie [12] Panelist

Duggins, Julie [20] Panelist

Duke, C. Trevor (trevarch88@ufl.edu, University of Florida), **Neill J. Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Ann S. Cordell** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[2] *Pots that Gather: Repositioning Ceramic Analysis in the Florida Mississippian*

Archaeological analyses typically focus on finished products (e.g. pots). By this line of reasoning, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Yet, some archaeologists now view things as gatherings of different properties and history. Pots were the points at which temporalities, social structures, and physical properties intersected, but many contemporary approaches to ceramic analysis fail to recognize this complexity. We use petrographic analysis to deconstruct the sociomaterial constituents of Mississippian period grog-tempered pottery from the Florida Gulf Coast, and chart the implications of this approach for understanding vessel provenance, technology, and social history in the region.

Duke, C. Trevor (see Jackson, Kendal)

Dunbar, Jim [12] Panelist

Dvoracek, Doug (see Edwards, Alexandra R.)

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

[24] *Fire Burn and Caldron Bubble: Mississippian Witchcraft Accusation, Agency, and Visualization*

Witchcraft had deep roots in Pre-Contact social logic, benefiting power holders and the wealthy through the agency of revenge accusations and magical spells. Sorcery shaped and under-girded factional competition and displayed the spiritual power of the witch as well as the witch hunter. Witchcraft is materialized through various forms, but especially owl effigy ceramic vessels. Witchcraft perpetrators created medicinal concoctions and crafted visual forms of culturally accepted and identifiable shape-shifting and transformation. I argue that the agency of the witch was greatly feared, providing an important source of spiritual power manipulated by Mississippian political aggrandizers.

Dye, David H. (see Sharp, Robert V.)

Dye, David H. (see Smith, Kevin E.)

Dyson, David M. (see Ashcraft, Scott)

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

[2] *Experimental Archaeology and Pottery from Western North Carolina*

This paper will describe the results of several experimental archaeology projects focused on illuminating specific details about the manufacture of pottery series from the Cherokee homeland in western North Carolina. Projects have explored aspects of clay processing, vessel formation, and surface finishing techniques, and have reconstructed a Mississippian beaded textile that was used to create a surface finish on jars. The pottery series included in these studies are Pigeon, Connestee, Pigsaw, and Qualla. The projects have been conducted in the context of teaching undergraduate courses on experimental archaeology and include undergraduate student research and collaboration with a Cherokee artisan.

Eddins, John [20] Panelist

Edwards, Alexandra R. (alex.edwards@uga.edu, Center for Applied Isotopes), **Heathley Johnson** (University of South Carolina), **Doug Dvoracek** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies), **Chester DePratter** (University of South Carolina), and **Robert J. Speakman** (Center for Applied Isotope Studies)

[32] *Lead Isotopic and Elemental Analysis of Silver from Spanish Santa Elena*

Sixteenth-century New World Spanish settlements used coin substitutes to supplement shortages in official coinage at frontier settlements. This provisional currency—plata corriente—was produced by pouring molten silver into irregular shaped disks that were then marked with official tax stamps. Few examples remain today due to royal decree which required this currency be exchanged for official minted coinage. Plata corriente, coins, and metal fragments excavated from Santa Elena (South Carolina) were analyzed using non-destructive methods, including X-ray fluorescence (elemental analysis) and MC-ICP-MS (Pb isotopes) to determine the silver purity of the samples and confirm their assumed origin of Mexico.

Eggiman, Gretchen E. (geggiman@southres.com, Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.)

[16] *Reviving the Vinings Revival: Results from Two Vinings Phase Sites in Baldwin County, Georgia*

In 2016 and 2017, Southern Research, HPC, Inc. conducted archaeological data recoveries of two Vinings Phase sites in Middle Georgia, the Turkey Ridge and Squawking Hawk sites. Both sites exhibited large, dispersed artifact scatters with little to no other occupations. There are less than 100 sites recorded in Georgia containing a Vinings component. Over the course of the last four decades, less than twelve Vinings sites have been excavated, many of which are muddled with other components. Our excavations gathered extensive information regarding Vinings material culture contributing to our scant knowledge of a poorly understood time in Georgia prehistory.

Elliott, Daniel (The LAMAR Institute)

[40] *In the Trenches with Jerald*

The author uses personal memories, yellowed CRM reports and low resolution .pdfs to trace the experience of the first seven years of working in Georgia and Tennessee with Jerald Ledbetter. The presentation explores Jerald's antics and epiphanies from 1977 to 1984, particularly the Wallace Reservoir Backhoe Survey in the Lake Oconee basin of Georgia, which Jerald directed in 1977 and 1978. The Wallace Reservoir Backhoe Survey report resides as a typed draft document, never completed and never presented to the public. The author attempts to channel Jerald's spirit in retelling this earth-shaking survey project, shaky pots and arrowhead mines.

Ellis, Gary (see Norman, Sean)

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

[27] *Migrating Mound-Builders: The Riverine Origins of Late Archaic Coastal Mortuary Mounds at the Tomoka Complex*

Late Archaic mortuary mound construction along the St. Johns River was local in origin and developed out of an older, ancestral tradition of shell mounding. On the Atlantic Coast, mortuary mounds manifested fully-formed without precedent, flourished briefly, and disappeared abruptly. A hypothesis for the origins of Late Archaic mortuary mound construction at the Tomoka Complex is offered here based on a combination of radiometric assays and material evidence. Drawing on prior social relationships, it is hypothesized that personnel from the St. Johns migrated to the coast, settled at Tomoka, and introduced new practices that distinguished them from indigenous coastal groups.

Erickson, Renee (d.renee.erickson@ou.edu, Independent Researcher)

[28] *An Archaeological Study of the Earspools of the Arkansas River Valley and Surrounding Regions*

Earspools from sites throughout the Arkansas River Valley and surrounding regions vary in form, material type, and decorative motifs. In this paper, I discuss how the differences in the distribution and variability of earspool attributes correspond to the archaeologically defined northern and southern Caddo regions. I identify what chronological variation is present in the earspools and if certain earspool types are diagnostic of Spiro cultural phases. I also examine what the degree of diversity and standardization of earspools with decorative features indicates about the nature of these items of personal adornment.

Ernenwein, Eileen (see Cornett, Reagan)

Ernenwein, Eileen (see Shreve, Nathan)

Esarey, Duane (see Bardolph, Dana)

Ethridge, Robbie (rethridg@olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi)

[39] *Report from the SEAC Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault*

This report summarizes the formation and progress of the SEAC Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault over the past two years. The report includes details on why, how, and when the Task Force was formed as well as the first year of deliberations and planning. The report will focus, however, on the proposed grievance procedure that the Task Force proposes that SEAC implement and input from the membership on our efforts.

Eubanks, Paul N. (Middle Tennessee State University), and **Kevin Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[16] *Preliminary Interpretations from Middle Tennessee State University's 2017 and 2018 Excavations at Castalian Springs (40SU14) in North Central Tennessee*

Middle Tennessee is home to one of the largest concentrations of mineral springs in the southeastern United States. Many of these springs were important places on the landscape during both the historic and prehistoric periods. In the summers of 2017 and 2018, Middle Tennessee State University hosted an archaeological field school at the mineral springs located to the south of the Castalian Springs mound site. In this paper, we provide a brief overview of our work and present some of our preliminary interpretations regarding the importance and use of these springs during the site's late prehistoric and historic occupations.

Eubanks, Paul N. (see Goodfellow, Desirée)

Falchook, Jordan (see Gibbons, Rebecca C.)

Faulkner, Charles (see Baumann, Timothy)

Feathers, James (see Herbert, Joseph M.)

Feathers, Valerie (see Doucet, Julie)

Felice, Michael (see Gibbons, Rebecca C.)

Fenn, Mallory (fennm@fau.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network - Southeast), **Sara Ayers-Rigsby** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), and **Rachael Kangas** (Florida Public Archaeology Network - Southwest)

[14] *Hidden Worlds Revealed: Public Archaeology in the Everglades*

Since the partial draining of the Everglades in the 1800s and the resultant development boom, only a small portion of South Florida's Pre-Contact archaeological features and settlements are extant. Many of these remaining archaeological sites have been altered or rendered inaccessible. Consequently, public outreach is critical to interpreting the past environment. The Florida Public Archaeology Network takes a multivariate approach, engaging both local communities and wider audiences through local partnerships, providing assistance with fieldwork, and bite-sized 'Site File' videos. This work allows us to emphasize that archaeology happening in the Everglades is ongoing and relevant to modern life in Florida.

Fenn, Mallory (see Ayers-Rigsby, Sara)

Ferguson, Terry (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (NC Office of State Archaeology), **Rosemarie Blewitt-Golsch** (NC Office of State Archaeology), and **David J. Cranford** (NC Office of State Archaeology)

[43] *Peach-Loaves and Fishes: A Diachronic Study of Eighteenth-Century Catawba Indian Foodways*

Epidemic disease, village relocation, and participation in the colonial economy have been identified as causal factors in the standardization of Catawba culture during the eighteenth century. We combine plant and animal data from five sites to examine diachronic trends in Catawba foodways during this tumultuous period. Rather than increasing similarity, we find evidence of distinct intra-tribal community identities and increasing variation in household economic strategies, particularly after the American Revolution. However, just as a bend in the Catawba-Wateree River provided an enduring sense of place and community identity, staple foods like maize retained dietary and symbolic import for Catawba communities.

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth [20] Panelist

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (see Blewitt, Rosemarie)

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (see Cranford, David J.)

Fitzpatrick, Scott M. (see LeFebvre, Michelle J.)

Floyd, Elizabeth (see Barton, Christopher)

Flynt, Brian (Brian.Flynt@usm.edu, University of Southern Mississippi)

[17] *Using Refuse Disposal Patterning Methods to Discern Site Structure on a Backwoods Antebellum Plantation Site in Mississippi's Pine Hills*

Archaeologists investigating historic backwoods sites of ephemeral log construction in Mississippi, from farmsteads to plantations, face unique challenges when confronting site structure. Scant documentary evidence, lack of structural foundations, removal of structural elements, and the unlikelihood of encountering features during testing all encumber attempts to discern site structure. This paper examines the site formation processes at work within the various stages of systemic development of a historic backwoods house lot, and attempts to synthesize various, previously-developed methods into an archaeological model for use in Mississippi's Pine Hills.

Ford, Paige (paford@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[42] *Caught Between the Lines: The History and Interpretive Consequences of Drawing Boundaries around the Ozark Plateau*

Archaeologists commonly classify research by region and time period. Past peoples are then categorized systematically as inhabiting linguistic, social, and economic zones which map on to physiographic differences. How and why did scholars first recognize these regional distinctions and how have they influenced archaeology through time? In this paper, I trace the intellectual history of regional distinctions in North America, their impact on archaeological investigations, and how their endurance has affected the interpretation of cultures in between zones. Specifically, I will discuss the interpretational impacts of regional distinctions on the Neosho phase (AD 1400-1650), peoples residing in the Ozark uplands.

Fort, Matthew A. (see Dent, Sophia C.)

Foxe, David (National Forests and Grasslands in Texas), **Robert Selden** (Center for Regional Heritage Research), and **Juanita Garcia** (National Forests and Grasslands in Texas)

[22] *Geometric Morphometrics of Gary Points from the Davy Crockett National Forest*

Three-dimensional scans of Gary points recovered from the Davy Crockett National Forest are employed in tests of basal morphology by site, size (allometry), and asymmetry. Variability in basal morphology for Gary points from sites on the Davy Crockett National Forest is presented and this is then compared to specimens published in three of the type books. The hypothesis that Gary basal morphology differs between sites containing Woodland-era sand tempered ceramics and those where no sand tempered ceramics were recovered is then tested and the results discussed.

Fradkin, Arlene (afradkin@fau.edu, Florida Atlantic University)

[3] *Early Human Settlement and Natural Formation of the Florida Everglades: The Ichthyoarchaeological Evidence*

The Everglades was initially formed by natural processes approximately 5,000 years ago and has since dominated the interior landscape of south Florida. Scattered throughout this vast freshwater marsh are tree islands. As the only dry land available, tree islands were ideal for human settlements in the distant past and contain numerous archaeological sites. Recent evidence indicates that human populations camped on these tree islands considerably earlier in time than previously thought. One such site is Heartleaf Hammock, where rich well-preserved midden deposits demonstrate that people occupied and used locally available aquatic resources, especially fish, as early as 4,400 years ago.

Fradkin, Arlene (see Rock, Carolyn)

Franco, Lila (see Thacker, Paul)

Franklin, Jay (franklij@etsu.edu, East Tennessee State University), **Lauren Christensen** (University of Arizona), and **S. D. Dean** (East Tennessee State University)

[42] *A Biface-Based Approach to Chronology and Culture History on the Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee*

In 1994 Des Jean and Benthall published a paper in the *Tennessee Anthropologist* outlining a lithics-based approach to culture history on the Upper Cumberland Plateau. They examined private collections and those in the possession of the Big South Fork. The paper served as an important first approximation of a culture history based on stone tools in the region. Two decades later we take another look using bifaces from several sites, bolstered by a suite of radiocarbon dates, to suggest that the culture history of the Upper Cumberland Plateau is far more varied and continuous than previously suggested.

Franklin, Jay (see Christensen, Lauren)

Franklin, Jay (see Cornett, Reagan)

Franklin, Jay (see Shreve, Nathan)

Franklin, Ryan (see Carr, Robert)

French, Paul (see Doucet, Julie)

Fresh, Samantha (freshsk@g.cofc.edu, College of Charleston), **Kimberly Pyszka** (Auburn University at Montgomery), and **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston)

[32] *From Storage to Refuse: Excavations of St. Paul's Parsonage Cellar, Hollywood, South Carolina*

As part of its architectural design, St. Paul's parsonage (1707-1715) included an 11-ft. square brick-lined cellar. In July 1715 during the Yamasee Indian War, fire destroyed the house and most of its contents. Shortly thereafter, Reverend Bull (the current occupant) wrote about, "...the Loss of a considerable part of my Goods and Cloths, all ye Provisions and most of ye little stock of cattle." This poster discusses faunal remains documenting the cellar's transition from household storage to a rapidly infilled refuse pit used for cleanup of the destroyed house, including the slaughtered "little stock of cattle."

Friberg, Christina (friberg.christina@gmail.com, University of California, Santa Barbara), and **Nicholas Triozzi** (Penn State)

[4] *Shell Tool Manufacture at Two Archaic Shell Rings on St. Catherines Island*

St. Catherines Island, GA, lacks lithic raw material but is abundant in marine and estuarine resources, making shell a valuable substitute for lithic technologies. The island's inhabitants used marine gastropods as a food resource and to produce objects of adornment, functional and ceremonial vessels, and shell tools for percussion, cutting, and perforation. Recent analysis of whelk shell artifacts from the St. Catherines (9LI231) and McQueen (9LI1648) shell rings reveals differential utilization of whelk resources, suggesting distinct communities inhabited these contemporaneous Late Archaic sites. Finally, we consider the implications of a developing shell tool industry for participation in long-distance exchange networks.

Friberg, Christina (see Livingood, Patrick)

Fuller, Richard (see Waselkov, Gregory)

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

[30] *When Death is an Essential Ingredient: Medicine at Moundville and Its Impact on Health in the Black Warrior River Valley**

The iconic mortuary program at Moundville has been continually examined for evidence of status distinctions, viewed from a perspective of hierarchical political organization. This analysis employs a biosocial perspective, examining burial accouterments and iconography in association with paleopathology, health, and trauma across individual cemeteries. These data suggest that rather than a singular monolithic burial program based on status distinctions, the individuals buried at Moundville were instead expressing their worldview as part of religious practice.

Futch, Jana (janafutch@brockington.org, Brockington and Associates)

[48] *Data Recovery Investigations of the Early Nineteenth-Century Lawrence-Wooten Farm, Greene County, Georgia*

Brockington recently completed Data Recovery investigations at site 9GE1649, one of the earliest known historic farms on the Oconee River. This site is associated with the Stephen Lawrence family, who occupied it from 1805 until Lawrence died in 1816, the family of Branson Wooten, who likely occupied the site from 1818 until Wooten lost it to foreclosure in 1821, and up to 15 enslaved individuals. Our investigation utilized archaeological and extensive archival evidence to reveal the lives of these families, and to explore how both the white and black residents of 9GE1649 were affected by Lawrence's prosperity and Wooten's insolvency.

Gage, Matthew D. (see Blair, Elliot H.)

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

[26] *South Carolina Archaeological Archive Flood Recovery Project*

Following the 2015 flood event that affected the Carolinas from October 1-5, 2015, the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Heritage Trust Program archaeologists, along with volunteers, student and professional archaeologists worked for eight months to recover, clean and curate artifacts, photographs, and documents inundated with flood water in Columbia, South Carolina. Learn about the disaster recovery methods used and lessons learned from this catastrophic event that might help you and your staff prepare for and recover from future disasters.

Gaillard, Meg (see Murray, Emily Jane)

Gaillard, Meg (see Taylor, Sean)

Garcia, Juanita (see Foxe, David)

Gardner, Liam (see Moore, David G.)

Garland, Carey (carey.garland@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Laurie Reitsema** (University of Georgia), and **Elliot H. Blair** (University of Alabama)

[48] *Intracemetery Comparison of Childhood Stress Histories at Mission Santa Catalina de Gualé, St. Catherines Island, GA**

This study takes an intracemetery approach to compare childhood stress histories among Gualé individuals interred at Mission Santa Catalina de Gualé (n=55) on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. Previous analyses of material cultural distinguished nine spatial zones at the mission. Moreover, some individuals date earlier in the Mission period (A.D. ~1605-1650), while others date later in the Mission period (A.D. ~1650-1680), with the latter characterized by increased population aggregation. Temporal and spatial differences in early life stress histories as indicated by the frequency and chronology of enamel micro-defects point to variations in lived experiences of children within this single mission setting.

Gibbes, Robert L. (see Smith, Karen Y.)

Gibbons, Rebecca C. (rebecca.gibbons@knights.ucf.edu, University of Central Florida), **Jordan Falchook** (University of Central Florida), and **Michael Felice** (University of Central Florida)

[38] *Exploring the Canaveral Inn: History and Archaeology at the Hotel Site (8BR240), Cape Canaveral*

Many coastal archaeological sites in Florida are endangered by sea level rise in the near future, requiring archaeological intervention to mitigate site loss. Site 8BR240 (the Hotel site), located at Cape Canaveral, is one of these threatened sites. From 1928 to the 1950s, 8BR240 was the location of a hotel and fishing pier. Today, the site has the potential to provide a rare glimpse of life at Cape Canaveral before the Space Race. Through the Cape Canaveral Archaeological Mitigation Project, 8BR240 is undergoing historical analysis and surveying to see what can be learned from the site before it is lost.

Giles, Bretton T. (brettongiles@yahoo.com, CEMML, Colorado State University)

[24] *Introduction: Implementing and Assessing Iconographic Methods and Theories*

I introduce the symposium on Implementing and Assessing Iconographic Methods and Theories by reviewing works that can orient iconographic analyses. In particular, I explore three topics in implementing and theorizing iconographic analyses. First, the way iconographic imagery is intertwined with the social communication and the organization of memory in Pre-Columbian Eastern Woodlands communities. Second, the importance associated with establishing and exploring relationships between representational imagery and their referents. Third, the movement towards contextualizing iconographic representations as components of Pre-Columbian Native American peoples' histories, including the specter of disjunction and alternative ways of conceptualizing historical change in motifs and visual themes.

Gillam, J. Christopher (gillamc@winthrop.edu, Winthrop University), and **Gregory M. Lamb** (Winthrop University)

[17] *Field Slave Quarters Discovered at Historic Brattonsville Plantation (38YK21), York County, SC*

Recent field investigations by Winthrop University have identified the location of previously unknown field slave quarters at Historic Brattonsville, a significant Piedmont plantation in York County, South Carolina. Shovel tests revealed ceramics ranging from late-18th century Creamware to late 19th-century Whiteware, with a mean ceramic date of 1850. That late estimate correlates with increasing slave ownership by the Bratton family, from 12 slaves in 1790 to 152 by 1861. With a growing emphasis on slave culture, the location of the field slave quarters will play an important role in public education and outreach at Historic Brattonsville in the near future.

Gilmore, Zackary (zgilmore@rollins.edu, Rollins College), and **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (University of Florida)

[2] *Sourcing Communities: Divergent Histories of Early Pottery Practice in the Lower Southeast*

A recurring theme in recent materiality discussions is the importance of movement in the constitution of social worlds. It is through the movements and intersections of people and things that communities are formed, traditions are sustained, and historical trajectories are determined. Provenance research based on compositional data allows archaeologists to track the movement of artifacts across ancient landscapes and into/out of various relationships. This paper compares the results of NAA and petrographic analysis of fiber-tempered pottery from the Savannah and St. Johns river valleys, finding significant divergences between the regions in the adoption and social role of early pottery technology.

Gilmore, Zackary (see O'Donoghue, Jason)

Gingerich, Joseph (gingerij@ohio.edu, Ohio University), **William Childress** (Archaeological Society of Virginia), and **Matt Boulanger** (Southern Methodist University)

[34] *Smith Mountain and Paleoindian Mobility Based on Toolstone Sourcing*

Smith Mountain, located in the southwestern Piedmont of Virginia, contains multiple Paleoindian-Archaic occupations. Recent work has focused on dating Paleoindian-Archaic deposits and using Neutron Activation Analysis to better understand settlement mobility and the use of toolstone sources over time. This paper discusses the use of lithic raw materials by Paleoindians. Long distance movement of stone within the Southeast and Middle Atlantic regions expands our knowledge of Paleoindian settlement systems.

Glass, Nicholas (glassnic@ymail.com, Alabama Army National Guard), and **Jessica Kowalski** (University of Alabama)

[16] *Old Methods and New Interpretations: Mississippian Mound Center Spatial Organization in the Southern Yazoo Basin*

Large Mississippian mound centers are diverse in spatial layout and population density. Mound centers in the Southern Yazoo Basin were originally characterized as vacant ceremonial centers because they produced relatively few surface collected artifacts during the 1940s Lower Mississippi Valley Survey. Recent controlled surface collections from two major sites, Arcola (22WS516) and Magee (22SH501), offer a chance to reexamine these ideas about spatial organization and population density in this region. These sites were neither vacant, nor were they the densely occupied Mississippian villages typical of other areas in the Southeast.

Glover, Jeffrey B. (see Thompson, Lori C.)

Goodfellow, Desirée (desigoodfellow@gmail.com, Mississippi State University), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University), and **Paul N. Eubanks** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[21] *Give the Dog a Bone: Carnivore Preferential Gnawing as Evidence of Domesticated Dogs at the Castalian Springs Site*

Middle Tennessee State University's 2017 summer field school at Castalian Springs (40SU14), a late prehistoric mound site located in north-central Tennessee, produced a varied faunal assemblage of over 6,000 specimens from six test units. The preliminary analysis summarized here identified a minimum of 19 species, although white-tailed deer would have provided most of the meat at the site. Faunal analysis shows preferential carnivore gnawing of deer bone, which we believe could indicate that processed deer scraps were given to domesticated dogs after consumption by humans.

Goodwin, Joshua M. (joshua.goodwin@dos.myflorida.com, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

[7] *White Ibis: A Seasonal Indicator for Celestial Happenings at Shell Mound*

Recent excavations at Shell Mound (8LV42) have revealed a number of pit features containing a relatively large number of juvenile skeletal elements identified to be white ibis (*Eudocimus albus*). At least three developmental life stages are evident in the skeletal morphology of certain white ibis elements, which when compared with local breeding ecology data, can offer a reliable proxy for the timing of capture. Based upon evidence gleaned through these analyses, this paper proposes the presence of nestling juvenile white ibis elements recovered in this context represents ritualized deposition coinciding with events surrounding the summer solstice.

Goodwin, Joshua M. [12] Panelist

Goodwin, Joshua M. (see O'Donoghue, Jason)

Goodwin, Joshua M. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Goodyear, Albert C. (goodyear@mailbox.sc.edu, Southeastern Paleoamerican Survey), **Ashley M. Smallwood** (University of Louisville), **Thomas Jennings** (University of Louisville), **Sam Upchurch** (Land of Lakes, Florida), **Joseph E. Wilkinson** (SC Department of Archives and History), and **Mark Corbitt** (Lakeland, Georgia)

[40] *The Mark Corbitt Clovis Quarry Cache in Lowndes County, Georgia*

Some four decades ago, Mark Corbitt, a retired physician from Lakeland, Georgia, discovered a concentration of chert artifacts washing out of the east bank of the Withlacoochee River in Lowndes County, Georgia. He sought out the authors to determine the age and nature of the assemblage. Analysis has shown that it is Clovis in origin as determined by key lithic items including a broken Clovis point, two blade cores, and other typical Clovis tool forms. A chert outcrop and quarry is evident in the stream bed which was exploited by Clovis people. The assemblage is interpreted as a quarry cache.

Goodyear, Albert C. (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Gordon, F. Lindsey (see Blair, Elliot H.)

Gougeon, Ramie (rgougeon@uwf.edu, University of West Florida), and **Adrienne Walker** (UWF Historic Trust)

[32] *Archaeology of the Architecture of the Simpson House, Arcadia Mill Archaeological Site*

In the nineteenth century, Arcadia Mill was the largest water-powered industrial complex in northwest Florida, uniquely relying on the labor of over 90 enslaved people. Economic downturns before the Civil War led to the closing of the mill complex. The Simpson family turned to farming and had well-established fields by 1912. After their original home burned in 1935, the family built a new house nearby using pieces of the former home and other structures on the Arcadia farm. While parts of the new house were renovated in the 1960s, much of the house reflects its original construction.

Graham, Anna (annafig@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[47] *Maygrass on the Mound: Archaeobotanical Remains from the Mississippi Mound Trail Project*

Plant foodways have not been widely explored within Lower Mississippi Valley archaeology, particularly for the Natchez Bluffs sub-region. In 2013, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill excavated several mound sites within the southern part of the Natchez Bluffs area as part of the Mississippi Mound Trail Project. These sites primarily date to the Coles Creek and Plaquemine periods. Here I present the results of a recent analysis of flotation samples taken from each site, providing new data on plant use and foodways for the region. Notably, several Eastern Agriculture Complex plants, such as maygrass, appear in relative abundance.

Graham, Anna (see Kassabaum, Megan)

Grant, J. Haley (jhaleygrant@gmail.com, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

[32] *Rural World Revealed: Remnants of the Pre-Savannah River Site Built Environment*

On November 28, 1950, the Atomic Energy Commission, in response to rising global nuclear tensions, announced that over 300 square miles of rural Aiken and Barnwell counties were to be acquisitioned for the construction of the Savannah River Plant. In the 40 years of work on site, the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program has recorded countless remnants and ruins of the displaced towns and farms. Intact chimneys, concrete porches with steps, baptismal fonts, privies, house piers, fences, and house ruins are found, and protected, throughout the site. This poster highlights five archaeological sites containing various remnant architectural elements.

Green, Jennifer (jgree119@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee)

[3] *Evaluating Cultural Area Boundaries in South Florida: A Zooarchaeological Perspective*

The unique subtropical environment of south Florida has shaped both human and animal mobility patterns throughout time. Examination of these patterns has provided a framework for understanding past resource scheduling, seasonal resource availability, and patterns of site-use. However, it is also important to examine the ideological relationships between humans and animals. In this paper I argue that faunal remains can be used to discuss human spatial mobility across landscapes. Moreover, animals may have served as ethnic makers and represented some actual cultural division within a broader tribal entity throughout the Archaic and Glades periods in coastal and interior south Florida.

Greenlee, Diana (see Hormes, Josef)

Gresham, Thomas H. (searcheo@aol.com, Southeastern Archeological Services)

[40] *A Retrospective of Jerald Ledbetter's Body of Work*

Jerald came to Georgia as a CRM archaeologist in 1977, joining Southeastern Archeological Services in 1983. He directed a diverse array of substantive projects, including Paleoindian point studies, the excavation of Archaic period structures, the excavation of Lamar houses, and the excavation of an urban city block. His work was thorough, sound and collaborative, often leading to important advances. His most valued time was spent helping others with their projects, and I am one who benefited greatly from his sage counsel. In this paper I highlight some of his thirty to forty major projects in Georgia.

Griffin, James [8] Panelist

Grooms, Seth B. (sbrooms@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis), **Grace Ward** (Washington University in St. Louis), and **Andy Schroll** (Tulane University)

[45] *Jaketown Re-Revisited*

In the summer of 2018 we reopened two previously excavated units at the Jaketown site in Humphries County, Mississippi. We collected geoarchaeological and paleoethnobotanical data from basal Poverty Point contexts. These deposits, dating to the Late Archaic (ca. 4000-3000 cal B.P.), represent the earliest occupation at Jaketown. Analyses of these two datasets will inform our understanding of how the Late Archaic people at Jaketown interacted with their landscape, specifically through earthen construction and plant management. We will subject soil samples to magnetic susceptibility testing, loss on ignition, laser diffraction particle-size analysis, and macrobotanical analysis. Here, we present our preliminary findings.

Grooms, Seth B. (see Henry, Edward)

Hadden, Carla (hadden@uga.edu, Center for Applied Isotope Studies, University of Georgia)

[27] *Radiocarbon Reservoir Effects in the Coastal Southeast: Problems and Progress*

Marine shell is one of the most abundant organic materials available for radiocarbon dating in the coastal Southeast. It is widely recognized that samples of marine origin yield radiocarbon ages that are older than contemporaneous samples of terrestrial origin, and that a correction, called ΔR , is necessary to account for local offsets in the marine carbon reservoir. Here I present the current state of research in radiocarbon reservoir offsets in the coastal Southeast, with a special emphasis on problems related to spatial and temporal variability in ΔR , as well as species-specific topics.

Haley, Bryan (bhaley@coastalenv.com, Coastal Environments Inc./Tulane University)

[47] *A Multivariate Analysis of a Surface Collection from the Hollywood Mounds Site, Tunica County, Mississippi*

A high-density controlled surface collection was made at the Hollywood Mounds site (22TU500), a Mississippian mound center located in northwestern Mississippi, in the summer of 1997 by the University of Mississippi under the direction of Jay Johnson. This paper describes a reanalysis of that collection, including the use of attributes for ceramics and other artifacts, as well as a multivariate analysis of the resulting data. The results are considered in the context of site structure, which has been reconstructed using geophysical data (especially magnetic gradient), surface features visible in LiDAR data and historic sketch maps, and excavations.

Halligan, Jessi (jhalligan@fsu.edu, Florida State University), and **James Spirek** (SCIAA)

[23] *Allendale Underwater: Contributions of the Drowned Savannah River Valley to Paleoindian and Public Archaeology*

Underwater explorations have been undertaken at the Allendale Paleoindian sites since the mid-1980s in collaboration with SCIAA and hundreds of dedicated volunteers, many of whom received their first introduction to underwater archaeology through this opportunity. These investigations have demonstrated that there are extensive archaeological deposits within portions of the Savannah River containing dozens of diagnostic Paleoindian and Early Archaic artifacts, but also containing more recent materials. Underwater surveys have shed some light on the paleohydrology of the Savannah River and the site formation processes of the Big Pine and Charles sites and have indicated some potential avenues for future research.

Halligan, Jessi [12] Panelist

Hammerstedt, Scott W. (see Randall, Asa R.)

Hanvey, Vanessa N. (vanessahanvey@uky.edu, University of Kentucky)

[18] *Hafted Biface Morphology at an Archaic Period Site on the Cumberland River, Trigg County, Kentucky*

Intensively occupied during the Early and Middle Archaic periods, site 15TR1 has extensive lithic deposits that represent all stages of manufacture. As part of research that explores Early Archaic stone tool technology, morphometric analysis is applied to Kirk or Kirk-like tools. These tools make up 70% of the total hafted biface assemblage (n=455). Given the differences in morphology compared with diagnostic tools in neighboring assemblages, research questions focus on understanding the veracity of a new variety of Kirk identified at 15TR1. This paper presents analysis results and discusses how such an approach is useful when exploring communities of practice.

Hardison, Joel C. (see Ashcraft, Scott)

Harke, Ryan (University of South Florida)

[27] *A New Pre-Contact Chronology from the Florida Keys: Implications for Regional Cultures*

Culture histories created for prehistoric groups in south Florida are disproportionately derived from population centers, such as the Calusa of the southwest coast. The large, southeast coast village of Tequesta (Miami) and the Upper Florida Keys town of Matecumbe are represented as well, yet little is known how native peoples of the Middle and Lower Keys relate to these larger settlements on the mainland. In this paper, I discuss the first provenienced series of radiocarbon dates from a large midden near Key West, and how this site fits into contemporaneous south Florida culture spheres.

Harle, Michaelyn (mharle@tva.gov, Tennessee Valley Authority), **Tracy Betsinger** (SUNY-Oneonta), and **Lynne P. Sullivan** (University of Tennessee)

[25] *The Life Course of Women in the Upper Tennessee Valley Phase Communities*

In this paper we explore the intersection of age and gender within Mississippian communities in East Tennessee. The study consists of multiple lines of bioarchaeological and mortuary analysis from several Dallas and Ledford Island Phase (AD 1300-1600) archaeological sites to examine the life course of Mississippian women. The study provides a better understanding of life experiences of these women at different points in their lives as it pertains to issues of identity, morbidity, labor, caregiving, and prestige. This discussion is viewed in light of early historical accounts to highlight possible convergence/divergence.

Harmon, Michael A. (see Ashcraft, Scott)

Harrenstein, Tristan (tharrenstein@uwf.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), and **Michael Thomlin** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[19] *Admiring the Hush Arbor: Breaking the Silence on Slavery*

Our society has a bad habit of avoiding certain difficult subjects rather than facing them. When archaeologists fall into this same rut we do our communities, and archaeology, a disservice. In response, the Florida Public Archaeology Network is addressing one of the more problematic topics in the American South: slavery. With help from several indispensable partners, the Hush Arbor programs reach new audiences and plant a seed for healthy discussion and healing. This poster details some of the challenges and the results from the three Hush Arbors held so far and provides a preliminary model for tackling other tough subjects.

Harrenstein, Tristan [12] Panelist

Harris, Lance (see Underwood, John)

Harris, Rebecca (sari.rharris@gmail.com, Smyrnéa Archaeological Research Institute), **Shannon Bungart** (Smyrnéa Archaeological Research Institute), and **Kate Wright** (Smyrnéa Archaeological Research Institute)

[10] *Public Archaeology in the Digital Age*

In a world where almost anything is available via mobile device, archaeology is surprisingly not. Archaeologists are ethically obligated to share information with our various constituencies, and today's audience demands that this dissemination be succinct, slick, and meaningful. This poster presents two current projects undertaken by SARI. A portable 3-D scanner developed by Occipital for iOS is being used to answer a variety of research questions and create models of locally significant cultural resources for public consumption. SARI is also creating a mobile app that layers georeferenced data that will allow users to experience a temporally recreated virtual landscape.

Harris, Stephen G. (see Blair, Elliot H.)

Harris, Stephen G. (see Zechman, Hannah)

Hawsey, Kareen (see Blair, Elliot H.)

Hay, Fred (see Cochran, Lindsey)

Hays, Maureen (see Fresh, Samantha)

Hays, Maureen (see Long, Nickolas)

Haythorne, Stacey [20] Panelist

Heckman, Benjamin (see Bourcy, Samuel)

Hedman, Kristin M. (see Dent, Sophia C.)

Heflin, William (see Deems, Savana)

Hemmings, C. Andrew (ahemmings@paleotopioneer.com, Aucilla Research Institute)

[45] *What the Lion and Tiger and Bears may be Telling Us: End Pleistocene Faunal Community Differences across Florida*

Pleistocene faunules from Paleoindian sites in North and Central Florida (Wakulla, Sloth Hole, Page/Ladson and Vero) have complimentary but only partially overlapping species present. Regional physiographic differences may demarcate environmental causes, some of which coincide with the upland distribution of usable tools stone sources. The densest concentrations of Early Paleoindian archaeological materials occurs on and around the Ocala Uplift area associated with consistent surface water and stone availability. Preferential prey selection may be indicative of ecotonal rather than necessarily behavioral differences.

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

Henderson, A. Gwynn (aghend2@uky.edu, Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Linda S. Levstik** (University of Kentucky), **M. Jay Stottman** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), and **Janie-Rice Brother** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[19] *Investigating a Shotgun House: "Who Knew Shelter Was So Emotionally Charged?"*

Investigating a Shotgun House asks students to use multiple data sources to examine this question: What can we learn about the lives of mid-20th-century urban working-class people from the study of their homes? Field testing in elementary school classrooms, and interviews with teachers and their students documented that the unit is a highly motivating teaching tool that promotes deep conceptual understanding of basic historical, anthropological, and archaeological content, concepts, and methods while eliciting empathetic attention to issues of social justice, agency, and civic engagement. Our research shows that the unit is an excellent model of an inquiry-based teaching approach.

Henderson, A. Gwynn (see Rossen, Jack)

Henry, Edward (edward.henry@colostate.edu, Colorado State University), **Grant Stauffer** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Seth B. Grooms** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Joy Mersmann** (American Museum of Natural History), **Lorraine Hu** (Washington University in St. Louis), and **Grace Apfeld** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[47] *Mapping Cahokia's Upside Down: Geophysical Survey Along the Western Edge of the Grand Plaza*

Cahokia is considered the first and largest example of incipient urbanism in Eastern North America. Earthen mounds constructed at the site delineate numerous plazas—presumably public space used for diverse activities. With this poster we present results from a class-based learning project that conducted magnetometry and electromagnetic induction surveys at the western edge of the Grand Plaza, southwest of Monk's Mound. Our findings force us to rethink palisade and mound chronologies south of Mound 48, including the small rise denoted as Mound 57. In addition, structures mapped at the edges of the plaza illuminate the ways this public space was organized.

Hensler, Rachel (rhensler@csuchico.edu, California State University, Chico)

[2] *Identifying Ceramic Communities of Practice in Southern Georgia during Late Prehistory and Spanish Colonization*

Identifying geographic and diachronic variation of portions of the step-by-step production process of ceramic vessels can aid in identifying communities and constellations of practice. This paper identifies ceramic communities in the interior of Georgia during the Late Prehistoric and Spanish Colonization periods and compares them to coastal ceramic communities. Changes in folded rim alteration, stamping style, and frequencies of vessel types indicate the ceramic changes taking place on the coast were interconnected with changes taking place in the interior. This suggests potters living in areas of heavy Spanish influence were in continual interaction with potters living farther from Spanish influence.

Herbert, Joseph M. (joseph.m.herbert8.ctr@mail.mil, Colorado State University, Center for the Environment of Military Lands), and **James Feathers** (University of Washington, Luminescence Laboratory)

[13] *Ceramic Sequence Modeling and Luminescence Dating*

In a recent experiment designed to test the accuracy of luminescence dating, results from independent labs returned significantly different dates for the same prehistoric pottery samples. Initial conclusions were that results were inaccurate, methods unreliable, and the data useless for estimating the pottery's age. Closer observation revealed that the labs used different procedures and the pottery was improperly classified. Reclassification confirmed that both labs identified similar pottery-type age groups, conforming to expectations derived from the regional sequence model. Excellent artifact documentation, petrography, and digital photography were key in the re-evaluation, and are recommended as standard analytical components for ceramic-sequence modeling.

Hernandez de Lara, Odlanyer (see Carr, Robert)

Herrmann, Nicholas (see Wolfe, Christopher)

Heyward, Corey Ames (cheyward@draytonhall.org, Drayton Hall Preservation Trust)

[6] *The Archaeology of Vandalism at Drayton Hall*

During the Revolutionary War, Drayton Hall (c.1750) was populated by both the British and Continental armies. British soldiers ransacked homes along South Carolina's Ashley River in 1779, and Drayton Hall was later occupied by both armies during and after the 1780 Siege of Charleston. This paper explores how Drayton Hall's archaeological collection illustrates such events and the destruction that occurred during the Revolutionary War. By analyzing the South Flanker Well excavation and both its small finds and ceramic assemblages, this paper aims to augment the historical accounts of army occupation and explore how vandalism would appear in the archaeological record.

Higley, J. H. (see Adovasio, J. M.)

Hollenbach, Kandace (kdh@utk.edu, University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

[19] *The Volunteer Spirit: "Archaeology Volunteer Day" at UT-Knoxville*

In January 2015, we instituted a monthly "Volunteer Day" at the Archaeological Research Laboratory in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee. Originally conceived as a way to increase outreach to the general public while also preparing large collections for curation, this activity has developed into a "citizen science" opportunity, where participants help collect data. The key components of the program are outlined here, as well as the positives, negatives, and feedback from our volunteers. Possibilities for further developing community-based participatory research projects that involve a variety of participants, including students and descendant communities, are explored.

Hollingshead, Analise (ahollingshead12@gmail.com, Florida State University)

[22] *A Pointed Analysis: Investigations at Half Mile Rise Sink (8TA98), Northwest Florida*

Half Mile Risk Sink (8TA98) is located within the Half Mile Rise portion of the Aucilla River in Northwest Florida. Here, Paleoindian projectile points and other lithics, faunal remains, and bone tools were recovered from a sandy deposit on the edge of an inundated sinkhole. The projectile points encompass the entire known Paleoindian period in Florida, including Page-Ladson, waisted Suwannee, and Greenbriar types. Formal analysis of these points in comparison with diagnostics from other nearby sites offers further information on these types. Half Mile Rise Sink provides vital clues on Paleoindian lithic technologies occurring at the end of the Pleistocene.

Holloway, Russell (see DeVore, William)

Horan, Robert (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Hormes, Josef (Hormes@LSU.edu, CAMD/Louisiana State University), **Gudrun-Lisa Bovenkamp-Langlois** (CAMD/Louisiana State University), **Diana Greenlee** (University of Louisiana at Monroe), and **Rebecca Saunders** (Louisiana State University)

[33] *What Synchrotron Radiation Based Techniques can Tell us about Poverty Point Objects (PPOs)*

Poverty Point Objects (PPOs) are the iconic artifact of the Late Archaic Poverty Point site. In this project, two synchrotron radiation based techniques are applied to the characterization of PPOs: X-ray fluorescence (SR-XRF) and X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS), specifically X-ray absorption near edge structure (XANES) spectroscopy. SR-XRF provides information about the elemental composition of a sample down to the ppb – level, XANES allows the detailed chemical/ geometric characterization of chosen elements from the sample on an atomic level. For some elements (e.g. Fe) this information can be connected with the temperature and the atmosphere in which the BCOs have been used.

Horsley, Timothy J. (see Barrier, Casey R.)

Horton, Elizabeth T. (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Maureen Meyers** (University of Mississippi), **Edmond A. Boudreaux III** (University of Mississippi), **Stephen B. Carmody** (Troy University), **Alice Wright** (Appalachian State University), and **Victoria Dekle** (University of Kentucky)

[39] *Results of the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey*

This paper presents the results of the SEAC sexual harassment survey. present information on biographical profiles of participants and data on the rate of harassment and assault in southeastern archaeology. We include recent analyses that discuss the field contexts within which affect harassment and assault occur and the lingering effects on women's careers in archaeology. Finally, we discuss how the treatment of women in our field has affected southeastern archaeology.

Howell, Cameron (cameron.howell@erm.com, ERM)

[5] *Hearths and Fire: Middle Woodland Thermal Features in the East Tennessee Region*

Interactions through trade and social networks, engagement in monumental ceremonialism, as well as more intensive gardening and subsequent sedentism produced dynamic changes during the Middle Woodland period. Innovations in pottery manufacture allowed changes in cooking practices away from the earthovens of the Late Archaic through Early Woodland and into more direct heating and cooking of foods. This paper tracks the changing occurrences of earthovens on sites in East Tennessee and nearby areas as well as examining some more specialized thermal features. Chief among those latter features is the suggestion of an updraft kiln found on a site in Townsend, Tennessee.

Howell, Mark (see Underwood, John)

Hu, Lorraine (see Henry, Edward)

Huaylinos, Alexander C. (see Springman, Shana J.)

Huey, Samuel (see Britt, Tad)

Humes, Peggy (see Baumann, Timothy)

Hutchinson, Dale L. (see Dent, Sophia C.)

Hutson, Caleb (jcs826@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **William Joseph** (Mississippi State University), **James Strawn** (Mississippi State University), **Andrew M. Triplett** (U.S. Forest Service), **Timothy DeSmet** (Binghamton University), and **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University)

[15] *Preliminary Results from the 2017-2018 Excavations at Sites WO2 and WO5 on the Tusquitee Ranger District, Nantahala National Forest*

Following the unauthorized ground disturbance at two previously undiscovered Early to Middle Archaic sites within the Trail of Tears protective corridor on the Nantahala National Forest, NC, archaeological investigations undertaken have yielded data important to our understanding of early inhabitants in the Appalachian Summit region. Researchers from Mississippi State University, Binghamton University, and the U.S. Forest Service have begun to assess the damage done to the sites to determine if the sites are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This presentation will convey the preliminary results of the research efforts that have taken place.

Hutson, Caleb (see Joseph, William)

Jackson, Edwin (ed.jackson@usm.edu, University of Southern Mississippi), and **Eve Carter** (University of Southern Mississippi)

[45] *Fauna from a Possible Ritual Structure at Winterville Mounds, Mississippi*

Excavations in 2006 and 2016 adjacent to the main plaza and mound complex at Winterville exposed a unique single post structure, with widely spaced posts, and larger than typical residential structures at the site. The artifacts recovered from within and adjacent to the structure include several unique items in addition to expectable domestic refuse. The faunal assemblage also differs from that recovered from other contexts and includes several unique taxa that point to a possible ritual function for the structure, which in turn offers a greater understanding of the integrative function of Winterville in the Lower Mississippi Valley social milieu.

Jackson, Kendal (Kendalj@mail.usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Thomas Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida), and **C. Trevor Duke** (University of Florida)

[45] *Fisher Folk and Wetland Foragers: A Multi-Proxy Study of Coastal Wetland Plant Use at the Crystal River Site (8CI1), Florida*

The ancient fisher-hunter-gatherers of Florida's peninsular Gulf Coast are well known for their elaborate shell mound architecture, maritime lifeways, and participation within interregional exchange. Paleoethnobotanists working on this coast have identified a ubiquitous suite of terrestrial plants harvested by ancient coastal villagers; however, they lament that various wetland flora, to date, remain invisible in the archaeological record. In this study, centered at the Crystal River site (8CI1), we bring together faunal, microfaunal, and microbotanical evidence to suggest that wetland flora – including many with edible tubers or rhizomes – were utilized on the peninsular Gulf Coast during the first millennium A.D.

Jacobi, Keith (see DeVore, William)

Jacobs, Craig (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Jansen, Amelia (Southeast Archeological Center), **Brian Worthington** (Southeast Archeological Center), and **Rusty L. Simmons** (Southeast Archeological Center)

[32] *A Preliminary Analysis and Interpretation of Archeological Deposits from Fort Rosalie, Natchez, Mississippi*

In 2016 archaeologists from the Southeast Archeological Center conducted excavations at Natchez National Historic Site in Natchez, Mississippi with hopes of locating the contraband camp and hospital associated with Fort Rosalie. This poster is an overview of the assemblage of artifacts as well as conclusions that can be drawn from the excavations. By analyzing the datable artifacts including ceramics, lithics, armaments and faunal remains, we can get a better idea of not only the land usage, but also the interactions between cultures along the Mississippi River during the 18th century.

Jansen, Amelia (see Simmons, Rusty L.)

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

[32] *European Material Culture and Guale Adornment: Personal Ornamentation at a 17th-Century Guale Community on Sapelo Island, Georgia*

Recent archaeological investigations at the Guale town of Sapala on Sapelo Island, Georgia, are providing new insights on Spanish-Guale interaction and negotiations. These cultural transactions are reflected in the clothing and personal adornments worn by Guale Indians living in the 17th-century Spanish Mission community. Our poster illustrates the types of personal items that the mission community's Guale residents wore in order to express their evolving personal identities and cultural affiliations in a world marked by social, economic, and political upheaval, demographic displacement, and the eventual destruction of traditional Guale society.

Jefferies, Richard W. (see Straub, Elizabeth)

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

Jenkins, Jessica A. (jajenkins@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[7] *After Abandonment: Revitalization in the Lower Suwannee?*

Throughout the Southeast, the Late Woodland Period is marked by ephemeral archaeological signatures. On Florida's Northern Gulf Coast, Middle Woodland civic-ceremonial centers appear to have been abandoned around A.D. 700. Limited excavation dating to the Late Woodland in the Lower Suwannee region has indicated several social and cultural shifts post-abandonment, including a return to earlier modes of dispersed settlement, downsizing, resurgence of pottery traditions in vogue centuries prior, and creating living spaces distanced from the dead. Revitalization may be a useful lens through which broader themes of abandonment, continuity, and avoidance during the Late Woodland may be interrogated.

Jenkins, Jessica A. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Jenkins, Ned (ned.jenkinsahc@gmail.com, Alabama Historical Commission)

[46] *Swine of the Hernando DeSoto Entrada 1539-1543*

The historical importance of swine in the Spanish province of Extremadura, homeland of Soto and most entrada soldiers and the use of swine by other Extremaduran New World Conquistadors is examined.

Jennings, Thomas (thomas.jennings@louisville.edu, University of Louisville), and **Ashley M. Smallwood** (University of Louisville)

[19] *Sharing Kentucky's Cultural Heritage at the University of Louisville*

In fall 2018, the University of Louisville opened the Center for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (CACHE), marking U of L's first expansion into historic Portland, an underdeveloped area of Louisville. CACHE's mission is to support the curation of archaeological collections found in Kentucky and surrounding areas. At the heart of this mission is teaching students and the public about Kentucky's rich cultural heritage. To encourage public engagement, we are developing a diverse outreach program that engages local schools, community groups, and museums through hands-on experiences with collections, the development of exhibits, and fieldwork in the community and with the community.

Jennings, Thomas (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

Johnson, Heathley (see Edwards, Alexandra R.)

Johnson, Hunter (see Little, Keith)

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

[2] *Changing Traditions and Traditional Practices of Colonial Yamasee Communities*

Colonial Yamasee communities moved throughout the present-day southeastern United States and maintained select traditions while adopting new ceramic practices. Using collections from the University of West Florida, the City of St. Augustine, and Brockington and Associates, I quantify the extent to which Yamasees adopted the ceramic practices of their Guale, Mocama, Timucua, Apalachee, and Creek neighbors. I demonstrate that Yamasees show only indirect connections between authority and daily ceramic practice, that their material flexibility reflects the social connections that allowed them to maintain geopolitical influence, and that such material flexibility represents hybrid practices between Native Americans rather than European influence.

Jones, David (South Carolina Dept of Parks, Recreation & Tourism)

[26] *Is it a Funding Issue, or Do We Just Not Give a Shit? Site Erosion in South Carolina State Parks*

Spanish Mount is a Late Archaic shell midden located at Edisto Beach State Park, Charleston County, South Carolina. The site, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, has been threatened by erosion from Scott Creek, an intertidal creek just off the South Edisto River. Donald Sutherland, in 1973 and John Cable in 1992, conducted test excavations at Spanish Mount. Both made urgent calls for efforts to stabilize the site before the remaining midden and information were lost forever. This paper will detail the efforts to stabilize the site and the ultimate decision to initiate salvage excavations in 2016.

Jones, Eric (jonesee@wfu.edu, Wake Forest University), **Caroline Watson** (Wake Forest University), **Maya Krause** (Vanderbilt University), and **Grayson O'Saile** (Wake Forest University)

[33] *Late Woodland Interaction Patterns in the Upper Yadkin River Valley*

We previously presented a model for the Late Woodland upper Yadkin River Valley in which certain communities acquired non-local rhyolite and distributed it to nearby communities. We hypothesized that our results potentially identified distinct economic interaction groups within the valley. This work follows up on that research to further describe and explain broader interaction patterns. We compared ceramic stylistic attributes from five sites using the Brainerd-Robinson coefficient to ascertain whether they spatially correlate with the lithic patterns. The results show similar but not identical groupings. We think this could have resulted from several behavioral phenomena including gendered interaction networks.

Jones, Eric (see Capps, Matthew)

Jones, Harold (see Raymond, Tiffany)

Jones, K. C. (katherine.graham.1991@gmail.com, University of Georgia)

[40] *Remembering the Gentle Giant: Jerald Ledbetter's Legacy and Impact on Compliance Archaeology*

This presentation synthesizes the research career of Jerald Ledbetter and discusses his impact on interpreting significance in compliance archaeology. His ability to derive evidence for habitation in a region infamous for its lack of organic preservation and intact deposits was a testament to his tireless research ethic. He developed inferential methods essential to finding the unfindable, systematically identifying the subtleties of soil anomalies and rescuing ephemeral sites from outdated interpretations. His advocacy for the research potential of these sites and regions is a lasting contribution from someone whose work honors the ethos of compliance legislation.

Jones, K. C. (see Speakman, Robert J.)

Jones, K. C. (see Williams, Mark)

Jones, Scott (info@mediaprehistoria.com, Media Prehistoria)

[40] *What would Jerald Do: Lessons I Learned from a Remarkable Ally*

This paper is a personal account of my work with R. Jerald Ledbetter. Having met him the same year (1986) that I embarked on my unconventional career in primitive technology, our paths crossed frequently at the UGA archaeology laboratory. My first inkling that he saw value in my work was in 1991; little else occurred until around 1999, during his work in Greene County, Georgia. Thereafter, we worked regularly together on various other archaeological projects. His calm demeanor is legendary, and working with him taught me many skills needed to make archaeology more than an interesting occupation.

Jones, Scott (jsjones@midsouthcrc.com, Midsouth Cultural Resource Consultants), **Mark R. Norton** (retired), and **John B. Broster** (retired)

[18] *The Paleoindian Lithic Technological Organization of the Carson-Conn-Short Site (40BN190)*

The Carson-Conn-Short site is a Paleoindian site located in the lower Tennessee River Valley. The Paleoindian assemblage composition, lithic raw material use, and technological composition are examined here. Local raw materials comprise almost the entirety of the assemblage. The technological composition consists of bifacial and blade technologies. The bifacial technology focused upon the production of formal tools such as projectile points while the blade technology was utilized for the production of less curated tool types. Previous interpretations based on site structure indicating a high degree of sedentism is supported by the lithic technological organization of the site's inhabitants.

Jorissen, Philippa (see LeFebvre, Michelle J.)

Joseph, Joe (see Walls, Lauren A.)

Joseph, William (see Hutson, Caleb)

Joseph, William (waj83@msstate.edu, Mississippi State), and **Caleb Hutson** (Mississippi State)

[10] *Southeastern Phase I Guidelines*

Archaeological guidelines set forth by the SHPO vary between states. These standards are usually published by the SHPO and include the minimum standard for which archaeologists must conduct background research, field methodologies, technical reports, and curation. This poster provides an infographic that compares Phase I survey standards across the Southeast. In doing so, this poster compiles the various survey standards in a single place and provides a useful reference for the most current set of guidelines in any southeastern state.

Judge, Christopher (judge@sc.edu, USC Lancaster-Native American Studies Center)

[28] *A Model for the Decline in Basal Widths of Triangular Projectile Points over Time*

For over fifty years, archaeologists in the southeastern region have purported a decline in the size of triangular points over time. The validity of this assertion has rarely been questioned or evaluated for accuracy. I present a preliminary model that seems to document a steady decline in size when applied to assemblages of Triangular Points mainly from the Carolinas and Georgia. Using a database of over 4000 points, I have constructed a model of 5mm ranges for each period beginning with the Early Woodland and ending with Mississippian/Other Late Prehistoric. The model is detailed here and critique is most welcomed.

Judge, Christopher (see Wagner, Gail E.)

Jung, Taesoo (University of Georgia)

[45] *Rare Animals from the Spanish Mount Site (38CH62)*

Spanish Mount is a Late Archaic-period site (2200-1800 BC) on Edisto Island, South Carolina. The collection contains the remains of several rare species, including bald eagles, minks, and bobcats. Such species are uncommon in coastal archaeological collections of any time period. Assessing the collection's ritual and elite nature is hindered by the absence of comparative data from other coastal elite or ritual contexts. Such data are available from the Irene Mound site in Savannah, Georgia. Irene is a prestigious Mississippian-period site with similar unusual taxa and evidence of ritual and high-status activities, suggesting similar interpretations for Spanish Mount.

Kanaski, Richard [12] Panelist

Kangas, Rachael (see Ayers-Rigsby, Sara)

Kangas, Rachael (see Fenn, Mallory)

Kassabaum, Megan (meg.kassabaum@gmail.com, University of Pennsylvania), and **Anna Graham** (University of North Carolina)

[5] *Tchefuncte Structures, Coles Creek Mounds, Plaquemine Midden: 2018 Excavations at Smith Creek*

During Summer 2018, excavations resumed at Smith Creek, a multi-component mound site in Natchez Bluffs region of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Excavation near Mounds B and C revealed extensive landscape modification dating to Coles Creek times, including the purposeful construction of large platforms and/or secondary mounds associated with the two smallest mounds at the site. Excavation in the area between these two mounds revealed a dense Plaquemine midden and occupation area overlaying Early Woodland deposits, including a probable Tchefuncte communal structure. This paper will focus on the relationship between these components by tracing the nearly 2,000-year history of site use.

Keith, Scot (skeith@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates)

[5] *An Examination of Swift Creek Ceramic Designs and Context within a Communal Midden at a Middle Woodland Interaction Center*

In this presentation, I explore the relationship between Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery designs and archaeological context within the communal midden at the Leake site, a Middle Woodland Hopewellian ceremonial interaction center situated on the Etowah River in northwest Georgia. I examine the distribution of several unique pottery designs across an excavation area containing numerous features, feasting remains, a possible world creation ritual context, a possible keyhole structure, and debris from the production of items from ideologically important materials, in an attempt to discern if particular designs were used in specific contexts and for specific purposes.

Keith, Scot [20] Panelist

Kelly, John (Washington University), **James Brown** (Northwestern University), **Davide Domenici** (University of Bologna), and **Imma Valesse** (CMVARI)

[24] *The Embedded Nature and Context of Symbols in the Cahokia Cosmogram*

Cahokia and other Mississippian towns not only mirror the multi-layered nature of the cosmos but also provide the cultural context for symbols fundamental to the various institution and cults and their practices. Following the theme of this session on how iconographic methods and theories help inform our work, this presentation examines the configuration of Cahokia as expressed in the design of its epicenter and the manner in which this cosmogram accentuates and reinforces various symbolical elements also evident in other more portable media.

Kemp, Kassie (kkemp@usf.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[38] *A Review of Stabilized Shoreline Sites: A Look at Maximo Park and Other Coastal Florida Sites*

In 2009, FPAN's West Central Regional Center partnered with the City of St. Petersburg and the Central Gulf Coast Archaeological Society to record and stabilize a portion of the Maximo Park shoreline midden in St. Petersburg, Florida. Through the Heritage Monitoring Scout (HMS Florida) program, FPAN staff has documented the results of this project. This poster will explore the effects of the stabilization effort at Maximo Park and compare it to similar projects at other Florida coastal sites to review the pros and cons of different stabilization techniques.

Khakzad, Sorna [12] Moderator

Kimball, Larry R. (Appalachian State University), **M. Scott Shumate** (Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants), **Keith Seramur** (Appalachian State University), and **Gary Crites** (University of Tennessee)

[15] *A Consideration of Site Function(s) at Cold Canyon (31SW265): Site Formation, Archaeobotany, and Assemblage Variability at a Stratified Archaic Quartzite Workshop*

Cold Canyon is a stratified Middle to Late Archaic site which makes valuable contributions to our knowledge of land use in the Southern Appalachians. The geoarchaeological analysis confirms that well-stratified Archaic sites are buried and preserved in an upland setting. The great abundance of artifacts (886 formal tools, 6,973 ad hoc tools, 90,540 flakes, 57 features, and 4,840 kg of fire cracked rock) can be explained by proximity to high quality quartzite. We have now recognize at a second site the diagnostics of a late Middle Archaic technology which fills a major gap in our cultural chronology.

King, Adam (aking@sc.edu, SCIAA)

[35] *Creating a New World at Early Etowah*

The earliest imagery found at the Etowah site appears as motifs decorating pottery. These motifs include versions of the concentric diamond, line block, and filfot cross. It can be argued that all connect to the same theme, which is often called centering because the images refer to the sacred center of the cosmos. In this paper, I will examine the connection between Etowah Complicated Stamped motifs and the centering theme. Then I will explore the ways people made and used objects invoking centering, and how the active interaction between people, objects, and ideas helped shape the establishment of early Etowah.

King, Adam (see Wagner, Gail E.)

King, Harry (see Waselkov, Gregory)

Kirkland, Brenda (see Renson, Virginie)

Kles, Maranda (mkles@aciflorida.com, ACI/UL Lafayette), **Angeline Smith** (ACI), and **Regina Lowe** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

[30] *The Analysis of Burial Orientation at Five Florida Sites from the Archaic through the Woodland*

The evaluation of burial orientation alongside other archaeological data can significantly enhance our understanding of mortuary patterns across time and space. For this presentation the authors compare results of head/body direction from five sites in Florida spanning the Archaic through the Woodland: Windover Pond, Gauthier, Manasota Key Cemetery, Palmer Burial Mound, and Bayshore Homes. Research demonstrated that burials were typically oriented with the head north at Gauthier, Palmer, and Bayshore Homes, while they were south at Manasota and west at Windover. Additional analysis suggests patterning within the cemeteries that corresponds with other archaeological and bioarchaeological findings.

Klush, Sarah A. (see Springman, Shana J.)

Knight, Jim (vernonjamesknight@gmail.com, University of Alabama)

[24] *Merging Art Historical and Anthropological Approaches in Pre-Columbian Iconography*

Two divergent academic traditions—art history and anthropology—share a common concern with Pre-Columbian iconography, but have divergent perspectives. The traditional anthropological approach begins with the ethnographic record and “upstreams” that information as far as it will reach—a specific instance of the direct historical approach. The traditional art historical approach insists on the importance of situated “translations,” over time and across ethnolinguistic boundaries, of the relationships between form and meaning. I have argued that the two perspectives can be merged, honoring the validity of what Panofsky called “disjunction,” while at the same time providing a role for ethnographic homology.

Korkuc, David J. (dk14j@my.fsu.edu, Florida State University)

[9] *Religion and Military in Spanish Florida*

San Luis de Talimali (8LE4) was the western capital of La Florida from 1656-1704. It is likely that Spanish soldiers lived at San Luis since its founding (ca. 1633); however, the largest blockhouse (70 ft. x 40 ft.) was not completed until 1697. Approximately 45 soldiers were garrisoned there. Excavations from the 1990s and 2018 yielded military-related artifacts. My research compares the material culture of soldiers between Spanish period forts located in major Spanish trade and government centers (St. Augustine, San Luis), rural outposts (Fort Matanzas, Fort Pupo, Fort San Jose), and religious sites similar to San Luis.

Kowalski, Jessica (jakowalski@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama)

[28] *Late Mississippian Ceramics from the Southern Yazoo Basin: A Functional Analysis*

Recent archaeological work in the Southern Yazoo Basin of the Lower Mississippi Valley has produced ceramics from primary contexts with radiocarbon dates allowing for an overdue examination of activity patterning. A ceramic vessel functional analysis of discrete assemblages from 15th- and 16th-century contexts at the mound centers of Arcola (22WS516) and Rolling Fork (22SH506) is employed in an attempt to understand what activities went on at these sites, tackling the murky line between domestic and ritual refuse.

Kowalski, Jessica (see Glass, Nicholas)

Krause, Maya (see Jones, Eric)

Krause, Richard A. (kkrause30@comcast.net, TVAR)

[46] *Modes, Wares, Types and Varieties*

Modes are properly patterned attributes that may be used to create types of three general kinds: (1) manufacturing types, (2) historical types and (3) use types. Manufacturing types are based on evidence of manufacture, Historical types are based on modes that have a known or suspected distribution in time and space. Use types are based on the evidence provided by wear. There are significant differences among the three such that only manufacturing types may be systematically classified as wares, types and varieties.

Kreiser, Kelsey (kelsey.kreiser@cardno.com, Cardno)

[29] *Expanding Archaeology in the Chipola River Valley with GIS and Collectors' Data*

The Chipola River Valley in northwest Florida is an area of extensive occupation by Pre-Contact peoples, dating as far back as the Paleo-Indian time period (approximately 13,000 years B.P). I worked with a local collector to study over 700 projectile points found in the Chipola River. The collector has taken care of these points and in many cases documented the GPS coordinates from where they were collected. Using the GPS coordinates and ArcMap, I have been able to compare the known site information along the Chipola with this new data set to document new sites within the region.

Krizmanich, John (out2lunchnobox@icloud.com, Avocational Archaeologist and volunteer with the NC Office of State Archaeology)

[38] *We're Losing It*

The West site is a multi-component site on the North Carolina coast that is at risk due to shoreline erosion. Like many coastal sites around the world, research at the West site cannot keep pace with rising sea levels, coastal storms and flooding. The goal of this poster is to bring awareness to and provide a greater understanding of the severity of site loss due to erosional forces. The poster will introduce this quickly vanishing site by highlighting recovered artifacts and by showing maps that demonstrate the crisis of shoreline retreat.

LaDu, Daniel (daladu@gmail.com, University of Alabama/Panamerican Consultants, Inc.), and **Laura Wood** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

[44] *Archaeology at B. Everette Jordan Lake, Chatham, Durham, Wake, and Orange Counties, North Carolina*

B. Everett Jordan Lake is a man-made body of water that was created by the damming of the Haw and New Hope rivers between 1973 and 1983. Following legislative approval, Joffre Coe of the University of North Carolina initiated the process of locating and recording the cultural resources contained within the 18,926-hectare property. Since that time, a total of 620 sites have been identified, representing a fair cross-section of the prehistory and history of the Central Piedmont region. This paper reviews the history of archaeological investigations at Jordan Lake, synthesizes the culture history, and highlights the potential for future research.

Lamb, Gregory M. (see Gillam, J. Christopher)

Lambert, Shawn (slambert1@utah.gov, Utah Division of State History)

[24] *Understanding the Relationship between the Static and the Dynamic in Caddo Iconography*

Iconography depicting ritual activities describes dynamic, action-oriented realities. However, there is a tendency for us to equate the same motif repeated over long periods of time as snapshots of a static ritual/cosmological meaning. In this paper, I discuss the need to isolate patterns aimed at helping us discover principles characterized by material changes on which repeated motifs are adorned. Does an iconographic image and the different materials on which they are placed reflect different meanings? Can this distinction enhance the interpretive processes in iconographic research? The data used to interact with these questions is from the Craig Mound at Spiro.

Lammie, Jean Louise (jlammie@mail.usf.edu, University of South Florida)

[32] *Seminole and Soldiers: Expressions of Identity and Power at Fort Brooke*

Fort Brooke (1824-1888), a military post located on Tampa Bay, functioned as the primary removal site for Seminole deportation to Oklahoma during the Second Seminole War. Recovery operations conducted in 1979 located and excavated a multiethnic cemetery on the former grounds of the fort. This project utilizes data from the 1982 CRM report, archival images, and ethnography, with an emphasis on items related to personal appearance, to explore expressions of identities within nascent frontier power relationships between two of the dominant forces on the Florida frontier, soldiers and Seminoles, and their struggle for cultural and political control of the land.

Lange, Emily R. (see Springman, Shana J.)

Langston, Brent (see Barton, Christopher)

Lawres, Nathan (nlawres@ufl.edu, University of Florida), **Allan Bacon** (University of Florida), and **Julio Pachon** (University of Florida)

[3] *A Dirty Conundrum: Identifying Construction Sequences without Visible Stratification*

Monumentality is a topic that has received much attention recently, and much of that attention focuses on construction sequences. Many instances of earthen architecture provide views of stratified deposits representing building events. However, Belle Glade architecture lacks such visible stratification. This paper presents a case study using new methods for evaluating construction sequence breaks when sediment profiles lack visible stratification. These methods, born from interactions between Archaeology and Soil Science, represent relatively quick and inexpensive approaches to characterize soil micromorphology. The results and implications of our analyses are discussed to provide a new view of Belle Glade monumentality.

Lawres, Nathan (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Ledbetter, Jerald (see Williams, Mark)

Lees, William [12] Panelist

Lees, William (see Beck, Monica)

LeFebvre, Michelle J. (mlefebvre@floridamuseum.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History), **Traci Ardren** (University of Miami), **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Scott M. Fitzpatrick** (University of Oregon), **Matthew Napolitano** (University of Oregon), and **Philippa Jorissen** (University of Oregon)

[3] *The Matecumbe Chiefdom Project: Historical Ecology, Political Economy, and Pre-Columbian Maritime Exploitation in the Florida Keys*

The Florida Keys are world renowned for their eco- and biodiversity and are a major focus of historical ecological research. However, despite archaeological documentation of indigenous occupation among the islands, many questions remain regarding the environmental and cultural circumstances of Pre-Columbian settlement. Here we present an update of ongoing investigations at the Clupper site (8MO17) on Matecumbe Key with a focus on recent zooarchaeological and chronometric data. We discuss long-term maritime adaptations and possible impacts on the political economy of the region. Our work highlights the significance of archaeological data to the historical ecology of the Florida Keys.

LeFebvre, Michelle J. (see Rock, Carolyn)

Lekson, Stephen (Lekson@colorado.edu, University of Colorado)

[44] *Paso por Aqui: Cautionary Tales from the Old Southwest*

American Anthropological Archaeology has not done a great job discovering and presenting the history of the ancient US Southwest. Many of the problems and hindrances faced by prehistory in the Southwest are disciplinary, and thus are shared by southeastern archaeology. This paper discusses some of these issues – hoary colonial biases carried forward to post-colonial times, post-processual archaeology's fetish with ritual, and prehistory's problematic home in Anthropology – and presents possible solutions.

Levstik, Linda S. (see Henderson, A. Gwynn)

Lewis, Keely [20] Panelist

Lieb, Brad (Brad.Lieb@chickasaw.net, Chickasaw Nation)

[31] *Heritage Preservation Research in Action: An Update on The Chickasaw Explorers Program*

The Chickasaw Explorers Program, going on its fifth year, provides Chickasaw college students an experience in archaeological fieldwork in the Chickasaw Homeland alongside leading researchers and their students. Current research includes exploration of a site in the Blackland Prairie of Northeast Mississippi dating from the 15th to early 17th centuries which contains Indigenous and European objects in domestic contexts. We believe the site is related to the Hernando de Soto entrada into the Chickasaw Nation in the winter of 1540-1541. An additional preservation achievement has been the acquisition and documentation of the Foxtrap rockshelter in Northwest Alabama, containing black charcoal pictographs.

Lieb, Brad (see Moody, Carlisle)

Lieb, Pamela [20] Panelist

Lincoln, Jenny (see Brockett, Haley)

Lipo, Carl (see Raymond, Tiffany)

Litteral, Matt (see Wallman, Diane)

Little, Keith (keith@tvaresearch.com, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), and **Hunter Johnson** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[46] *Ceramic Modes and Protohistoric Population Movements*

Following the works of one of our mentors (Richard Krause), we examine some critical assumptions related to early stage ceramic manufacture and identify important ceramic modes (sensu Irving Rouse) for identifying the material remains of specific kin-based societies. This, in turn, provides a viable means for tracing certain movements of people across the Protohistoric landscapes of east-central Mississippi and central Alabama.

Livingood, Patrick (patrickl@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma), and **Christina Friberg** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

[29] *Have Chert Will Travel: Anisotropic Transportation Cost Models of the Valuable Mill Creek Chert Hoe*

The Mill Creek hoe industry was integral to the political consolidation of Greater Cahokia. Manufactured at the chert quarries in southern Illinois and distributed throughout the Mississippi valley, previous research examined the relationship between Mill Creek hoe abundance and straight-line distance between source and site to produce characteristic fall-off curves. This paper reexamines these distribution patterns in terms of cost-distance, utilizing an anisotropic transportation model which permits both pedestrian and canoe travel and considers costs of moving heavy loads. This paper will present the analysis and efforts to make the code for this available to other researchers.

Locascio, William (wlocascio@fgcu.edu, Florida Gulf Coast University), and **Matthew H. Colvin** (University of Georgia)

[3] *Middens in the Muck: Evidence of Late Archaic Tree Island Occupation in the Northern Everglades*

Recent contributions to the literature on tree island sites in the southern Everglades emphasize that human activity likely promoted the growth of these unique topographical features during their early development. Evidence from excavations of black earth middens on a site in the Everglades Agricultural Area (Wedgworth Midden, 8PB16175) suggests Late Archaic communities in the northern Everglades also used tree islands, and may have had similar effects upon their growth and stabilization. We present evidence of these patterns here, alongside recent AMS dates.

Loebel, Thomas (tj12@illinois.edu, Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[18] *Dogs, Turkeys, and Death During the Early Archaic: New Data from the Stilwell II Site*

2018 fieldwork conducted by the Illinois State Archaeological Survey on behalf of IDOT, along with reanalysis of curated materials collected by Greg Perino in 1961-1962 add important new data regarding Early Archaic lifeways along the central Illinois River. Perino's salvage work recovered the earliest known domestic dog burial in North America, human remains, and a diverse assemblage of faunal and chipped stone tools and debris. Fieldwork conducted by ISAS confirmed the context of the deposits in which Perino worked, and encountered a deeply buried and dense habitation strata rich in diverse fauna and chipped stone and bone tools.

Long, Nickolas (nlong2@aum.edu, Auburn University at Montgomery), **Kimberly Pyszka** (Auburn University at Montgomery), and **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston)

[32] *Under the House: Ceramic Analysis from the St. Paul's Parsonage Cellar, Hollywood, South Carolina*

Constructed in 1707, the St. Paul's Parsonage included an 11-ft square brick-lined cellar. During the 1715 Yamasee Indian War, the house burned with architectural debris and household goods collapsing into the cellar, burying items kept there. Shortly thereafter, Reverend Bull (the current occupant) wrote about, "...the Loss of a considerable part of my Goods...[and] all ye Provisions." This poster focuses on the ceramics recovered from cellar excavations and how their stratigraphic placement aids in distinguishing Reverend Bull's household ceramics from those that held provisions stored in the cellar.

Loubser, Johannes (jloubser@stratumunlimited.com, Stratum Unlimited LLC)

[15] *Ten Years After: Recording, Analyzing, and Dating Paint Rock*

When I first met Rodney Snedeker in the Fuddruckers across from the 1996 SEAC meeting in Greenville, SC, he mentioned the potential for rock art projects on NC Forest Service land. By the time the Paint Rock recording and physical analyses project occurred it was already 2006. There was good reason for the "delay," as Rodney had to first consult with relevant Native American groups. The AMS assaying and EDS analysis results were unexpected; being 5,000 years old it was among the oldest dated rock art in the southeastern US and the red and yellow pigment had different sources.

Love, Sarah (sarah.love@dnr.ga.gov, Georgia Department of Natural Resources), **Aimee Bouzigard** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), **Rachel Black** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), and **Emma Mason** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

[44] *Public Archaeology on the Georgia Coast: Results from Wormsloe State Historic Site*

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources: Historic Preservation Division (HPD) revitalized its public archaeology program in the fall of 2017. Programming began in Savannah, Georgia at Wormsloe State Historic Site – an 18th-century plantation and fort founded by Noble Jones in the 1730s. This paper will examine how archaeologists at HPD have provided hands-on archaeological experiences for the community while identifying the simultaneous benefits of adding to existing archaeological research for land management and public interpretation. Additionally, we weigh the possible economic benefits of archaeological programming at our State Parks and Historic Sites and highlight survey results from community volunteers.

Love, Sarah (see Theberge, Robert)

Lowe, Regina (see Kles, Maranda)

Lulewicz, Isabelle (ihlul@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia), **William Marquardt** (University of Florida), and **Karen Walker** (University of Florida)

[27] *A Bayesian Perspective on Socio-Ecological Dynamics at the Pineland Site Complex (8LL33, etc.), Gulf Coast Florida*

The Calusa were a complex, fisher-gatherer-hunter society along the southwestern Florida Gulf Coast. One of the largest Calusa sites in this region is the intensively studied Pineland site complex (8LL33, etc.) that has provided key information on the Calusa's relationship with local ecosystems. This paper presents Bayesian analyses of 20 radiocarbon assays from newly excavated, wet site contexts at the site. This analysis provides temporal information on midden formation that corresponds to the onset of the Little Ice Age (AD 1250-1850), a pivotal time in climatic history.

Lulewicz, Isabelle (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Lulewicz, Jacob (lulewicz@uga.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[13] *Of Pots and People: Social Relatedness and the Ceramic Record of Southern Appalachia*

One of the greatest challenges (if not the purpose) of archaeological research is to move from the material record towards meaningful interpretations of past peoples' lives, relationships, experiences, and social worlds. While relationships of kin and clan likely constituted the fabric of social, political, and economic life across Mississippian societies, archaeologists continue to shy away from exploring such institutions. Using the archaeological record of Southern Appalachia, I present an approach that moves us from communities of pottery manufacture towards categories of social relatedness. More specifically, using formal network analyses, I move closer to approximating institutions of Mississippian kinship and clanship.

Lulewicz, Jacob (see Sullivan, Lynne P.)

Luthman, Sarah (Sarah.E.Luthman-1@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[44] *Investigating a Shelter in Oklahoma Schools: Using State Standards to Guide Project Archaeology K-12 Curriculum Development*

Since 2009, Project Archaeology has been creating supplementary K-12 curricula using archaeological methods and anthropological themes. Although these lessons are written for a national audience, teachers are more likely to use pre-packaged lessons if they can quickly determine how they align with their state's standards and tests. This paper will show how the Oklahoma Public Archaeology Network (OKPAN) and its partners are interpreting a site in Oklahoma and matching activities to state standards for our teachers. The same process can be done in other states to teach children what they really need to know about southeastern archaeology.

MacDonald, Kevin (see Rooney, Clete)

Magoon, Dane (dtmagoon@gmail.com, Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency)

[21] *Man's Best Friend: Dogs as Proxies for Interpreting Late Woodland Responses to Climate Change in Coastal Virginia*

Transitions in prehistoric chronology have been attributed to climate events but most efforts have been criticized for not effectively linking these different types of data. This poster utilizes published stable isotope and AMS data for 36 dogs from the Hatch site (44PG51) to investigate variability in dog diet during the first half of the Late Woodland period. Observed windows of flux and stability in dog diet are reflected in climate reconstruction data for the Chesapeake Bay region and appear associated with the end of the Medieval Warming period and start of the Little Ice Age.

Mahar, Ginessa J. (gjmahar@ufl.edu, University of Florida)

[21] *Developing Allometric Equations: From Ocean to Equation*

Archaeologists use allometric equations to estimate animal size from measurements of skeletal elements. Size estimates inform on the dietary contribution of particular taxa, the sustainability of exploitation, technology used to capture prey, etc. Currently, many allometric equations are based on generalized, family level data, leading to gross or inaccurate approximations for particular species. This is often due to the limitations of extant reference collections. This poster presents the stages and results of a multi-faceted project to generate species specific allometric equations for select marine fish, utilizing museum and laboratory collections, and freshly macerated specimens from the Gulf of Mexico.

Mahar, Ginessa J. (see Sanger, Matthew)

Mahar, GiNESSA J. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Mahoney, Maureen (maureenmahoney@semtribe.com, Seminole Tribe of Florida THPO), and **Domonique deBeaubien** (Seminole Tribe of Florida THPO)

[3] *A Landscape in Motion: An Analysis on a Tree Island's Formation*

For the Florida ecosystem, tree islands are a recent phenomenon that are thought to have emerged in the last 3,000 years. The existence of tree islands on the landscape has proven to be crucial for modern biodiversity and their vegetation is believed to be strongly linked to past settlement patterns. This paper describes an analysis recently undertaken by the Seminole Tribe of Florida's Tribal Historic Preservation Office that compares the results of 20 pollen samples to known dates to better determine the chronology of tree island formation. The outcome of this study highlights the evolution of the landscape.

Mann, Jason (jmann@troy.edu, Troy University), and **Xutong Niu** (Troy University)

[29] *The LASER Method: LiDAR Based Archaeological Site Detection and Recognition*

The LASER method is a GIS based system that uses LiDAR data to extract landforms which have a high-probability of possessing cultural resources. Field testing of the LASER method has resulted in a 92 percent accuracy for locating landforms which are likely to have archaeological sites. The LASER method does not discriminate between cultural manifestations and cannot find certain kinds of sites. The primary usefulness of the LASER method is that it shows which landforms require intensive testing and landforms that do not require grid-interval testing. This presentation will show how the LASER method algorithm works, and its CRM applications.

Manzano, Bruce (blmanz2@uky.edu, University of Kentucky)

[14] *Worked Bone and Use in the Interior of Southern Florida*

Over 400 worked bone and production wastage artifacts were recovered from recent testing at 11 island sites in the interior of southern Florida. The sites date from the Archaic to the Historic periods. The artifacts reveal patterns of using various elements of Chondrychthes (cartilaginous fishes), Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia that functioned in numerous ways including body ornaments, tools, and weapons for use on and off the sites.

Manzano, Bruce (see Rock, Carolyn)

Marcoux, Jon (see Zierden, Martha)

Marks, Theodore (see Mehta, Jayur)

Markus, David (see Mulkey, Mackenzie)

Marquardt, William (see Lulewicz, Isabelle)

Marquardt, William (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Marrinan, Rochelle (rmarrinan@fsu.edu, Florida State University)

[45] *Evidence of Feasting in Coastal Archaeological Sites*

Zooarchaeologists have long desired to be able to confidently identify evidence of feasting or ritual activities. Faunal evidence from interior sites seems to feature mammals and exotic or rare animals. In coastal sites, interpreting feasting behavior is complicated by the heavy dependence on marine resources, particularly fishes. This paper reviews proposals made about feasting behavior at the Shields Mound, an early Mississippian mound in northeast Florida, and uses new data from the site as a test. Understanding the uses of foodstuffs for ritual, ceremonial, or special occasions is desirable as are cautions about over-interpretation.

Marrinan, Rochelle [12] Panelist

Matternes, Hugh (mmatternes@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.)

[6] *What Do Granite Box Tombs Look Like Below the Ground Surface?**

Granite box tombs are a folk grave form found in nineteenth-century Upland South cemeteries. While popular culture views them as surface burial sites, there have been very few archaeological explorations documenting the grave's true form. Relocation of the Williams Cemetery, a circa 1820s-1880s family burial ground in Fulton County, Georgia provided an opportunity to examine interment structure among four granite box tombs. Excavation revealed two-stage grave pits with most decedents interred in relatively simple wooden caskets or coffins and with few durable materials. The pattern observed was consistent with subsurface interments associated with other nineteenth-century Upland South Folk grave sites.

Mason, Emma (see Love, Sarah)

May, J. Alan (alanm@cityofgastonia.com, Schiele Museum of Natural History), **Rebecca L. Bulp** (Schiele Museum of Natural History), and **January W. Costa** (Schiele Museum of Natural History)

[43] *Holly Bend, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina: Architectural Evidence of Slave Labor and 19th-Century Agricultural Production*

Holly Bend, an early 19th-century plantation, owned by the Robert and Margaret Davidson of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, has seen multiple excavations and research projects beginning in 2011 Robert Davidson, was listed in the 1850 census as having 2,803 acres and 109 slaves. One frame building in a deteriorated condition along with recovered domestic material culture is interpreted as housing originally constructed for enslaved field workers. Recovered ceramics here are similar to those from the kitchen associated with the main house. Additionally, remote sensing and subsequent testing uncovered the site of a forge and other outliers.

McBride, Jennifer M. (see Springman, Shana J.)

McKenna, Mary Kathryn (mmckenn3@vols.utk.edu, University of Tennessee Knoxville), and **Martin P. Walker** (University of West Georgia)

[28] *Pointing out the Variance: Statistical Analysis of Woodland Triangular Points from the Topper Site (38AL23)*

Approximately 200 small triangular projectile points have been recovered from the University of Tennessee excavations targeting the late Pre-Contact occupations at the Topper site. Along with these points, thousands of Late Woodland pottery sherds were recovered that have helped provide more refined information towards understanding the Late Woodland, information that the blanket typology "small triangular" has not been able to provide. An ongoing analysis of this assemblage attempts to expand upon this classification. Through morphological and statistical analyses, we examine the variability existing within small triangular points at Topper and compare our findings to findings of the South Atlantic Slope.

McLean, Emily (Florida State University), and **Tanya Peres** (Florida State University)

[9] *FSU ASMAP's Public Outreach Strategy at San Luis de Talimali*

We present the public outreach strategy created for the spring 2018 FSU Archaeological field season at San Luis de Talimali. Our strategy used digital media, including Facebook, Instagram, and Wordpress, and we collaborated with the staff of FSU News. We intended to post consistently before, during, and after excavations to maintain a connection with the public. Although sustaining an online presence during excavation was sometimes difficult, it was important in keeping the public actively engaged in the archaeological investigations.

McNutt, Ryan K. (rmcnutt@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University)

[48] *Grey Ghosts: Searching for Confederates at Camp Lawton, Georgia, USA*

POW camps were transitory and ephemeral places, existing in a liminal state during warfare. Yet, this ephemeral nature makes POW camps ideal to examine myriad aspects of human behavior. Camp Lawton was a Confederate camp for Union POWs, inhabited for six weeks and abandoned in advance of Sherman's march in 1864. Previous research uncovered extensive archaeological material from the POW occupation; but areas related to Confederate guard occupation were unknown. This paper summarizes recent excavations of Confederate loci and presents the results with some initial interpretations to begin to untangle the story of groups at war, but not in war.

Meer, Kelsey (see Miller, D. Shane)

Mehta, Jayur (jmehta@fsu.edu, Florida State University), **Theodore Marks** (The New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts), and **Brian Ostahowski** (Louisiana Archaeological Society)

[19] *Integrating Field Archaeology and Arts Education*

Typically, students earn academic credits during archaeological field schools. We endeavored to create an alternative model using art-school students from the New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts (NOCCA). Students are trained in a project-oriented paradigm at NOCCA, and consequently, we were easily able to develop a two-tiered project trajectory in which we pursued our scientific goals, while art students pursuing a parallel track directed at making a documentary about the effects of sea-level rise, erosion, and subsidence on historical and archaeological resources. This poster presents an overview of our project, fieldwork, and a sampling of student products.

Melby, Autumn (melby@sas.upenn.edu, University of Pennsylvania)

[13] *An Experimental Study of Potter Handedness in the Pre-Contact Period of the Appalachian Summit*

This project was undertaken to determine if potter handedness could be identified on vessel rims from the late Pre-Contact Ward site (31WT22) in Watauga County, North Carolina. Through a comparison of archaeological data and experimental data, this project attempts to identify individual potters based upon consistencies between various sherds in order to reveal more information regarding communities of practice in the Appalachian Summit in the 11th century A.D. Preliminary results suggest that potters at the Ward site may have consisted of both left and right handed individuals. The final results of this project will be discussed in a condensed form.

Memory, Melissa [20] Panelist

Menz, Martin (University of Michigan)

[47] *The Weeden Island Ring Midden at Old Creek (8WA90)*

In the early twentieth century, C. B. Moore excavated a small sand mound at Old Creek in coastal Wakulla County, Florida. Recent investigations at Old Creek, located in the St Marks National Wildlife Refuge, have failed to locate this mound, but have instead found linear and ring-shaped shell middens dating to the Late Woodland through Early Mississippian periods. This poster provides an overview of excavations at these Weeden Island and Fort Walton components and how these sites relate to larger cultural changes that occurred during this time in Northwest Florida.

Meranda, Marie (mlmeranda@outlook.com, Coastal Georgia Historical Society), and **Lindsey Cochran** (University of Tennessee)

[44] *Looking Past the Monument: A Change in Visitor Perspective at Cannon's Point Preserve, St. Simons Island, GA*

There is more than meets the eye when visiting Cannon's Point Preserve. After a 2-mile stroll down a live-oak lined historic road, guests can picnic and birdwatch atop a tower overlooking the Big House—a monument to the antebellum history of the multi-phase site. Though providing a scenic getaway, visitors leave with a shallow perspective of the significance and volume of cultural resources at the preserve. This paper will discuss the balancing act of cultural heritage management and how to bring the entirety of the prehistoric and historical landscape to better encourage visitor participation in and outside the Preserve.

Mersmann, Joy (see Henry, Edward)

Messer, Haley (haley_messer@nps.gov, National Park Service)

[5] *Analysis of Systematic Shovel Testing at Mound Field (8WA8)*

Mound Field (8WA8) in Wakulla, Florida, was excavated extensively by both C. B. Moore and Gordon Willey in the first half of the twentieth century. Data from the site was used to develop the ceramic typologies of Woodland period Florida that are still followed today. The historically significant Weeden Island ring midden/mound site is being revisited today with innovative methodological and theoretical techniques. Systematic shovel test survey within the boundaries of the site is providing useful data to answer questions about the significance of the ring midden and the cultural behaviors of the people that shaped and utilized it.

Meyers, Maureen (memeyer1@olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi)

[25] *The Martha Effect: Evidence for an Economy of Production in Mississippian Households*

At large Mississippian sites, craft production is viewed as separate from household activities. The relatively small size of most chiefdoms made such separation of activities difficult. Some types of craft production used similar materials, tools, and byproducts of daily activities. If these included materials and byproducts of mundane activities traditionally done by women this suggests women were making crafts, and were therefore agents of Mississippian culture in multiple ways. This paper examines the evidence for fabric production and its multiple stages and how these activities could have been done in tandem with making pottery and hominy at a frontier chiefdom.

Meyers, Maureen (memeyer1@olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi)

[39] *Putting the SEAC Sexual Harassment Survey into Context: History, Research Design and Methodology*

This paper provides context for the reasons behind the sexual harassment survey. This includes a brief history of harassment in the discipline as a whole and an examination of gender disparities within southeastern archaeology over time, and at the time of the survey. I also briefly discuss how these issues informed research design and describe the methods used in the survey, and conclude with thoughts about future sexual harassment surveys in SEAC.

Meyers, Maureen (see Horton, Elizabeth T.)

Meyers, Maureen (see Warner, Emily)

Miller, Heidi (see Wallman, Diane)

Miller, Sarah (see Murray, Emily Jane)

Miller, D. Shane (dsm333@msstate.edu, Mississippi State University), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University), **Stephen B. Carmody** (Troy University), **Kelsey Meer** (United States Forest Service), **Nathan Shores** (Mississippi State University), and **Hunter Saunders** (University of Memphis)

[23] *Swags, Snales, Shovel Tests, and Standing on the Shoulders of Giants at the Allendale Quarries*

The Swag site was recorded during the initial survey of the Allendale chert quarries by Goodyear and 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 identified several localities with buried archaeological deposits. Further excavations produced a fluted preform and other artifacts that are comparable to Clovis components elsewhere in the region, and a second locality with a buried Early Archaic Side-Notched component. Additional survey demonstrated that the site is extensive, and comparable to the nearby Topper site.

Miller, D. Shane (see Hutson, Caleb)

Miller, D. Shane (see Smallwood, Ashley M.)

Miller, D. Shane (see Strawn, James)

Miller, D. Shane (see Tune, Jesse W.)

Miller-Beech, Patricia (see Underwood, John)

Mintz, John (see Blewitt, Rosemarie)

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

[31] *On Nueva Cadiz Beads**

The purpose of this paper is to clear up fallacies about the distinctive glass beads known as Nueva Cadiz beads. Among topics covered are place of manufacture (NOT Nueva Cadiz!), how date ranges were worked out, various varieties, how they were made, regional variations, and archaeological occurrences. In addition, anomalous similar-but-later beads will be discussed (red ones in the Northeast and huge ones produced in the nineteenth century). The fact that Nueva Cadiz and other sixteenth-century glass beads are being looted on a massive scale in Peru and widely sold means we must be especially careful about interpreting unprovenanced collections.

Moates, Jeffrey T. (see O'Sullivan, Rebecca C.)

Mode, Heather (hsmith94@uncc.edu, University of North Carolina Charlotte)

[30] *When Death Becomes Life: Attitudes Towards Death and Dying among Bioarchaeologists and Forensic Anthropologists**

In light of recent events such as mass shootings at schools and social events, as well as celebrity suicides and a growing opioid epidemic, which may reflect a growing trend towards self-medication, mental health has become a timely and necessary topic of discussion. Forensic anthropologists and bioarchaeologists are in an interesting position, where they straddle the line separating the living from the dead and often consider how the two categories affect each other. The purpose of this project is to illuminate the attitudes and feelings of bioarchaeologists and forensic anthropologists towards death and dying.

Moody, Carlisle (University of Oklahoma), and **Brad Lieb** (Chickasaw Nation)

[33] *Chickasaw Pottery Vessel Form and Function in the Early Historic Period*

This study of Chickasaw pottery vessel forms dating to ca.1700 C.E. explores 268 reconstructed analytical vessels from six okaakinafa' midden pits across two sites (22LE907 and 22PO755) located in and around Tupelo in Lee and Pontotoc counties, Mississippi. Ethnohistorical information, prior research, and oral traditions are gleaned for interpretive information on Chickasaw cuisine and domestic organization. This account of vessel form and function is compared with published studies on other groups and aids interpretation of innovations and traditions in Chickasaw domestic life and adaptation to a rapidly transforming colonial economy.

Mooney, Natalie (see Yancey, Kira)

Moore, Christopher R. (moorecr@mailbox.sc.edu, SRARP), **Mark J. Brooks** (SRARP/SCIAA (retired)), **Albert C. Goodyear** (SCIAA), and **Terry Ferguson** (Wofford College)

[38] *The White Pond Human Paleoecology Project*

The White Pond Human Paleoecology Project is a collaborative effort between multiple institutions and researchers to study the geology, archaeology, and paleoecology of White Pond in South Carolina. Building on the seminal work of Watts (1980), this research seeks to: 1) derive the broader geologic context of the age and origin of White Pond and its fringing sediments containing the archaeological record; 2) delineate and correlate the lacustrine paleoenvironmental and terrestrial archaeological records through integrated studies of litho- and biostratigraphy, geochronology, and archaeostratigraphy; and 3) conjoin the correlated paleoenvironmental and archaeological records in systemic, human behavioral terms (human paleoecology).

Moore, Christopher R. (moorecr@uindy.edu, University of Indianapolis), **Elizabeth Straub** (University of Kentucky), and **Richard W. Jefferies** (University of Kentucky)

[2] *The Trouble with Types: Assessing Ceramic Variability through the Examination of Microassemblages*

Ethnohistoric accounts indicate that by the 1680s Sapelo Island, Georgia, was home to Guale, Yamasee, and other indigenous southeastern groups who moved to the island to obtain protection from slave-raiding Westos. Previous studies of the indigenous Altamaha ceramics manufactured by the Guale and their contemporaries have indicated that variability in ceramic attributes within a single context often go beyond what is encapsulated by named Altamaha types. The detailed study of ceramic microassemblages obtained from tightly dated short-term depositional events may provide the level of detail necessary to evaluate and understand microscalar processes of change in ceramic technology in multiethnic societies.

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

Moore, Christopher R. (see Straub, Elizabeth)

Moore, David G. (dmoore@warren-wilson.edu, Warren Wilson College), **Liam Gardner** (Warren Wilson College), and **David J. Cranford** (NC Office of State Archaeology)

[32] *An Enigmatic Posthole Feature at the Berry Site*

Berry site features reflect activities of Native Americans from the town of Joara and Spanish soldiers garrisoned at Fort San Juan from 1567-1568. In one part of the site, we have identified a Spanish “compound” adjacent to the fort, an earthen mound constructed by the native Joarans, as well as structures built by Joarans during and after the Spanish occupation. These features are challenging to interpret; whose activities are represented and how do these features fit within the site’s narrative? This poster considers a small, enigmatic posthole inside the Spanish compound that is filled entirely with neatly stacked native potsherds.

Moore, David G. (see Beck, Robin A.)

Moore, David G. (see Rodning, Christopher B.)

Morgan, David (see Rooney, Clete)

Morrow, Juliet (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Randall Cox** (University of Arkansas), and **Sarah Stuckey** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[19] *Paleoseimology at Old Town Ridge (3CG41)*

In collaboration with numerous public entities we conducted paleoseismic investigations to determine the nature and ages of paleoliquefaction features at the Old Town Ridge site. This poster describes the background of the project and evidence for three earthquake events as well as a cultural horizon that appears to represent a ditch external to the 18-19 acre Middle Mississippian village.

Morse, Dan (pdmorse@earthlink.net, retired), and **Phyllis Morse** (retired)

[34] *Al Goodyear at the Brand Site, 1970*

Al Goodyear and Dan Morse changed SEAC from an emphasis on pottery to one with emphases on pottery and stone. The Brand site is a Dalton site and verified the association of Dalton tools, including blades, adzes, points, and certain unifaces. Brand was selected from a 300-card site inventory with each card representing a Dalton site and pros and cons for testing.

Morse, Phyllis (see Morse, Dan)

Mueller, Natalie (ngmueller@gmail.com, Cornell University)

[45] *Growing Lost Crops: New Insights into Labor, Scheduling, and Yields in the Eastern Agricultural Complex*

During the summer of 2018, I conducted field experiments with all five lost crops of the Eastern Agricultural Complex (EAC): sumpweed (*Iva annua*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium berlandieri*), erect knotweed (*Polygonum erectum*), maygrass (*Phalaris caroliniana*), and little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*). These experiments were designed to understand basic requirements for planting, tending, and harvesting these plants, as well as to investigate possible synergies in intercropping systems. I present preliminary results from these efforts with a particular focus on their application to longstanding debates about economic and social organization in Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian communities in the Southeast.

Mulkey, Mackenzie (mackenziemulkey18@gmail.com, Clemson University), and **David Markus** (Clemson University)

[17] *Public Archaeology and the University: Lessons from the Ft. Hill Project at Clemson University*

In Summer 2018, Clemson University began excavations at Fort Hill Plantation, the former home of statesman John Calhoun and university namesake Thomas Clemson, situated in the heart of campus. The expressed purposes of this excavation were to train students in field archaeology while locating the domestic slave quarters, help interpret the African-American experience on the Clemson landscape, and support the educational programming of the house museums on campus. This paper explores the challenge of excavating and interpreting a politically-charged site, in this case a place of former enslavement that serves as the centerpiece for a university that commissioned its excavation.

Mullenax, Olivia A. (see Springman, Shana J.)

Muntz, Alice (alice.muntz@erm.com, Environmental Resources Management)

[28] *Ceramic Trends of Public Ritual in Late Mississippian Southern Illinois***

Analysis of ceramic assemblages from the Late Mississippian (ca. late 1200s A.D. to A.D. 1500) sites of Millstone Bluff (11Pp3) and Dillow's Ridge (11U635) in southern Illinois suggests trends of ritualistic ceramics in this context depart from those recognized elsewhere in the Mississippian Southeast. In fact, ceramics from these respectively high and low public ritual contexts are largely similar and demonstrate only a few correlates of public ritual activity that can be speculated. This paper presents the findings of this comparative analysis and their potential implications for ceramic production and use during the latest prehistoric occupation of southern Illinois.

Murray, Emily Jane (emurray@flagler.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Meg Gaillard** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), and **Sarah Miller** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[26] *Heritage at Risk in the Southeast: An Overview of Climate Change and Environmental Impacts*

Throughout the southeastern United States, heritage sites are at growing risk from short- and long-term impacts of climate change and related environmental impacts. Archaeologists, land managers, and other heritage professionals are quickly learning to respond to major event impacts at sites such as flooding or hurricanes, as well as grappling with how to plan for long-term changes and impacts like sea level rise. This paper introduces the session on strategies to deal with these issues, exploring specific impacts such as erosion and inundation, and their effects on both terrestrial and underwater sites.

Napolitano, Matthew (see LeFebvre, Michelle J.)

Napora, Katharine G. (knapora@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Alexander Cherkinsky** (University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies), **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia), **Robert J. Speakman** (University of Georgia, Center for Applied Isotope Studies), **Robert Horan** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources), and **Craig Jacobs** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

[27] *Situating the Abandonments of Late Archaic Shell-Bearing Sites along the Georgia Coast within a Tree Ring-Derived Environmental Framework*

This paper discusses modeled radiocarbon dates from terminal Late Archaic shell-bearing sites along the northern Georgia Coast and contextualizes these dates within a long-term environmental proxy framework derived from the dendrochronological analysis of bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) from a massive coastal subfossil deposit.

Napora, Katharine G. (see Speakman, Robert J.)

Nau, Madison (see Dillian, Carolyn)

Neale, Danielle (see Parker, Valerie)

Needham, Maggie (see Trunzo, Jennifer)

Nelson, Erin (erinnelson@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama)

[5] *The Archaeology of Lower Alabama: Defining a Way Forward*

Between the coast and barrier islands, the Mobile Bay Estuary, and the Mobile-Tensaw River Delta, Lower Alabama provided a rich and ever-changing environment for its past inhabitants. In this paper I review our current state of knowledge regarding the archaeology of Alabama's coastal people, with special attention to the Weeden Island and Pensacola cultures. I offer my thoughts on research trajectories for the future. Finally, I summarize the findings of recent work by the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies at two Pensacola culture sites located near the mouth of D'Olive Creek, 1BA196 and 1BA251.

Nelson, Ted Clay (tcnelson@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama)

[31] *A Ceramic Attribute Analysis of the 17th-Century Kymulga Phase from Talladega County, Alabama*

After European contact, native peoples of Alabama came together to form the Creek Confederacy. This confederacy gave life to modern groups like the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and the Poarch Band Creek. The 17th-century Kymulga archaeological phase is a small part of their story that consists of a complicated archaeological assemblage with unique Late-Lamar ceramic pottery. This paper attempts to describe and clarify the relationship between the Kymulga phase and other Coosa Valley post-contact archaeological phases by comparing ceramic attributes and European trade good assemblages. My study continues to shed light on the coalescent reactions of Post-Contact Native Americans.

Newsom, Lee (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Ng, Wei Hao (see Bourcy, Samuel)

Niu, Xutong (see Mann, Jason)

Norman, Sean (spn@gulfarchaeology.org, Gulf Archaeology Research Institute), **Jonathan Dean** (Gulf Archaeology Research Institute), and **Gary Ellis** (Gulf Archaeology Research Institute)

[26] *Rapid Midden Assessment of the Withlacoochee and Crystal River Estuarine Systems*

Florida's Central Gulf Coast is home to a dense assemblage of prehistoric shell middens. Millennia of tidal flooding, storm surge, and bioturbation have greatly reduced their integrity. The problem is further exacerbated by historic deforestation, modern development, and sea level rise. Rapid midden assessment is a program designed to examine sites through the detailed mapping of ecological and geomorphological conditions. This technique provides insight into the taphonomic processes leading to the degradation of sites and the rates of landscape-wide ecological change. The application of this program provides land managers with archaeological priorities within a broader environmental and geological context.

Norton, Mark R. (see Jones, Scott)

Nowak, Jesse (j.nowak@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[24] *Iconography Beyond Sight: An Object-Oriented Approach to Prehistoric Southeastern Ceramics*

This presentation explores the potential of object-centered ontologies in iconographic methods of southeastern archaeology. This relational instead of textual approach to iconography attempts to unbound a symbol-referent model by studying an open and dynamic field of interactions. This work focuses on relationships between visual designs, object shape and function, archaeological context, and interactions with other agents that can transform and augment meaning. These methods are applied to case studies of prehistoric bottles and effigy bowls to argue that relational assemblages of elements bundled in certain ceramic vessels were more than reflections of concepts, but were active agents in culture making.

O'Conner, Kristen (see Cochran, Lindsey)

O'Donoghue, Jason (Jason.ODonoghue@dos.myflorida.com, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research), **Zackary Gilmore** (Rollins College), and **Joshua Goodwin** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

[38] *The Dirty Dozen: Shell Bearing Sites in the Charles H. Bronson State Forest, Florida*

Florida's St. Johns River Valley is home to an abundance of freshwater shell sites. However, our knowledge of these sites is derived primarily from work in the middle portion of the valley. Relatively little attention has been paid to the upper St. Johns, which is dominated by expansive lakes and wetlands. In 2018, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research partnered with the Rollins College Archaeological Field School to conduct reconnaissance survey and site testing at the Charles H. Bronson State Forest. This poster presents preliminary results and posits explanation for divergent environmental and cultural histories in the upper St. Johns.

O'Hear, John (see Steponaitis, Vincas)

O'Saile, Grayson (see Jones, Eric)

Olin, Susan [20] Panelist

Olin, Susan (see Schnitzer, Laura Kate)

Ondus, Lillian K. (Lilliano@live.unc.edu, UNC Chapel Hill), and **Karen Y. Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

[33] *Stylistic Elements on Thoms Creek Pottery from Spanish Mount (38CH62)*

This research concerns decorations on hand-built pottery from Spanish Mount (38CH62), a 4,000-year-old, Late Archaic period Native American shellfish mound located next to a tidal creek on Edisto Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. The people of Spanish Mount produced what archaeologists call Thoms Creek pottery, a sand-tempered ware embellished with punctated linear and curvilinear designs. Although researchers have been studying Thoms Creek pottery for decades, they have yet to develop a comprehensive guide to the various tool punctations, or stylistic elements, that were impressed on the vessels.

Ostahowski, Brian (see Mehta, Jayur)

O'Sullivan, Rebecca C. (rosulliv@usf.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network - University of South Florida), and **Jeffrey T. Moates** (Florida Public Archaeology Network - University of South Florida)

[26] *Everything Not Saved will be Lost: A View from the Heritage Monitoring Scouts Program in Florida*

In 2016, the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) developed the Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS) program as a way to engage the public in archaeology by tracking changes to sites at risk, particularly those impacted by erosion and sea level rise due to climate change. Through this program, FPAN seeks to create a community of the public, professional archaeologists, and land managers mobilized around issues of site loss. This paper presents lessons learned from the program, including implementation and data management issues, as well as future directions.

Pachon, Julio (see Lawres, Nathan)

Pack, Jason (see Barton, Christopher)

Page, Courtney (see Blewitt, Rosemarie)

Palmer, David (see Dillian, Carolyn)

Parish, Ryan (rmparish@memphis.edu, University of Memphis)

[22] *Chert Patina and Its Effects on Analytical Provenance Research*

What is patina on stone artifacts and what, if any, effect does it have on our abilities to accurately source the raw material? Two analytical chert provenance techniques, reflectance spectroscopy and portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF), are utilized to further understand patina formation and obtaining accurate chert source data. Two controlled experiments are conducted on quarry debitage and recently damaged plow zone artifacts. The artifact signatures are compared within a large sample database of chert types. Results highlight the methodological considerations introduced by the taphonomic process and chert diagenesis.

Parker, Valerie (parker_valerie@columbusstate.edu, Columbus State University), and **Danielle Neale** (Columbus State University)

[10] *Archaeology and the SEC: Using Football as a Medium for Public Archaeology*

For archaeology to thrive, it must have a symbiotic relationship with the communities they serve. States such as Florida and Colorado have successful archaeology programs supported by their communities because they engage with the people. This, in turn, leads to rich public archaeology programs. This past spring anthropology students at Columbus State University chose to connect with students through a major southern past time, SEC football. Students redesigned the Anthropology Department's display case and selected artifacts from different SEC states. In the past, the display case received very little attention but has since received a positive response from the university.

Partridge, Colin (cp06326@georgiasouthern.edu, Georgia Southern University)

[6] *A Camp of Necessity in a Time of Uncertainty: Archaeology of a Civil War Prison in Blackshear, Georgia*

In the closing months of 1864 Confederate authorities were forced to evacuate the large stockade prisoner of war camps at Millen and Andersonville, Georgia, in the face of General Sherman's 'March to the Sea.' While attempting to evade Union forces, approximately 5,000 POWs were sent along the Atlantic and Gulf railroad in southeast Georgia, stopping just outside of the town of Blackshear. Investigations are currently underway to further delineate the site's boundaries and look to reveal evidence of the lived experiences of both the POWs and guards who once occupied the area.

Patch, Shawn (spatch@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), and **Lynne P. Sullivan** (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee)

[16] *Mississippian Community Organization in East Tennessee: New Archaeological Data from the Bell Site (40RE1)*

The Bell site (40RE1) in Roane County, Tennessee, is a large Mississippian town with five platform mounds, two plazas, and dense village midden. A report of the 1930s WPA excavations was never written, leaving the site largely unknown. Excavations in 2018 investigated community organization, as inferred from a 2014 geophysical survey. New data combined with reanalysis of old collections indicate that Bell was a major Mississippian town with Hiwassee Island and Dallas phase components. Its large size and complexity suggest the site's importance in the South Appalachian region, with possible connections to other mound centers such as Hixon and Etowah.

Patch, Shawn [8] Panelist

Patterson, Andrew (see Brockett, Haley)

Peacock, Evan (see Renson, Virginia)

Peles, Ashley (see Steponaitis, Vincas)

Pemberton, Katherine (see Zierden, Martha)

Peres, Tanya M. (Tanya.Peres@fsu.edu, Florida State University)

[9] *FSU Apalachee-Spanish Mission Archaeology Project*

This poster is an introduction to the history, goals, and recent investigations by FSU Anthropology faculty and students working on the Apalachee-Spanish Mission Archaeology Project (FSU ASMAP) Our current work was undertaken at San Luis de Talimali (8LE4), a polyethnic community, home to the Apalachee chief and his family, Apalachee warriors, a Franciscan friar, a Spanish military garrison, the soldiers' families, and Spanish and Apalachee civilians. We conducted excavations in the Spanish Village area to the north and east of the large public and religious structures.

Peres, Tanya M. (see Bruin, Alison)

Peres, Tanya M. (see McLean, Emily)

Peres, Tanya M. (see Walker, Cam)

Phillips, Erin (ephillips@coastalenv.com, Coastal Environments, Inc)

[24] *Style and Context: A Study of Moundville's Hemphill Style*

Because meanings of images can change through time and across space, it is important to adequately understand style before proceeding with an iconographic analysis. Here, the study of style is discussed using Moundville's Hemphill Style as an example. Also examined are the archaeological contexts of the Hemphill Style, as well as, one potential social context for its production and use, which ultimately has bearing on the meaning of the imagery.

Picha, Paul R. (ppicha@nd.gov, State Historical Society of North Dakota)

[46] *Snail Trails and Reflections on the Half Shell: Molluscan Remains from Sommers Village (39ST56), Stanley County, South Dakota*

Sommers Village is a large Initial Middle Missouri variant site excavated by River Basin Survey parties in 1964 and 1965. The molluscan assemblage comprises exotic marine shell and local freshwater bivalve species. Whelk columellae stock-material and other modified marine shell items are significant components of the assemblage. Recovered molluscan remains support mid-continental networks moving exotics regionally at AD 1050-1100 in considerable quantities that continued unabated until AD 1200, as proposed by Tiffany, Jenkins, Krause, and others. Contemporaneous Middle Mississippi communities in the American Bottom and mid-South likely provide useful analogues, especially if production grammars are considered.

Pigott, Michelle (mpigott@tulane.edu, Tulane University)

[2] *Communities of Potters: Reconsidering Colonialism and Culture Change through Ceramic Analysis*

The indigenous experience of contact and colonialism in the Southeast has been traditionally demonstrated archaeologically through the discussion of new European-sourced materials and new settlement patterns, and historically through the interpretation and transcriptions of documents. Indigenous ceramic materials should be considered an additional key component to discussing contact and colonialism in the Southeast. This paper re-frames the ceramic analysis of contact period materials within the concepts of communities of practice and chaîne opératoire to illustrate how indigenous people navigated colonialism and changed their material culture in the process.

Pluckhahn, Thomas (tpluckhahn@usf.edu, University of South Florida)

[2] *"The Unique and the Foreign" in Ritual Emplacement: An Analysis of Whole Vessels from the Main Burial Complex at Crystal River (8CI1)*

Crystal River, on Florida's peninsular Gulf Coast, is famous for the diverse array of Hopewellian ornaments of stone, shell, and metal recovered by C.B. Moore from the site's burial complex. Less attention has been devoted to the ceramic vessels Moore recovered; this paper describes 23 pots curated at the NMAI. While the analysis is necessarily limited, it suggests that mortuary vessels were most commonly obtained from other ceremonial centers within the region, rather than the more distant sources indicated by most other Hopewell exotics. Social networks of varying scales and composition appear important to Crystal River's foundation and early growth.

Pluckhahn, Thomas (see Jackson, Kendal)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (see Wallis, Neill J.)

Plummer, Marjorie J. (see Anderson, Derek T.)

Pollack, David (see Rossen, Jack)

Pope, Melody K. (melpope@iu.edu, Indiana University, Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology), and **Paul D. Welch** (SIU-Carbondale)

[47] *Microwear on Microtools from the Fluorite Workshop at Kincaid*

We examine flint drill bits and other microtools from the Fluorite Workshop at Kincaid for microscopic wear patterns. Replication and experimental use of microdrills shows that fluorite does produce distinctive wear polish. However, frequent chipping and spalling of the tips and working edges rapidly removes the use-modified surfaces, so that used tools do not always preserve wear polish. We also looked for evidence of use on the tools on materials other than fluorite, and for evidence of haft wear.

Poplin, Eric (ericpoplin@brockington.org, Brockington), **David Baluha** (Brockington), and **Howard Cyr** (University of Tennessee- Knoxville)

[3] *Human Occupations and Everglades Tree Island Development*

Recent archaeological investigations in support of the Everglades Restoration Transition Plan sampled 12 sites in the northeast ridge and slough landscape. Analyses of sediments associated with stratified occupation middens revealed coarse sands amid the dense animal bone fragments that constitute the bulk of each occupation horizon, suggesting that human occupation occurred most frequently during periods of intense storms. Human use of these features, including the building of numerous structures, helped maintain the tree islands. Detailed sediment analysis also revealed possible formation processes for precipitated carbonate layers present in many tree island sites.

Poplin, Eric [20] Panelist

Powis, Terry (see Deems, Savana)

Prendergast, Eric (eric.prendergast@cardno.com, Cardno)

[44] *Letters to the Steamer Gopher Found in a Sewer Trench*

During hydraulic excavation in downtown Tampa, FL, letters from 1916 were found in near perfect preservation stashed in a jar buried in a sewer trench. The letters are addressed to one of the most famous steam-powered vessels in the history of southeastern archaeology.

Pritchard, Erin E. (eepritchard@tva.gov, Tennessee Valley Authority), and **Ted Wells** (Tennessee Valley Authority)

[26] *Archaeological Site Protection in the Tennessee Valley*

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) manages thousands of archaeological sites located along the Tennessee River and its tributaries. The stewardship of archaeological resources in the Tennessee Valley has been of concern since the agency's inception. Archaeological sites on TVA land are vulnerable to erosion and other environmental impacts which has, in turn, made them susceptible to other effects such as unauthorized excavation. TVA has implemented several monitoring programs to assess these risks as well protective measures to ensure the long term preservation of some of our region's most sensitive resources.

Pritchard, Erin E. [8] Panelist

Purcell, Gabrielle (gpurcell@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[37] *A Community-Based Approach to Studying Cherokee Foodways*

A community-based approach is invaluable for making archaeological research relevant to modern-day Native peoples, while adding nuance to interpreting the archaeological record. However, the time and effort required to learn and incorporate these methods into an already rigorous research project can be challenging, especially at the graduate level. In this paper I discuss what led me to a community-based approach to studying Cherokee foodways, how I plan to collaborate with members of the EBCI on my dissertation research, and some of the hurdles I've faced along the way while trying to employ these methods.

Purcell, Gabrielle (see Scarry, Margaret)

Pyszka, Kimberly (see Fresh, Samantha)

Pyszka, Kimberly (see Long, Nickolas)

Rainville, Charles T. (crainville@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma)

[36] *Identifying Geospatial Patterning along the Landscape of the Silver Glen Complex*

The cornerstone of landscape archaeology is understanding how various places, both natural and constructed, are articulated. Ground penetrating radar, magnetic susceptibility, and electrical resistance meters were utilized during the 2018 field season at the Silver Glen Springs Complex along the St. Johns River, to glean a better understanding of the interaction between mounded and non-mounded locations. Methodological concerns persist in remote sensing's capacity to clearly identify subsurface variations in composition, such as pit features. This study explores the efficacy of multiple geophysics equipment's ability to identify discrete shell deposits buried within different matrices.

Rainville, Charles T. (see Randall, Asa R.)

Randall, Asa R. (ar@ou.edu, University of Oklahoma), **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (University of Florida), **Anthony Boucher** (University of Florida), **Charles T. Rainville** (University of Oklahoma), and **Scott W. Hammerstedt** (University of Oklahoma)

[36] *St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2018: Filling in the Gaps at Silver Glen Springs, Florida*

The St. Johns Archaeological Field School used a multi-pronged approach to document land use between shell mounds at the Silver Glen Springs Complex. We deployed three geophysics techniques to locate subsurface anomalies. We conducted coring and unit excavation to characterize detected anomalies, many of which were Archaic-age shell pits. Elsewhere, subsurface testing of anomalies that were arranged in a 15-by-20-m wide oval encountered numerous post holes, some with apparent offerings, which may represent a post-Archaic public structure. A third project focused on downslope shell-bearing deposits with the goal of contextualizing the appearance and disappearance of a previously undocumented gastropod species.

Randall, Connie M. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[21] *Faunal Remains as an Indicator of Ritual Activity: Griffin Rockshelter (40FR151)*

Faunal assemblages can provide valuable insight into how humans interacted with and used animals in their daily lives. In the case of Griffin Rockshelter (40FR151), faunal remains provide additional context for the interpretation of ritual activity at the site. The uniqueness of Griffin's archaeofauna is demonstrated through a comprehensive faunal analysis and comparisons with five other faunal assemblages from the Cumberland Plateau.

Rathgaber, Michelle (mmrathga@uark.edu, University of Arkansas- Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[16] *Mississippian Vulnerability and Resilience in the Central Mississippi Valley*

The Central Mississippi Valley is located within the New Madrid seismic zone, the most seismically active area of the central and eastern US. A series of large earthquakes (M 7-8) has been identified as taking place around AD 1450 (± 150), during the Mississippian period. This project seeks to better constrain that date and then consider the vulnerability and resilience of the Mississippian population in the region. This presentation reviews settlement patterns, village layouts, and cultural materials located at the 3MS106 site and other sites throughout the region.

Ray, Kyle (see Brockett, Haley)

Raymond, Tiffany (traymon2@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University), **Carl Lipo** (Binghamton University), and **Harold Jones** (Binghamton University)

[2] *A pXRF Study of Paint Recipes Measured among Prehistoric Ceramics of the Lower Mississippi Valley*

Paint on ceramics can be described in terms of their combinations of organic and mineral compositions. Such combinations have been shown to reveal "recipes" that are the consequence of social learning among individuals and groups. Tracing cultural recipes for paint offers the ability to trace patterns of group interactions as well as potential trade and technological innovations. Here, we present a case study using pXRF to identify the composition of prehistoric recipes for paints in Arkansas.

Reber, Eleanora (rebere@uncw.edu, UNC Wilmington)

[28] *Barking up the Right Tree?: The Puzzling Case of Conifer Resin in Pottery from the George Reeves Site 11S650*

Ongoing analysis of pottery residues from the George Reeves site has detected molecular evidence for the presence of coniferous resins in almost half of the samples. Conifer trees are relatively uncommon in the American Bottom region; only one species, the Atlantic Red Cedar, is known in the area at present, and there are two other possible species that may have occasionally lived in or near the area during prehistoric times. Given the apparent rarity of conifers in the area, why is the resin present in so much pottery from the George Reeves site?

Rees, Lydia (lrees@uark.edu, University of Arkansas)

[42] *Prehistoric Ceramics Across the Arkansas Ozark Landscape*

The Ozark region of Arkansas has often been thought of as culturally homogeneous prehistorically. The thoroughly investigated counties of Northwest Arkansas have often stood in as a proxy for the region as whole. Looking at patterns of prehistoric ceramics on the landscape across the entire region, and the site types on which they occur, may point toward east-west cultural differences. Additionally, these data may have the potential to shed light on the eastern extent of the Northern Caddo area.

Rees, Mark (see Britt, Tad)

Reid, Charde (lcreid01@email.wm.edu, William & Mary and Jamestown Rediscovery)

[44] *The Place Where Angela Lived: Archaeology, Community, and Commemoration at the "Angela Site" on Jamestown Island, Virginia*

An archaeological excavation on Jamestown Island is exploring the life of one of the first Africans forcibly brought to English North America in 1619. The investigation of the site where Angela once lived allows for diverse stories that have been silenced in the documentary record to be illuminated, but these stories cannot be fully told without the community's support and recommendations. Thus, a variety of engagement efforts are taking place to solicit feedback from the descendant community. These community-collaborative approaches have galvanized researchers to think beyond the usual interpretive generalities and explore plausible alternative interpretations of the colonial past.

Reitsema, Laurie (see Garland, Carey)

Reitz, Elizabeth (ereitz@uga.edu, University of Georgia)

[4] *A Different View of St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Animal remains from several sites on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, may represent sacred, or at least, prestigious events. Equally plausible arguments can be made that they represent domestic refuse. Efforts to clarify the functions and meanings of animals at these sites, and of the sites themselves, are hampered by the absence of animals from unquestionably ritual or prestigious contexts. Unusual attributes of animals from the Irene Mound site define a suite of animals that may be hallmarks of sacred or prestigious activities, providing a standard for assessing evidence for such activities at other coastal sites, especially those on St. Catherines.

Renson, Virginie (rensonv@missouri.edu, University of Missouri), **Evan Peacock** (Mississippi State University), **Brenda Kirkland** (Mississippi State University), and **Simon Sherman** (Mississippi State University)

[33] *Developing an Approach to Trace Shell-Tempered Ceramics in Late Woodland and Mississippian Contexts, Yazoo Basin, MS*

Recent studies have shown that the chemical analysis of freshwater mussel shells could constitute an efficient tracer to identify the circulation and exchange of shell-tempered ceramics. The present research further evaluates the potential of the approach through the analysis of whole shells and shell-temper extracted from plain wares, both recovered from multiple Late Woodland and/or Mississippian sites, all located in the Yazoo Basin (Mississippi). In addition to these elemental analyses, the possibility of using strontium isotopes as a complementary tracer is tested. The whole shells are also submitted to an in-depth investigation to identify and characterize possible diagenetic processes.

Rhodes, Ruby (see Barton, Christopher)

Rice, Isaac (see Balco, William)

Richter, Mark (see Bourcy, Samuel)

Ridley, Hunter C. (see Springman, Shana J.)

Riggs, Brett H. (bhriggs@wcu.edu, Western Carolina University)

[15] *Rodney Knows Best: Trail of Tears Archaeology on the Nantabala National Forest*

As lead archaeologist for National Forests in North Carolina, Rodney Snedeker exercised visionary leadership to identify, document, and protect archaeological traces of the Removal-era Cherokee landscape in southwestern North Carolina. For decades, Rodney promoted and supported research projects that yielded remarkably detailed views of Cherokee households and communities on the eve of Removal. This paper reviews these efforts, and examines Rodney's behind-the-scenes role in the work to establish the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail in North Carolina.

Riggs, Brett H. [42] Discussant

Riggs, Brett H. (see Cranford, David J.)

Ritchie, Ian (iritchie@fs.fed.us, USDA Forest Service, Southern Region)

[15] *A Place at the Table in Times of Disaster: Rodney's Rules of Order*

Rodney drew a roadmap to success as he built a case for public investment in the relevancy of heritage and archaeological resources during times of disaster recovery. Presented are some experiences of working with Rodney in recovery efforts, and the lessons learned. Some contrasting and parallel failed examples will be quickly examined. My personal perspectives of why Rodney has been successful could be viewed as an excellent model for future endeavors.

Ritchison, Brandon T. (University of Georgia)

[16] *The Downstream Effects of Abandonment: Settlement and Organization at the Kenan Field Site***

By 1390 CE, the chiefdoms of the Savannah River Valley (SRV) had been depopulated. Settlement and radiocarbon evidence suggest that the former residents of the SRV spread to neighboring regions. On the Georgia Coast, immigrants arrived into a rapidly changing context. Settlement expansion meant the establishment of new locales, occupied for the first time in history. The settlement history of the Kenan Field site, a 60-ha, persistently occupied site on Sapelo Island, GA, provides an example of how residents of the Georgia Coast responded to the arrival of SRV migrants through dispersal and contraction.

Ritchison, Brandon T. (see Speakman, Robert J.)

Rivera, Dina (University of South Florida)

[10] *Skeletons in Our Closet: Collections, Curation, and NAGPRA Compliance*

In the pursuit of reflective and ethical archaeological practice, the exploration of human remain repatriation has been a long road of civil rights advocacy and decolonizing institutional perspectives on collection handling. Since the inception of the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in 1990, less than 3% of collections summaries have had complete inventories documented, and 1% have declared intentions to repatriate. This project intends to assess, document and properly curate the human remains held in collections at University of South Florida for the therapeutic benefits available for both indigenous communities and institutions created by ethical considerations.

Roark, Sierra (ssr@live.unc.edu, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), and **Colleen Betti** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

[6] *Plastic and Pyrex: The Archaeology of a 20th-Century Urban Backyard in Durham, NC*

The Pauli Murray Family Home in Durham, NC, is a twentieth-century Black urban domestic site, occupied from 1898-2011. Excavations led by Anna Agbe-Davies and students from UNC-CH over the past two years have focused on the backyard of the house. The property deals with significant water run-off from a cemetery behind the house and most features discovered were created to manage water. Artifact distribution suggests a pattern of flooding. We aim to use the distribution of a few key artifacts to show that micro-landscapes and urban yards can reveal information about landscape use and environmental impacts on a site.

Robert, Myrick [20] Panelist

Roberts, Laylah (Laylah.Roberts.1@gmail.com, Florida State University)

[9] *Glass Beads at San Luis de Talimali*

One of the notable artifact types recovered from Spanish Mission period sites in La Florida are glass beads. These beads would have been used for a variety of purposes including sewn onto clothing, on jewelry, and strung as rosaries. In this poster I present the results of analysis of glass beads recovered from the 2018 FSU Archaeological Field School at San Luis de Talimali (8LE4). Many of these beads were recovered from in and around a domestic structure situated in the Spanish Village near the central plaza. This analysis includes bead type and spatial distribution.

Rochelo, Mark (mark.rochelo@gcsu.edu, Georgia College and State University), and **Donna Selch** (Stony Brook University)

[3] *UAV High Resolution 3D Modeling Reveals Micro-Topography and New Archaeological Site Orientation from Beneath Active Agriculture*

Remote sensing identification of archaeological sites beneath agricultural fields has traditionally been limited to shadow, soil and crop marks. Advancements in UAV and photogrammetric 3D mapping technology has added a quick, cost effective and repeatable solution for elevation data acquisition spatially and temporally. This study demonstrates the use of UAV elevation mapping within agricultural fields of the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) to identify site information that was previously accepted as unrecognizable without extensive and disruptive hands on exploration. This relatively new source of 3D mapping establishes new opportunities to identify and explore many paleo landforms located within the EAA.

Rock, Carolyn (cjrock@tds.net, Brockington and Associates, Inc.), **Meggan E. Blessing** (University of Florida), **Nicole Cannarozzi** (University of Florida), **Arlene Fradkin** (Florida Atlantic University), **Michelle J. LeFebvre** (University of Florida), and **Bruce Manzano** (University of Kentucky)

[14] *Reptiles Rule: Patterns of Prehistoric Consumption in the Interior of Southern Florida*

This paper discusses patterns of prehistoric consumption in light of results from recent archaeological investigations at black earth middens in the interior of southern Florida. The amount of faunal remains recovered from these sites may represent the largest single zooarchaeological project ever conducted for this region. More than 950,000 animal bones were identified from twelve sites, whose occupation dates range from the Archaic to Historic periods. Identified fauna reveal the overwhelming importance of reptiles, especially snakes and turtles, to the diet. Changes in consumption practices over space and time will be discussed.

Rodning, Christopher B. (crodning@tulane.edu, Tulane University), **David G. Moore** (Warren Wilson College), and **Robin A. Beck** (University of Michigan)

[43] *The Native American Cultural Landscape of the Western North Carolina Piedmont*

Archaeological sites and phases along the Catawba and Yadkin rivers in western North Carolina reflect considerable Native American cultural diversity during late prehistory and the Protohistoric period. Although there are sites and assemblages dating to the Woodland period, there is evidence of more widespread settlement and larger communities beginning in the 1200s and 1300s. The presence of Lamar-related pottery and Pisgah-series pottery at sites reflects connections with areas to the south and west. This paper outlines the history of Native American settlement in the Western North Carolina Piedmont leading up to the point of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century.

Rodning, Christopher B. [39] Moderator

Rodning, Christopher B. (see Beck, Robin A.)

Rolland, Vicki (see Ashley, Keith)

Rooney, Clete (clete_rooney@nps.gov, Southeast Archeological Center), **David Morgan** (Southeast Archeological Center), and **Kevin MacDonald** (University College London)

[17] *Interpreting Lost Structures and the Historic Plantation Landscape of the Metoyer Land Grant Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana*

Archaeological investigations by the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center and University College London have identified the Metoyer Land Grant site, a Louisiana plantation established by Pierre Metoyer in the 18th century. A 1794 map depicts Metoyer's initial plantation space, while a Civil War-era map offers clues to the changing 19th-century plantation layout. These maps aid in the interpretation of an 18th-century slave dwelling and its evolution in the succeeding century. The site provides data on French colonial and American period plantations, as well as the post-Emancipation transition to tenant farming.

Rooney, Matthew (see Skipton, Tara)

Rossen, Jack (jrossen@ithaca.edu, independent), and **David Pollack** (University of Kentucky)

[45] *Fort Ancient Resource Management at Fox Farm, Kentucky: The Case for Silviculture*

Fox Farm (15MS1), a large Fort Ancient village located on an interior ridgetop in Mason County, Kentucky was occupied from more than 300 years (A.D. 1300 to 1650). Wood charcoal recovered from posts and poles associated with domestic and public structures documented a preference for black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and to a lesser extent American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*). Black locust posts can last up to 100 years and can be easily reused. Evidence for the management of nearby forests (silviculture) fits into a broader emerging model of the active management of other key resources near the site.

Ross-Stallings, Nancy (ross-stallingsnancy@kih.net, Wood E & I Solutions)

[31] *Early 18th-Century Contact Trade and Chakchiuma Occupation on the Yazoo Bluffs in Mississippi*

In 2004 and 2009-2011, Mississippi Department of Archives and History staff conducted a series of salvage excavations at this site. Four houses were found, with interments located in house floors and in the small village area. Identified as a probable Chakchiuma occupation, one of the secondary interments contained the remains of multiple individuals, one an adult. It had been made in a large ceramic urn, which contained European trade items including over 2,000 beads, wire coils, and a fifty caliber musket ball. What is known about regional Chakchiuma occupation is presented.

Rothrock, Lindsay [20] Panelist

Rucinski, Hannah (hrucin42@lakers.mercyhurst.edu, Mercyhurst University)

[21] *Preliminary Identification of the Faunal Remains at Fort Tombecbe (1SU7), Alabama*

This study aims to map faunal remains by excavation unit, identify genus and species when possible, and provide a preliminary analysis of the faunal assemblage from excavations at the Fort Tombecbe (1736-1802) site in Sumter County, Alabama. This project provides a preliminary understanding of both the faunal distribution and possible human-animal interactions during the fort's three separate occupations by providing a catalogue of all identifiable remains by excavation unit/area. Students from the University of West Alabama Field School, and the Department of Archaeology/Anthropology at Mercyhurst University in Erie, PA, organized the overall collection, including specimens from the faunal assemblage.

Rudolph, Nigel (snrudolph@usf.edu, Florida Public Archaeology Network, Central Region)

[38] *Coastal Heritage Monitoring in Aquatic Preserves: A Partnership with Florida Coastal Offices*

Florida Coastal Offices (FCO) manages nearly 4 million acres of Florida's submerged and coastal lands. Among FCO's many duties is monitoring archaeological resources in 41 statewide aquatic preserves. Our program aids FCO in monitoring over 400 archaeological sites within St Martins Marsh and Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserves. Florida Public Archaeology Network is in a unique position to provide assistance to FCO staff by facilitating access to the Florida Master Site File and implementing monitoring protocols. This partnership not only helps FCO fulfill their duties but also allows FPAN to satisfy their mission of assisting the FDHR.

Ruhl, Donna L. (ruhl@flmnh.ufl.edu, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida)

[4] *Opportunistic Foraging or Enhancing Landscapes?: An Effort to Assess the Paleoethnobotany of St. Catherines Island Archaic Period Islanders*

This paper addresses an understudied aspect of subsistence practices at shell ring sites on St. Catherines Island. Most shell rings contain large quantities of zooarchaeological remains with archaeobotanical remains being less studied or well preserved. Macrobotanical remains from St. Catherines (9LI231) and McQueen (9LI1648) shell rings were recovered using comparable research recovery strategies and processing methods. Data indicate that the contemporaneous Archaic period plant assemblages were not necessarily identical and that the taxa present while in part the result of differential preservation may also reflect differences of use and function.

Russell, Lisa (russellink@gmail.com, GNTC, KSU)

[48] *The Lost and Drowned Towns of North Georgia*

North Georgia has more than forty lakes, and not one is natural. The state's controversial decision to dam the region's rivers for power and water supply changed the landscape forever. Lost communities, forgotten crossroads, dissolving racetracks and even entire towns disappeared, with remnants occasionally peeking up from the depths during times of extreme drought. The creation of Lake Lanier displaced more than seven hundred families. During the construction of Lake Chatuge, busloads of schoolboys were brought in to help disinter graves for the community's cemetery relocation. Contractors clearing land for the development of Lake Hartwell met with seventy-eight-year-old Eliza Brock.

Russo, Michael [12] Panelist

Russo, Michael [20] Panelist

Rutecki, Dawn (ruteckda@gvsu.edu, Grand Valley State University)

[27] *Directional Sense, Movement, and Meaning on Shell Gorgets*

Engraved shell materials contributes an important information to archaeological understandings of Mississippian political and religious ideology. Informed by ethnographic materials, interpretations of iconography have examined who the individuals portrayed on shell cups and gorgets may represent, whether important figures from tribal narratives, impersonators of those figures, or a combination of actors from multiple parts of the cosmos. This paper discusses the possible importance of direction on engraved shell materials from Spiro Mounds, Oklahoma. In particular, this paper examines the directional orientation of moving figures on shell gorgets, and discusses the possible significance of these differences.

Sabin, Johnnie (jes17m@my.fsu.edu, Florida State University)

[38] *Shifting Tides and the Role of "Big Data:" Modeling Paleoindian Land Use and Site Preservation in the Aucilla Basin, Florida*

The past 18,000 years in northern Florida have been characterized by shifts in climate and sea level which affected settlement patterns and site preservation. Regional sea level curves have only recently been established with the accuracy and resolution required to model paleohydrology (Joy 2018). GIS modeling of the geomorphology and paleohydrology for the Aucilla-Wacissa drainage basin utilizing multiproxy paleoenvironmental records and are combined with known site distributions of pre-9500 cal BP cultural components in order to reconstruct Paleoindian site preservation, discuss Paleoindian land use, and to potentially locate additional sites.

Sain, Douglas (Terracon)

[23] *The Pre-Clovis Excavations at the Topper Site*

Dr. Albert Goodyear has contributed greatly to our knowledge and understanding of southeastern prehistory over the course of his career, and in this capacity has been an inspiration to numerous individuals within the field. One important contribution has been the discovery and documentation of pre-Clovis at the Topper site, a prehistoric lithic quarry in Allendale County, South Carolina, and its role in the debate regarding the timing and origins of human colonization of the Americas. This presentation provides a history of the excavations Topper, with specific emphasis on the pre Clovis excavations.

Sampeck, Kathryn (ksampecc@ilstu.edu, Illinois State University), and **Scott Ashcraft** (USDA Forest Service)

[15] *Close Encounters of the Forest Kind*

This case study of a brief investigation of a small site illustrates some of Rodney Snedecker's big impact on archaeology and the people he has worked with: ethics of collaboration, standards that assure that small things are not forgotten, and high regard for Appalachian National Forests. The research we present focused on a flat bench above a small tributary of the North Fork French Broad, which challenged us in two ways: (1) to think beyond big town sites, and (2) to use methodologies that minimally altered evidence, despite its location deep in the Pisgah National Forest.

Samuelson, John (see Trubitt, Mary Beth)

Sanger, Matthew (msanger@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University), and **Ginessa Mahar** (University of Florida)

[4] *Landscapes of Reverence: Surveys around the St. Catherines Island Shell Rings**

Built across the southeastern coastline, archaeologists debate the function of Late Archaic shell rings. We provide results of research around two shell rings with two important findings. First, no contemporaneous deposits were encountered, suggesting that rings were not specialized use-areas built by people living nearby. The second is that later island residents rarely deposited objects near the rings, and virtually never on them. Considering both rings were located on highly productive locales, and that there are later occupations nearby, we suggest later island residents considered the rings to be powerful locales that they treated with reverence.

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (sassaman@ufl.edu, University of Florida), **Meggan E. Blessing** (University of Florida), **Joshua M. Goodwin** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research), **Jessica A. Jenkins** (University of Florida), **Anthony Boucher** (University of Florida), **Terry M. Barbour II** (University of Florida), **Ginessa J. Mahar** (University of Florida), and **Mark C. Donop** (University of Florida)

[7] *Ritual Economies of Cosmic Synchronicity: Solstice Events at a Civic-Ceremonial Center on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida*

Judging from zooarchaeological analyses to date, maritime economies of the ancient Southeast were centered on collection of small fish and intertidal shellfish. However, at various times and places, large, temporary gatherings of people exceeded the capacity of everyday procurement. At Shell Mound (8LV42) on the northern Gulf coast of Florida, large fish, seabirds, marine turtles, and cultured oysters were harvested in mass quantities to provision gatherings at summer solstices. Beyond the synchronization enabled by solar cycles, solstice orientations were inscribed in the landscape of parabolic dunes, where cemeteries were emplaced long before Shell Mound became a place of large gatherings.

Sassaman, Kenneth E. [34] Discussant

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see Blessing, Meggan E.)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see Gilmore, Zackary)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see Randall, Asa R.)

Saunders, Hunter (see Miller, D. Shane)

Saunders, Rebecca (see Hormes, Josef)

Savarese, Mike (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Scarry, John (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

[35] *A Preliminary Assessment of the Iconography of the Late Prehistoric Peoples of Choctawhatchee Bay, Florida, and Its Implications*

Preliminary examination of iconography on ceramic vessels from Choctawhatchee Bay, Florida, suggests that the people of the region were culturally distinct. Furthermore, it suggests that they were only indirectly influenced by Mississippian peoples of the interior. Several features serve to distinguish Choctawhatchee Bay iconography from that of surrounding regions. First, vessels were often decorated with multiple registers of repetitive images. Second, we have not seen imagery convincingly connected to the Siouan mythos of Evening Star and the Hero Twins. Finally, much of the imagery appears to be linked to death—e.g., stylized skulls, hands, and long bones.

Scarry, Margaret (scarry@email.unc.edu, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and **Gabrielle Purcell** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

[4] *First Look at Irene Period Plant Remains on St. Catherines Island*

In this paper we present the first comprehensive study of Irene period plant remains on St. Catherines Island. Our botanical analysis includes four village sites that span from the early Irene period into the Mission period. Our results indicate that the island's Native inhabitants grew crops and collected a variety of wild plants. Despite poor preservation, we observed several trends in the archaeobotanical data from St. Catherines Island. Particularly, we argue that there was a relative continuity of resources used and grown by people living on the island throughout the Irene period, including maize, nuts, and edible seeds.

Schneider, Andrew (schneidera2015@fau.edu, Florida Atlantic University), and **Christian Davenport** (Florida Atlantic University)

[14] *Second Hand, "Eye-Witness" Accounts: Why Historical Memoirs and Grains of Salt Should be Taken Together*

The perspective of a historian when studying historical documents is critical when an archaeologist is facing a minute amount of documentation. This is especially true when researching archaeology in South Florida. Here, archaeologists deal with having only a handful of accounts from which to gain an understanding of the ethno-history of this region. These few historical accounts have often been taken at face value, leading to gross misinterpretations of the archaeological record. The research presented here will show how interpreting the historical record in a manner consistent with historical research, can aid the interpretation of the archaeological record by archaeologists.

Schnitzer, Laura Kate (lschnitzer@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), and **Susan Olin** (New South Associates, Inc.)

[36] *Archaeological Probability in Wetland Settings: Refining Traditional Models Using Georgia DOT Survey Results and LiDAR Data*

Wetlands are often left largely uninvestigated during archaeological surveys due to restricted access, logistics issues, and by assumptions that swamps were not suitable for habitation. This logic is somewhat flawed, as wetland resources were crucial to certain Pre-Contact subsistence strategies and many "swamps" are only newly or seasonally inundated. Recent results of wetland surveys conducted for the GDOT, combined with availability of regional LiDAR data, are initiating discussions on how to more accurately determine archaeological probability in different wetland types, appropriate levels of effort in searching for wetland sites, and updates to traditional survey methods for these areas.

Schroll, Andy (see Grooms, Seth B.)

Schubert, Ashley (ashley.schubert@gmail.com, University of Michigan)

[2] *Edging Closer to Pisgah Identity: Rim Treatment in the Appalachian Summit*

The late Mississippian Pisgah culture, dating from 1200-1500 CE, is found across a wide geographic area including western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, southwestern Virginia, and South Carolina. A diagnostic feature of the Pisgah pottery is the collared, or thickened, rims and their associated decorations, which have no antecedent in the Appalachian Summit. Previous researchers have suggested these embellished rims were introduced along the expanding Mississippian frontier. This paper will examine Pisgah ceramics from two sites located in western North Carolina, Cane River and Garden Creek, to consider how the variation in rim treatment aligns with various theories regarding Pisgah identity.

Schwadron, Margo (margo_schwadron@nps.gov, NPS-Southeast Archeological Center)

[3] *Exploring Johnson Mound and Ritualized Shellscapes of the Southern Everglades*

Shell works in the Everglades' northern Ten Thousand Islands are human engineered shellscapes constructed by prehistoric coastal fisher-hunter-gatherers. Located in an extremely remote, inaccessible interior of the southern Everglades, Johnson Mound is the southernmost shell works complex, containing a series of massive shell works, mounds and monuments. It was unknown how this previously unsurveyed and untested complex related to the more northern shell works sites, but with recent investigations of this logistically challenging site using LiDAR mapping, archeological testing and consideration of celestial alignments, preliminary data suggest that this complex reflects symbolic, monumental and ritualized landscapes.

Schweickart, Eric (see Babin, Mark)

Sea, Claiborne (cdsea@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama), and **Matthew Davidson** (University of Kentucky)

[47] *Electromagnetic Induction Survey and GIS as a Combined Approach for Determining Fort Ancient Site Size, Extent, and Organization*

Electromagnetic induction is an underutilized geophysical method in North American archaeology despite its ability to detect middens, structures, and earthen constructs. This research examines electromagnetic datasets from two Fort Ancient sites in Kentucky: The Singer-Hieronimus site Complex (AD 1280 – 1550) and the Hardin site (AD 1200 – 1630). These data were collected with different instruments, contrasting survey strategies, and in differing natural environments. The results show middens associated with Fort Ancient villages can be detected under varying conditions with this method, and by analyzing these datasets within a GIS, site size, extent, and organization can be more precisely determined.

Seeber, Katherine (kseeber2@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University), **Samuel Bourcy** (Binghamton University), and **Abbie Young** (TRC)

[37] *Striving to be Ethical, Sincere, and Collaborative: Archaeology in a Spiritual Place*

This paper will discuss our work to find the first Praise House at Historic Mitchelville, and the collaborative practices we've employed there. Our project at Historic Mitchelville, a refugee village built by formerly enslaved people in coastal SC, has worked to be open and receptive to how the Gullah descendant community connects and interacts with the site. We strive to be ethical and sincere in our collaborations with the community to whom this site is deeply powerful. We have created an archaeological work plan that encourages the community we work with to feel comfortable in discussing and nurturing these connections.

Seeber, Katherine (see Bourcy, Samuel)

Seibert, Micheal (see Simmons, Rusty L.)

Seifert, Laura (savarchaeoalliance@gmail.com, Savannah Archaeological Alliance)

[37] *Kiah House, Cuyler-Brownsville, and Getting a Clue*

Located in Savannah's historically African-American neighborhood of Cuyler-Brownsville, the Kiah House belonged to teacher, artist, and museum founder Virginia Kiah and her husband, Dr. Calvin Kiah. Since Virginia's death in 2001, the house has remained vacant and crumbling. Cultural anthropologist Dr. Deborah Johnson-Simon has been conducting oral histories and ethnographies of the Kiahs while trying to gain support to save the house. The recent archaeology builds on her work and neighborhood connections but is not without challenges and setbacks. This paper explores this project's successes, failures, and futures.

Selch, Donna (see Rochelo, Mark)

Selden, Robert (see Foxe, David)

Semon, Anna M. (see Blaber, Thomas)

Semon, Anna M. (asemon@amnh.org, UNC-Chapel Hill and American Museum of Natural History)

[35] *Tracking Design Variation within Late Mississippian Complicated Stamped Pottery Assemblages from the Georgia Coast*

Late Mississippian (AD 1300-1580) ceramic assemblages from the Georgia coast contain abundant quantities of complicated stamped pottery. The filfot cross is the most prolific stamped design and subtle differences in design elements can be used to track filfot variation and paddles. In this paper, I discuss the design referent and present data and methods used to investigate filfot cross variation. In addition, I incorporate network analysis in my discussion to help visualize and explore local and regional filfot design networks. These data expand our knowledge of coastal Late Mississippian iconography, pottery practices, and social interactions.

Seramur, Keith (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Shanks, Jeffrey (jeffrey_shanks@nps.gov, National park Service)

[5] *Searching for Spring Creek: Testing the Woodland Ring Midden-Mound Site Type Model in Northwest Florida*

Recent work along the Northwest Florida coast on Swift Creek and Weeden Island sites has led to the development of a regional site type model: the Ring Midden-Mound Complex. Using a combination of survey techniques we have identified and described multiple ring-shaped middens associated with nearby or adjacent burial mounds. To test the predictive value of this model, we surveyed the area around the Spring Creek Mound, where our model suggested a ring midden should be present. This paper will discuss the development of this site type and the results of our search for the hypothesized Spring Creek Ring Midden.

Shanks, Jeffrey [12] Moderator

Shanks, Jeffrey [20] Moderator

Sharp, Robert V. (robert.v.sharp@gmail.com, Independent Researcher), **David H. Dye** (University of Memphis), and **Lawrence A. Conrad** (Western Illinois Archaeological Research Center)

[24] *The Earth Mother in the Illinois Valley: A Unique Female Effigy Fragment from the Orendorf Site, Fulton County, Illinois*

A female effigy bottle fragment from an undistinguished midden deposit at the Orendorf site appears to be an import from the Midsouth, perhaps the CMV or the MCR where such images are frequently located. Female figures in those areas have been interpreted as representing the Earth Mother, a Mississippian deity supplicated and venerated to ensure safe passage along the Path of Souls, the resurrection and regeneration of souls, and their return through rebirth to their home communities. We suggest that the rarity of such human figural representations demonstrates the novel movement of a ritual sodality into the Central Illinois Valley.

Sharp, Robert V. (see Smith, Kevin E.)

Sheldon, Jr., Craig, T. (csheldon@aum.edu, Auburn University Montgomery)

[31] *Soil Temperatures, Architecture and Storage Pits in the Southeast*

Soil temperatures at different depths are an under-researched physical factor in Mississippian and historic Creek Indian architecture and storage technology. Sunken floors and sub-floor “storage” pits were common features in over 140 Mississippian, protohistoric and historic Creek Indian houses excavated at the Fusihatchee and Hickory Ground sites in Central Alabama. I examined existing databases on regional subsurface temperatures and conducted temperature recording protocols in an accurately reconstructed 18th-century house at Fort Toulouse Historic Park.

Shepherd, Alison (see Brown, Kelly)

Sherman, Simon (see Renson, Virginie)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Wagner, Gail E.)

Shores, Nathan (see Miller, D. Shane)

Shreve, Nathan (nkshreve@go.olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi), **Jay Franklin** (East Tennessee State University), **Eileen Ernenwein** (East Tennessee State University), and **John Worth** (University of West Florida)

[42] *Reconsidering the Spanish Routes (Hernando De Soto 1538-1542; Juan Pardo 1566-68), Fort Placements, and Native American Networks in lieu of a Northwest Trajectory across the Southern Appalachians*

Building upon the work of Sampeck and colleagues, this paper reconsiders how Native American networks and Spanish strategies can better define the path of early Spanish explorers across the mountains of east Tennessee, giving important clues for how polity interactions were orientated across a diverse political and linguistic landscape.

Shumate, M. Scott (Blue Ridge Archaeological Consultants)

[15] *From Paleoindian to Early Twentieth Century: Highlights from Nearly a Quarter Century of Investigations Conducted on Behalf of Rodney Snedeker and the USFS*

As a contract archaeologist, the presenter’s association with Rodney Snedeker as Forest Archaeologist for the National Forests in North Carolina extends back nearly a quarter of a century and includes dozens of archaeological investigations both large and small. This presentation offers a medley of highlights from major excavations and a few notable survey and testing projects conducted under the administrative direction of Rodney Snedeker in the Croatan, Pisgah, and Nantahala National Forests. Highlights will include brief overviews of investigations ranging from Paleoindian through Late Woodland contexts at the Long Point site (31JN2) to early twentieth-century hydroelectric structures at Catawba Falls.

Shumate, M. Scott (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Sigafoos, Rebecca (sigafoosra@appstate.edu, Appalachian State University), and **Rachel Colby** (Appalachian State University)

[47] *Invisible Details: Using Accessible Imaging Technology for Analysis and Developing Research Questions at Biltmore Mound*

Accessible imaging technology is often underutilized in the field of Archaeology and can be a powerful form of analysis. This study used Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) and Micro-RTI to study several sets of faunal remains to better understand ritual and shamanistic activity at Biltmore Mound, a Middle Woodland site in western North Carolina. We show how images produced through these accessible techniques highlight details invisible to the naked eye, such as use wear traces and manufacture marks, and aid in the development of new research questions.

Simmons, Rusty L. (rusty_simmons@nps.gov, Southeast Archeological Center - NPS), **Amelia Jansen** (Southeast Archeological Center - NPS), and **Micheal Seibert** (Fort Frederica National Monument - NPS)

[36] *A Geophysical Investigation of the Town of Frederica (9GN177), Fort Frederica National Monument, Glynn County, Georgia*

In the spring of 2018, archaeologists from the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) conducted a multi-instrument geophysical survey at Fort Frederica National Monument. At this coastal colonial site, various noninvasive methods including magnetometry, resistivity, ground penetrating radar and conductivity were implemented. The application of multiple instruments and advanced processing software has given new insights into the lives of these early historic Georgia settlers. This paper will detail the background of the project, which is the first investigation in over 40 years, explain the applications of the technology, and present the findings of the survey in an interpretive context.

Simmons, Rusty L. (see Jansen, Amelia)

Simmons, Rusty L. (see Stanton, John Morgan)

Singleton, Eric (see Bryant, Laura)

Skipton, Tara (tara.skipton@hotmail.com, University of Florida), and **Matthew Rooney** (University of Florida)

[31] *Charity Hall: A Pre-Removal Chickasaw Mission in Eastern Mississippi*

In the decade prior to removal, the Chickasaws allowed Presbyterian missionaries to set up a school on their lands in order to gain the benefit of a western education for their children and potential allies in the struggles they were inevitably going to have with the expanding United States. Here, native children were being exposed to missionary tactics to “civilize” them and convert them into idealized Anglo-American-like farmers. This meant exposure to developing capitalist ideas and practices regarding work and gender. Archaeological investigations were performed on this site for the first time this past summer.

Smallwood, Ashley M. (smallwood.ashley@gmail.com, University of Louisville), **Derek T. Anderson** (Cobb Institute of Archaeology Mississippi State University), and **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University)

[23] *The Contributions of Albert Goodyear: Paleoindian Preforms, Pleistocene Sands, and Pork Barbeque*

Over his 50-year career, Albert Goodyear has played a key role in shaping our understanding of southeastern prehistory. Goodyear's fieldwork at several Paleoindian sites helped define chronology and technology of the Pleistocene/Holocene transition, his publication on middle range theory was an important contribution for explaining past cultural behavior, and his significant role in the study of lithic technology shaped concepts of stone tool curation and technological organization. More recently, Goodyear's investigation of the early Paleoindian record at the Topper site, South Carolina is challenging colonization models and defining Clovis in the Southeast, all while promoting public outreach in archaeology.

Smallwood, Ashley M. (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

Smallwood, Ashley M. (see Jennings, Thomas)

Smith, Allison (see Blair, Elliot H.)

Smith, Angeline (see Kles, Maranda)

Smith, Caleb (chgsmith@ncdot.gov, North Carolina Department of Transportation)

[18] *Site 31WT221, a Prehistoric Site in a "Saddle," Watauga County, North Carolina*

Site 31WT221 is a prehistoric site in a "saddle", elevation 4,400 ft. In 1978, an Appalachian State University field school recovered several hundred artifacts and identified several cultural features. In 2012, NCDOT archaeologists revisited the site in preparation for secondary road improvements. The artifacts indicate Native Americans utilized this location from the Middle Archaic through the Woodland period of prehistory. But the star of the show is the landform, a well-watered saddle that commands a route between two mountain valleys. The paper will compare and contrast it with sites on similar landforms in the Appalachian Summit.

Smith, Catherine (catfsmit@indiana.edu, Indiana University)

[14] *All Waterways lead to Okeechobee – Rethinking Complexity as a Cultural Confluence*

Literature about ancient complexity prominently features coastal Florida research; hopefully, further conversations can now extend to the interior wetlands of South Florida. Early sedentism and expansive trade networks correlate with some of the earliest ceramics and earthworks in North America. The geographic position amidst large cultural spheres provided early opportunities for extensive multiregional exchange. Cultural confluence was a likely catalyst for emergent complexity in interior Florida. This paper demonstrates that applying broader considerations of ancient complexity can transform perception of interior Florida from empty hinterlands to a centralized hub of activity.

Smith, Karen Y. (karenyvonesmith@gmail.com, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Sean Taylor** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), and **Robert L. Gibbes** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

[46] *A Production Stage Grammar for Thoms Creek*

Thoms Creek is a late Archaic period ware (4,500 to 3,800 calBP) found throughout the coastal plain of South Carolina. Thoms Creek pottery discussions typically focus on the importance of attributes (e.g., temper, vessel thickness) or the validity of related types (e.g., Awendaw, Horse Island) relative to the original type definition. However, few studies have considered the full production sequence, from clay selection to firing. Here, we draw on experimental archaeology, our knowledge of native potting practices, and a series of sherd observations to craft and then evaluate a production stage grammar for Thoms Creek.

Smith, Karen Y. (see Ondus, Lillian K)

Smith, Karen Y. (see Taylor, Sean)

Smith, Kevin E. (see Eubanks, Paul)

Smith, Kevin E. (Kevin.Smith@mtsu.edu, Middle Tennessee State University), **Robert V. Sharp** (Independent Researcher), and **David H. Dye** (University of Memphis)

[24] *"Bloody Mouth": A Distinctive Variety of Negative Painted Effigy Bottle from the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee*

The negative-painted effigy bottles of Tennessee's Cumberland River valley occur in four distinct varieties: "dog pots," owls, "Our Lady of the Cumberland," and a fourth anthropomorphic character dubbed "Bloody Mouth." The painting on the majority of bottles is too faded and exfoliated to permit confident reconstruction of the original iconographic patterns. However, thanks to the extraordinary preservation of a single "Bloody Mouth" bottle excavated by Edwin Curtiss for the Peabody Museum in 1878, we have documented over a dozen examples of this character. This paper examines the defining iconographic motifs, distribution, chronology, and possible analogs in folklore.

Smith, Marvin (mtsmith@valdosta.edu, Retired, Valdosta State University), and **John Connaway** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[31] *Historic Period Aboriginal Occupation of the Upper Yazoo Basin*

This paper addresses settlement changes during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries in the Upper Yazoo Basin. Using a chronology based on European trade goods, especially glass beads, population movements are identified. Changes in aboriginal culture are also documented.

Sorresso, Dominique (domeniquecs@gmail.com, University College London)

[31] *Investigating Technological Change in Shell Tempered Chickasaw Pottery: New Evidence from Thin Section Petrography, Geochemistry, and Scanning Electron Microscopy*

Archaeological and ethnographic records indicate that a change in ceramic technology from recent shell to fossil shell temper took place as the contact-period Chickasaw of Mississippi migrated north and adjusted to upland settlements of the Blackland Prairie. While this shift is widely accepted within the archaeology of the region, it can be difficult to apply to specific ceramic assemblages. In order to examine the phenomenon of Chickasaw shell tempered ceramics in more detail and investigate the proposed shift, sherds from three sites in northeastern Mississippi have been analyzed in detail using ceramic petrography, X-ray fluorescence and scanning electron microscopy.

Spain, Emman [1] Panelist

Speakman, Robert J. (archsci@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **Matthew H. Colvin** (University of Georgia), **K. C. Jones** (University of Georgia), **Brandon T. Ritchison** (University of Georgia), **Katharine G. Napora** (University of Georgia), and **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[10] *Market Share and Recent Hiring Trends in Anthropology Faculty Positions*

We examine where US anthropology faculty obtained their degrees and where they ultimately end up teaching as tenure-track faculty. Using data derived from the 2014-2015 AnthroGuide and anthropology departmental web pages, we identify and rank PhD programs in terms of numbers of graduates who have obtained tenure-track academic jobs; examine long-term and ongoing trends in the programs producing doctorates for the discipline as a whole, as well as for the subfields of archaeology, bioanthropology, and sociocultural anthropology; and discuss gender inequity in academic anthropology within the US.

Speakman, Robert J. (see Edwards, Alexandra R.)

Speakman, Robert J. (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Spirek, James (see Halligan, Jessi)

Spivey-Faulkner, S. Margaret (spivey@fas.harvard.edu, Harvard University)

[45] *Indigenizing the Typology: First Steps Toward a Southeastern Folk Taxonomy of Fauna*

Folk taxonomies determine how we consider plant and animal life in the world around us. Here, a method of deriving the folk taxonomies of southeastern Native Americans pre-colonization is presented using information gathered from several Native American languages, including Mvskoke, Tsalagi, Timucua, Hasiani, and Catawba. A folk taxonomy of fauna is then presented as a tool to be used by archaeologists attempting to understand human-animal interactions in the Southeast.

Springman, Shana J. (shana.springman@outlook.com, Boston University), **Carol E. Colaninno** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **John H. Chick** (Illinois Natural History Survey), **Julia R. Allison** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **Maria S. Brauer** (Belmont University), **Courtney A. Camp** (University of Georgia), **Alexander C. Huaylinos** (The City College of New York), **Sarah A. Klush** (Hofstra University Honors College), **Emily R. Lange** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), and **Jennifer M. McBride** (Southern Illinois University Edwardsville), **Olivia A. Mullenax** (University of Minnesota), **Hunter C. Ridley** (Augustana College), and **Patricia M. Umbricht** (Lees-McRae College)

[47] *The Effects of Exposure to Alkaline Solution on Bone Collagen $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$*

Native Americans commonly processed maize through nixtamalization. Discarded alkaline solution may have contacted food waste, like bone. Effects of exposure to alkaline solution on $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ of bone collagen remain untested. To examine effects of alkaline solution on $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$, we exposed scales and vertebrae from four shortnose gar to five treatments, four unique alkaline treatments and a control where scales and vertebrae were not exposed. All alkaline treatments were not significantly different from the control with two outliers noted. $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ of bone collagen likely was unaffected when people discarded bones with alkaline solution.

Stanton, John Morgan (Southeast Archeological Center - National Park Service), and **Rusty L. Simmons** (Southeast Archeological Center - National Park Service)

[32] *Geophysical and Metal Detection Survey at Mt. Locust, Natchez Trace Parkway*

In 2017 and 2018, archeologists with the National Park Service's Southeast Archeological Center conducted a geophysical and metal detecting survey at the Mt. Locust inn on the Natchez Trace Parkway with the intention of locating the slave quarters associated with the inn. This poster will present the results of the geophysical survey and the artifacts recovered during the metal detecting survey, with particular attention paid to artifacts recovered from the vicinity of geophysical anomalies. This project was conducted in accordance with the National Park Service's Civil Rights Commemoration Initiative, which sought to highlight the history of oppressed Americans.

Stanton, Thadra (thadra_stanton@nps.gov, Southeast Archeological Center)

[5] *Rocking the Site – Lithic Source Preferences at Byrd Hammock Archeological Site*

The Byrd Hammock archaeological site is located in the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge near Tallahassee, FL. Numerous lithic artifacts, including crystal quartz, mica, graphite, nutting stones and drills were recovered during 2014-2017 excavations at the Swift Creek and Weeden Island ring middens. Modern samples were collected from nearby outcroppings and compared to the excavated lithics. Two methods, visual examination and a pXRF machine, were used to determine possible lithic sourcing and compared to other dual sites. Many of the lithics appear to be of non-local material, which has implications for regional trade during the Swift Creek and Weeden Island periods.

Stauffer, Grant (g.stauffer@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[35] *The McAdams Style Revisited: Matching Spider Iconography with Material Culture*

McAdams Style compositions provide significant insights into the production of discrete iconographic themes within particular regions of the Mississippian period Eastern Woodlands. In particular, this style frequently portrays spiders bearing central cross motifs. These depictions both tie in to broader pan-regional themes and exhibit localized variations in composition. I highlight geographic variations within the style to approach the archaeological record and raise questions about past behaviors in a way that orients investigations about their use-life. I also propose that particular iconographic themes relate to forums of activity and social roles that can be inferred from ethnography.

Stauffer, Grant (see Henry, Edward)

Steere, Benjamin [8] Panelist

Steere, Benjamin (bensteere@gmail.com, Western Carolina University)

[15] *The Jasper Allen Mound: New Insights from Old Collections in Western North Carolina*

From his post with the Forest Service, Rodney Snedeker encouraged and facilitated thoughtful archival research in advance of fieldwork. In 2011 I approached Rodney for help identifying archival records about mound sites in western North Carolina. He directed me to important understudied collections. In this paper I present the results one such dive into the archives, synthesizing records and collections associated with the Jasper Allen mound, a little-known site excavated in 1881 in Jackson County, North Carolina. The mound likely dates to the late fourteenth- to early fifteenth-century A.D, and may help shed new light on ancestral Cherokee culture.

Steponaitis, Vincas (vin@unc.edu, UNC-Chapel Hill), **Ashley Peles** (UNC-Chapel Hill), and **John O'Hear** (U. of Mississippi)

[47] *Coles Creek Summit Architecture at the Feltus Mounds*

The 2017 and 2018 field seasons at Feltus (22JE500) in the Natchez Bluffs uncovered evidence of a large wall-trench building on the uppermost summit of Mound B, probably dating ca. AD 1000-1100. We describe this building, consider its relationship to other constructions at the site, and compare it to contemporary architecture elsewhere in the South.

Steponaitis, Vincas [13] Discussant

Steponaitis, Vincas [35] Discussant

Stewart, James (jstewart@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates)

[43] *Rivers of Commerce in Colonial and Antebellum South Carolina*

Water-borne commerce and water power guided the colonial and Antebellum economy of South Carolina. As traders and colonists plied the Santee's tributaries, they established trading factories, mills, market towns, and boatyards that attest to the importance of streams to commerce. Inland navigation was also a frequent part of civil discourse during the Antebellum period when South Carolinians used engineering projects to improve commercial ties between the backcountry and the coast. Beginning with the Indian Trade, this paper traces the development of the colonial landscape of the Santee River drainage.

Stottman, M. Jay (see Henderson, A. Gwynn)

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

[41] *The Irene/Altamaha Transition on Sapelo Island*

The discovery of sherds with both late Pre-Contact and Mission period traits at site 9MC23 on Sapelo Island led to the investigation of a possible transitional context. Using macroscopic, thin section, and scanning electron microscope (SEM) analysis, as well as statistical comparisons, this paper characterizes the transition between Irene and Altamaha ceramics on Sapelo Island. Through these analyses we determine that the possible transitional context is unique at the assemblage level, though this may be the result of social, as well as temporal factors. Along with oft-cited diagnostic traits, a change in temper recipes between the two periods is noted.

Straub, Elizabeth (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Strawn, James (Mississippi State University), **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University), and **Stephen B. Carmody** (Troy University)

[18] *2018 Update on Investigations at the Hester Site (22MO569)*

The 2017 Mississippi State University Field school excavated fourteen 1-meter by 1-meter units at the Hester site (22MO569) in Monroe County, Mississippi. Diagnostic flaked stone tools, which include Dalton, Big Sandy, and Jude point types, were recovered from a buried soil identified during the excavations, like those identified by Brookes (1979) in 1973, 1974, and 1978. This paper provides an update to ongoing fieldwork and analyses, including a description of the lithic assemblage and two new Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene AMS radiocarbon dates obtained from the site.

Strawn, James (see Hutson, Caleb)

Stuckey, Sarah (see Morrow, Juliet)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (University of Tennessee), and **Jacob Lulewicz** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[25] *Kinship Networks in Southern Appalachia*

In this paper, we use ceramic data on whole pots found in 79 burial contexts from 18 communities across East Tennessee to elucidate patterns of Mississippian kinship and social relatedness. We argue that similarities in ceramic technology and style are the result of communities of practice made up of women potters across Southern Appalachia. Using formal network analyses, we explore the structure of women's social networks across East Tennessee and highlight the role of these networks in shaping Mississippian politics and society across the region. We explicitly consider both inter- and intra-community connections among Mississippian women.

Sullivan, Lynne P. [25] Discussant

Sullivan, Lynne P. (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (see Patch, Shawn)

Swisher, Kimberly (klswi@umich.edu, University of Michigan)

[47] *Activity Patterns and Distribution at the Averett Site*

The Averett site in Columbus, Georgia is the type site for the Averett culture, which primarily occupied the Lower Chattahoochee River Valley from roughly A.D. 900 to A.D. 1300. Data from recent archaeological work at the site in 2016 and 2017, as well as from the original collections excavated by David W. Chase from 1958 to 1963, are discussed in this poster. These data are used to present interpretations of activity patterns across the site throughout its occupational history, as well as to discuss social and cultural practices, their distribution, and spatial use at a Late Woodland/Early Mississippian site.

Sword, Patrick (see Balco, William)

Talbert, Emily (ect1421@jagmail.southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama)

[33] *Functional Analysis of Weeden Island Pottery from Bayou St. John*

The Bayou St. John site, Orange Beach, Alabama, produced an impressive assemblage of Late Woodland pottery sherds primarily from the Weeden Island culture, AD 250- 1000. A functional analysis was conducted on a sample of the Bayou St. John assemblage dated to the Tate's Hammock phase, AD 400 to 750. Preliminary results indicate that the most common vessel form during this phase was restricted bowls, with jars and pots being the second most common. These patterns suggest that cooking and storage were the primary food-related activities taking place.

Talesky, Amber (see Brockett, Haley)

Tarver, Gail (gailtarver@gmail.com, Southeastern Archeological Services)

[40] *Remembering Jerald Ledbetter and His Impact on My Work and Our Understanding of the Oconee River Valley*

Jerald Ledbetter is tremendously missed. His legacy will surely prove itself for years to come as we recognize the substantial impact he made through his work and relationships. While the archaeological field lost an invaluable contributor this year, I lost a devoted friend and close collaborator. I would like present details related to Jerald's involvement in recent projects in the Oconee River Valley such as my thesis project at the Marshall site (9OC25), the area near Scull Shoals recently acquired by University of Georgia, and two recent excavations at antebellum homes in Athens, Georgia.

Taylor, Hayden (see Brockett, Haley)

Taylor, Sean (TaylorS@dnr.sc.gov, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), **Karen Y. Smith** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources), and **Meg Gaillard** (South Carolina Department of Natural Resources)

[26] *Impacts of Sea Level Rise and Coastal Erosion on Pockoy, a Late Archaic Period Shell Ring Site on the Botany Bay Heritage Preserve, Charleston County, South Carolina*

Two late Archaic period shell rings were discovered on LIDAR on Pockoy Island in 2017. This turned out to be a fortuitous find, in part, because one of the rings is rapidly eroding to the ocean. Land loss on the windward side of Pockoy Island is occurring at an estimated rate of 9m/year. The 60m diameter shell ring being directly impacted by coastal erosion from daily tides, king tides, and storm surge will be gone by 2025, if erosion rates hold. In this paper, we discuss efforts to recover information about this significant site before it is lost forever.

Taylor, Sean (see Smith, Karen Y.)

Thacker, Paul (thackep@wfu.edu, Wake Forest University), **Patrick Diaz** (Wake Forest University), and **Lila Franco** (Wake Forest University)

[13] *Practicing Pottery: Bridging Method and Theory in Ceramic Analysis*

The Practicing Pottery symposium is introduced using a Late Woodland study from the Yadkin River valley. Design experiments demonstrate the importance of wrapped-paddle techniques for compressing coil-bonds of low cohesion clays with high drying shrinkage. Heat transmission trials reinforce the raw material flexibility gained by texturing vessel surfaces. Comprehensive, regional-scale geochemical sourcing independently establishes that workability was not a primary variable structuring Late Woodland clay selection. Raw material procurement was intertwined with activities across many landforms distant from the Donnaha village. Embedded pottery production re-situates location of practice and coherently integrates clay selection, production technology, and functional vessel requirements.

Theberge, Robert (rtheberge1@student.gsu.edu, Georgia State University), and **Sarah Love** (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

[32] *Using Ground Penetrating Radar to Aid in Land Management and Interpretation at Freemantown Cemetery*

In 2018, archaeologists from the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) conducted a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey at a nineteenth-century, African-American cemetery at Berry College. The cemetery is all that remains of a once thriving settlement called Freemantown established by Thomas Freeman, a Civil War veteran who served in the U S Colored Troops. Efforts by Berry faculty, alumni, and descendants of Freeman have helped with the “rediscovery” of this cemetery in recent years. Survey results have helped the descendant community by locating potential unmarked burials and defining cemetery boundaries – thus aiding the descendant community in their land management.

Thomin, Michael [12] Moderator

Thomin, Michael (see Harrenstein, Tristan)

Thompson, Amanda Roberts (see Thompson, Victor)

Thompson, Lori C. (lthompson@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates, Inc.), and **Jeffrey B. Glover** (Georgia State University)

[48] *The Phoenix Project: The Resurrection of the MARTA Collection*

The MARTA Collection is an enormous resource for archaeological research of the history of Atlanta born from excavations conducted by Dr. Roy Dickens and his students in the late 1970s when the MARTA rail lines were being constructed. The research resulted in 40 identified sites and 29 artifact concentrations and fills around 500 banker boxes, now housed at Georgia State University's Archaeology Lab. The Phoenix Project is our current effort to resurrect this collection through the use of Heurist, a web-based, data management system, student projects, and public outreach, including popular media exposure. This paper will discuss the value of the collection and how its resurrection is enhancing the availability of this resource for future research opportunities.

Thompson, Taylor (see Barton, Christopher)

Thompson, Victor D. (vdthom@uga.edu, University of Georgia), **William Marquardt** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Karen Walker** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Isabelle Lulewicz** (University of Georgia), **Mike Savarese** (Florida Gulf Coast University), **Lee Newsom** (Flagler College), **Amanda Roberts Thompson** (University of Georgia), and **Nathan Lawres** (University of Florida)

[27] *The Chronology and Construction of Water Courts at Mound Key, Capital of the Calusa Kingdom*

Our past work at Mound Key documented a series of large structures associated with a long-lived, ruling, corporate group. Based on ethnohistoric sources, the ruling elite at the site controlled the means of surplus production. Our recent work has focused in and around Mound Key's water courts, which are sub-rectangular constructions of shell and other sediments around wetlands. We examine these structures in terms of their chronology and architectural construction and layout. Based on our current analysis, we suggest that these structures were for storage of surplus aquatic resources that were controlled and managed by corporate groups.

Thompson, Victor D. (see LeFebvre, Michelle J.)

Thompson, Victor D. (see Lulewicz, Isabelle)

Thompson, Victor D. (see Napora, Katharine G.)

Thompson, Victor D. (see Speakman, Robert J.)

Thompson, Victor D. (see Tucker, Bryan)

Thornock, Christopher L. (cthornock@fs.fed.us, U.S. Forest Service)

[16] *Meaningful Archaeological Analysis through Complementary Interpretive Frameworks: Developing a Fuller Understanding of the Hollywood Site (9RI1)***

Viewing the same data set from multiple theoretical approaches may offer a fuller understanding of the complex cultural environments that humans create. I propose that by combining the complimentary interpretive frameworks of Human-Thing Entanglement, Landscape, Performance, and Indigenous Worldview, an amazingly rich and meaningful narrative can be revealed. This approach is used to interpret Mound B at the Hollywood site (9RI1), a Mississippian Mound Center located on the Savannah River in Richmond County, Georgia.

Thulman, David (dthulman@gmail.com, George Washington University)

[18] *The Age of the Dalton Culture*

The age of Dalton culture is evaluated using Bayesian analysis of available quality radiocarbon dates. A chronology is proposed correlated with changes in Dalton point design in the Dalton Heartland. A chronology is also proposed for Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic sites in the eastern periphery of the Heartland. Comparison of these chronologies shows significant differences in the respective culture histories. The analysis demonstrates that a uniform chronology for the Southeast during this time is probably incorrect and each region should be evaluated separately. It also raises questions about the interactions of people from the Heartland and Periphery areas.

Toombs, Elizabeth [8] Panelist

Torrens, Shannon (storren2@binghamton.edu, Binghamton University)

[22] *In the Shadow of the Mounds, Revisiting Ford's Use-Wear Analysis of the Poverty Point Perforators*

The Jacketown perforators, found in 1951, are considered diagnostic of Poverty Point culture. Despite the variety of questions they generate, the last research by Ford dismissed the perforators as worn flakes used for scraping. Through a use-wear analysis using both low and high magnification, I propose that the perforators were formal tools used for drilling. Further, a preliminary experimental approach testing whether these perforators have been associated with the processing of hematite produced characteristic wears very similar to that observed on the archaeological implements. These findings indicate that the perforators may have been used in lapidary production at the site.

Townsend, Russell [1] Panelist

Townsend, Russell [15] Discussant

Triozi, Nicholas (see Friberg, Christina)

Triplett, Andrew M. (see Ashcraft, Scott)

Triplett, Andrew M. (see Hutson, Caleb)

Trubitt, Mary Beth (mtrubitt@uark.edu, Arkansas Archeological Survey), and **John Samuelsen** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[22] *Crowdsourcing Research on Novaculite Artifact Distribution*

The “Arkansas Novaculite: A Virtual Comparative Collection” website is an online resource about an important toolstone quarried from the Ouachita Mountains. Since its inception in 2012, the website has served as a reference for archaeologists and the interested public. A key component is a distribution map showing counties where quarries have been recorded and where novaculite artifacts have been found. The database behind the map is based on publications, collections, and crowdsourced reports of novaculite artifacts. Here, we present the next step: maps showing the distribution of this toolstone by time period using reported data on novaculite projectile points.

Trubitt, Mary Beth [35] Discussant

Trufley, Briana (see Deems, Savana)

Trunzo, Jennifer (jtrunzo@augusta.edu, Augusta University), and **Maggie Needham** (Augusta University)

[6] *The Galt Family at the Augusta Arsenal: Domesticity and Child-Rearing at the Augusta Arsenal during the Late Antebellum Period*

Between 1826 and 1955, the Augusta Arsenal operated on the land currently occupied by the Summerville Campus of Augusta University. Most of the Arsenal artifacts address the domestic lives of the people who lived there and some objects reveal the presence and lived experience of the officers' wives and children. This paper will examine toys and evidence of vandalism in the Arsenal assemblage to assess how nineteenth-century child-rearing ideals played out in the family of Major John Minson Galt and his wife, Anna Land Galt, who resided at the Augusta Arsenal with their children from 1847 until 1861.

Tucker, Bryan (bryan.tucker@dnr.ga.gov, GADNR Historic Preservation Division), and **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia)

[27] *Preliminary Investigations at Bluff Field (9CH160) on Ossabaw Island, GA*

In July 2018, UGA partnered with the GADNR to investigate the Bluff Field site (9CH160) located on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. Nine 50x50 cm excavation units and a controlled surface collection were conducted to salvage data from the eroding bank. Ceramic analysis and radiocarbon dating reveal that these deposits date to the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian periods. Few Late Woodland sites have been investigated along the Georgia Coast and the artifact data coupled with our preliminary analysis of the invertebrate remains provide additional insight into Late Woodland life and shellfish exploitation in the region.

Tucker, Bryan [20] Panelist

Tune, Jesse W. (jwttune@fortlewis.edu, Fort Lewis College), **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University), and **D. Shane Miller** (Mississippi State University)

[18] *Evaluating the Pre-Clovis Occupation of the Southeastern United States*

Considerable research at potential pre-Clovis sites has occurred over the last decade – much of which has taken place in the southeastern United States. As such, we are now in a more informed position to assess the big picture of pre-Clovis research from a regional perspective. Here we present a critical evaluation of sites purported to predate 13,250 cal yr BP in the Southeast. This evaluation is based on an assessment of assemblage compositions and contexts, site formation processes, and geochronology. We find limited unequivocal evidence to support an occupation in the region prior to 13,250 cal yr BP.

Twaroski, Melissa (mtwaroski@fs.fed.us, U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region)

[15] *The Master of Disaster: Rodney's Influence on National U.S. Forest Service Policy Regarding Cultural Resources and Natural Disaster Response*

Rodney Snedeker, as one of the first archaeologists hired to work for the Southern Region of the U S Forest Service, was instrumental in developing the agency's overall culture regarding cultural resource management and Tribal relations. His position as the Forest Archaeologist for the National Forests in North Carolina provided him numerous opportunities to manage cultural resources in the aftermath of several major hurricanes and severe flash floods. Often, archaeologists from other national forests across the country would come to assist Rodney with this work. His methodology and proclivity for garnering financial support for this work, soon made him an expert.

Umbricht, Patricia M. (see Springman, Shana J.)

Underwood, John (junderwood@mdah.ms.gov, MS Dept of Archives and History), **Emily Clark** (MS Dept of Archives and History), **Lance Harris** (Grand Village of the Natchez Indians), **Mark Howell** (Winterville Mounds), **Megan Cook** (MS Dept of Archives and History), and **Patricia Miller-Beech** (MS Dept of Archives and History)

[19] *Mississippi Mud Pies: Educating, Enriching and Informing the Public of Our Shared Stories*

With the opening of two new museums, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) has begun the process of reenvisioning the agency's role in the telling of Mississippi's stories. Through outreach and research opportunities at these new sites, as well as elsewhere across the state at Winterville Mounds and the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians, MDAH strives to connect Mississippians of all ages to their rich and diverse past in engaging and lasting ways.

Underwood, John [20] Panelist

Upchurch, Sam (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

Valese, Imma (see Kelly, John)

Vento, F. J. (see Adovasio, J. M.)

Wagner, Gail E. (gail.wagner@sc.edu, University of South Carolina), **Adam King** (SCIAA), **Christopher Judge** (USC-Lancaster), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (University of the South), and **Chester P. Walker** (Archeo-Geophysical Associates)

[43] *Mississippian Occupation at Mulberry (38KE12) in Central South Carolina*

Duke Energy recently funded a 5-year research project focused on the Mulberry site, a Mississippian period mound center located in central South Carolina. Mulberry is best known as the presumptive location of de Soto's Cofitachequi. Additionally, Mulberry is the largest mound center on the Wateree River and the longest occupied Mississippian center in South Carolina. The goal of this project is to explore the history of the site's mound precinct and understand how it relates to the occupation of the larger Mulberry community. In this paper, we summarize the preliminary results of mapping, geophysical and metal detector surveys, and initial excavations.

Walker, Adrienne (see Gougeon, Ramie)

Walker, Cam (Florida State University), and **Tanya Peres** (Florida State University)

[9] *Survey Methods to Look Past the Mission*

I present an analysis of historic material recovered during the systematic auger survey conducted within the ravine and a 20th century tenant house located on the San Luis site. Along with this initial analysis, discussion regarding the goal and purpose behind the methods involved in the survey of the site will be undertaken. This material will be briefly compared to previously excavated 19th- and 20th-century material housed within the collections at this multicomponent site. Ultimately, this analysis will highlight the importance of incorporating perspectives of enslaved populations, from the related plantation, and lower economic classes during the 20th century.

Walker, Chester P. (see Wagner, Gail E.)

Walker, Karen (see Lulewicz, Isabelle)

Walker, Karen (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Walker, Martin P. (mwalker@westga.edu, University of West Georgia)

[5] *The Late Woodland Occupations at the Topper Site, Allendale, SC: A Discussion of Local Traditions in the Middle Savannah River Valley*

By combining material culture, residue, paleoethnobotanical, radiometric, and spatial analyses, this paper discusses how various historical traditions such as smoking and horticulture had become uniquely Late Woodland in their practice within the Middle Savannah River valley. Furthermore, while some of the material remains recovered at Topper, such as maize, fall within the “suite” of characteristics of the subsequent Mississippian period, and while descendants of Topper may have indeed participated in the rise of Mississippian practices within the region, the materials from the Topper site represent a local Late Woodland population whose practices were unique to their local traditions and histories.

Walker, Martin P. (see Belcher, Megan E.)

Walker, Martin P. (see McKenna, Mary Kathryn)

Wallis, Neill J. (nwallis@flmnh.ufl.edu, University of Florida), **Ann S. Cordell** (University of Florida), and **Thomas Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida)

[13] *Integrated Analyses of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped Pottery and the Challenges of Sourcing Research*

In some ways, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery is an ideal medium for studying Woodland period social networks of the Deep South. But attempting to unlock the full research potential of this pottery type reveals several interpretative and methodological challenges. Here we focus on the provenance of pottery and consider the limits of archaeological inference. We present results of petrographic analysis of 271 pottery vessels from 45 sites across Florida and Georgia, and compare to NAA, paddle matches, and vessel form data to showcase the power of a multi-method integrated approach to pottery provenance research.

Wallis, Neill J. (see Duke, C. Trevor)

Wallman, Diane (dianewallman@usf.edu, University of South Florida), **Heidi Miller** (University of South Florida), and **Matt Litteral** (University of South Florida)

[17] *“Ellenton was a drinking community”: Alcohol, Remedies, and Self-Medication on the Florida Frontier*

In the late 19th century, American settlement along the Manatee River in southern Florida remained sparse. Archaeological research at Gamble Plantation (8MA100) in Ellenton, Florida offers insight into this period of Florida history. Here, we present the analysis of glass bottles associated with the Patten family occupation of the site (1870-1910), reflecting how one family treated and coped with life and illness on the Florida Frontier. The documentary and oral history, along with the material culture recovered, suggest that the settlers relied on alcohol, drugs, patent medicines, and social networks to ensure mental and physical well-being in a challenging environment.

Walls, Lauren A. (lwalls@newsouthassoc.com, New South Associates), and **Joe Joseph** (New South Associates)

[19] *A Multifaceted Platform for Public Engagement: The New South Public Archaeology Experience*

Throughout its 30-year history New South Associates has sought to engage the public through a variety of media and modes. This poster provides examples of New South’s work, including site tours, social media, project websites, popular brochures and books, and video documentaries. The firm’s Archaeology Day, held the first Saturday in May, welcomes avocational archaeologists and the public to our Stone Mountain campus for a wide-range of archaeological activities and is also highlighted in the poster.

Ward, Grace (g.m.ward@wustl.edu, Washington University in St. Louis)

[47] *Reviewing Maize Diversity in the Central Mississippi Valley*

To capture the varietal diversity of maize cultivated by indigenous farmers of the Central Mississippi Valley (CMV) before European colonization, I use morphological markers to track variation in carbonized maize cob assemblages dating from 1150-1480 CE. Traits can be correlated with variations in agricultural practice and landrace development, offering a glimpse into the dynamics of crop diversity from introduction into the CMV through to the increased cultivation observed during the Mississippian period. Some initial studies of Mississippian maize posited a shift towards lower row-numbered, more productive maize varieties through time; data derived from this study suggest a more complex process.

Ward, Grace (see Grooms, Seth B.)

Warner, Emily (ewarner@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), and **Maureen Meyers** (University of Mississippi)

[13] *Identifying Household Groups through Ceramic Analysis at a Mississippian Frontier: Analysis of Prehistoric Ceramics from a Fourteenth-Century Native American House*

Ceramics produced in households often represent the blending of kin groups whose members combine ceramic recipes. At border areas households can be comprised of people from within and without the group; this blending should be reflected in ceramic composition. This paper reports the results of attribute and morphological analyses of ceramics from Structure 6, one of the six households identified at the Mississippian frontier Carter Robinson site. These data are used to identify its relationship to other households at the site and within the larger area. Results suggest that Structure 6 was inhabited by local and non-local individuals.

Waselkov, Gregory (gwaselkov@southalabama.edu, University of South Alabama), **Howard Cyr** (University of Tennessee), **Richard Fuller** (Independent Researcher), **Curry Weber** (Independent Researcher), and **Harry King** (Independent Researcher)

[5] *A Middle Woodland Canal in Coastal Alabama*

Local lore and circumstantial evidence have long identified a large ditch-like feature spanning the Fort Morgan Peninsula as an ancient canal. An on-going volunteer effort organized by citizens of Gulf Shores, Alabama, has now confirmed that folk identification. Archival, geoarchaeological, and radiocarbon evidence indicates a Middle Woodland date for the canal, which extends for a mile between Oyster Bay and Little Lagoon, connecting Mobile Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. This may be the northernmost ancient canoe canal yet identified in the Southeast. The City of Gulf Shores plans to highlight a preserved section of canal in a heritage trail.

Watson, Caroline (see Jones, Eric)

Watt, David (see Britt, Tad)

Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth (see Buchanan, Meghan)

Weber, Curry (see Waselkov, Gregory)

Weitzel, Elic M. (elic.weitzel@uconn.edu, University of Connecticut), **Brian F. Coddington** (University of Utah), **Stephen B. Carmody** (Troy University), and **David W. Zeanah** (California State University, Sacramento)

[45] *Population Clustering in High-Quality Habitats Parallels Crop Management and Domestication in Eastern North America*

Much recent research has emphasized the importance of both within-group cooperation and between-group competition in the human past. We hypothesize that the shift from foraging to food production in Eastern North America provided novel ecological conditions which impacted human sociality in the region, shaping patterns of cooperation and competition. We predict that 1) successful exploitation of the Eastern Agricultural Complex crops required greater cooperation leading to site aggregation, and 2) continued population growth and aggregation inspired a shift from cooperative to competitive settlement pattern dynamics, driving declines in site suitability. Analysis of site location data confirms both of these predictions.

Welch, Paul D. (see Butler, Brian M.)

Welch, Paul D. (see Pope, Melody K.)

Wells, Ted (see Pritchard, Erin E.)

White, Nancy (nmw@usf.edu, University of South Florida)

[25] *Fort Walton Women*

Hard evidence is still meager for identifying women's roles and activities in the late prehistoric Southeast. Archaeological, ethnographic, and historical data we do have suggest complementary political and social power and work roles for Mississippian women, men and additional-gender individuals in matrilineal native societies. Within the Fort Walton area of northwest Florida/southeast Alabama/southwest Georgia, there are high-status burials of women and other hints of labor, ceremony, and other lifeways. Implications of technology such as the increasingly common bow and arrow, agricultural intensification, and the absence of palisaded villages or other signs of warfare can be inferred.

White, Nancy [12] Panelist

Whyte, Thomas (whytetr@appstate.edu, Appalachian State University), and **J. Matthew Compton** (Georgia Southern University)

[42] *Explaining Toad Bones in Eastern North American Archaeological Deposits*

Toad bones, sometimes occurring in great numbers in pit features and other contexts on Native American village and mound sites in eastern North America, have been interpreted as evidence that toads were consumed, used for their hallucinogenic bufotoxins, placed as ritual deposits, or naturally entrapped/intrusive. A paucity of bones of the head in some contexts is suggestive of decapitation and consumption of toads. Alternatively, bones of the head may be less preservable in archaeological contexts. This study examines the toad remains on eastern North American late Pre-Contact and Contact period sites, reviews previous experimentation, and presents new experimental studies undertaken.

Wilkinson, Joseph E. (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

Wilkinson, Joseph E. (jwilkinson.usc17@gmail.com, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[18] *Hardin Hafted Biface Technology in the Lower Southeast and Across the Eastern United States*

The Hardin, a rare hafted biface type in the lower Southeast, is examined and discussed as it has been observed across the lower Southeast. Its technological relationships with other Early Archaic technologies, and its proposed temporal placement are presented. This paper further discusses patterning of the southern Hardin across local and regional landscapes, and how the observations of long distance transport and stylistic consistencies fit with patterning observed across the broader Eastern United States.

Williams, Mark (University of Georgia), **Jerald Ledbetter** (Southeastern Archeological Services), and **K. C. Jones** (University of Georgia)

[40] *Twenty Oconee Farmsteads*

Georgia's Oconee Valley once contained a large and stable Mississippian period society comprised of three major site types. These include small mound sites, briefly occupied festival sites, and thousands of farmsteads. In this paper we examine the 20 farmsteads that have been fully excavated over the past 30 years. The Oconee society supporting these small farms was clearly one representing a dispersed settlement system, something not common in the Mississippian world. We examine variation in the structure of these short-term family farms within the Oconee Valley, and compare them to those in the rest of the Mississippian world, and beyond.

Williams, Nancy (kkg036@utulsa.edu, University of Tulsa)

[21] *A Comparative Study for Modern and Archaeological Dental-Wear Analysis in White-Tail Deer from the Southeast*

Dental microwear analysis is a useful tool for reconstructing the vegetation of paleo-environments. Vegetation is often used as one proxy for understanding the habitats of past humans. To reconstruct the natural environment of a historic Creek town, this project needed to determine if the dental microwear of white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) could be utilized. Modern samples of microwear from white-tail deer in diverse habitats were compared to see if differences in wear patterns emerged. Findings suggest that the dental microwear of white-tail deer does show differences in wear from different environments. These results were then compared to an archaeological sample.

Wilson, Gregory (see Bardolph, Dana)

Wolfe, Christopher (cwolfe@nevada.unr.edu, University of Nevada, Reno), and **Nicholas Herrmann** (Texas State University)

[32] *A Study of Growth and Resilience among Historic African-American Populations from the Southeast*

The purpose of this study is to address factors of human skeletal growth and to apply an ecological-oriented resilience theory to describe skeletal growth in historic African-American communities from Texas, Arkansas, and Georgia. Skeletal and ethnohistorical analyses reveal resilient groups with skeletal growth parameters not unlike comparative groups. This work considers the genetic and cultural mechanisms that mediate adversity and the patterning of this adversity across the Southeast. Such studies expound the need for a more holistic bioarchaeology that accounts for human agency, genetic variation, historical context, resilience, and the socioecological systems within which children from these communities develop.

Wood, Laura (see LaDu, Daniel)

Worth, John (jworth@uwf.edu, University of West Florida)

[31] *Archaeological and Documentary Insights into the Native World of the Luna Expedition*

Excavations at the terrestrial settlement of Tristán de Luna y Arellano on Pensacola Bay suggest that the material culture of the colonists at the site between 1559 and 1561 included a significant amount of contemporaneous Native American ceramics evidently scavenged along with food from evacuated communities along the coast and interior. Combined with newly-discovered documentation detailing the establishment and use of a road between Pensacola and the temporary Spanish settlement at Nanipacana in central Alabama, and deteriorating Native-Spanish relations during this period, these new data offer important insights into the indigenous social geography of this region at a pivotal time.

Worth, John [12] Panelist

Worth, John (see Shreve, Nathan)

Worthington, Brian (see Jansen, Amelia)

Wright, Alice (see Horton, Elizabeth T.)

Wright, Kate (see Harris, Rebecca)

Wright, Kevin (kpwright15@gmail.com, University of Alabama)

[2] *X-rays, Lasers, and Ceramics: Using Chemical Characterization Analyses to Examine Ceramic Communities of Practice at Choctaw Sites in Kemper County, MS*

In this paper, I discuss the use of chemical characterization analysis in ceramic studies and its broader application in examining past societies. As a case study, I use X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) and Laser Ablated Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) to examine coalescence among the Choctaw during the 18th century. By invoking a chaîne opératoire perspective, I use the chemical composition of ceramic artifacts from Choctaw sites (22KE630 and 22KE718) to identify ceramic communities of practice. Identifying these communities can allow for researchers to examine trade networks, chronological changes in vessel production, and ethnogenesis.

Wright, Owen (Ecology & Environment, Inc.)

[27] *Prehistoric Armored Coastlines: A Coastal Resiliency Strategy*

In the wake of reports on climate change, increased storm surge, and sea-level rise, there is growing public concern for the resiliency of our coastlines and the sensitive resources that lie along them. So far, contemporary strategy has served to provide short-term solutions to belay the encroaching forces of nature. The long-term solution may lie in a different direction; perhaps this solution lies in our past. Using prehistoric subsistence practice as the basis for his research, Owen Wright, Maritime Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Specialist, has developed a theory that may provide an ancient solution for a burgeoning new age.

Yancey, Kira (kjyancey@crimson.ua.edu, University of Alabama), and **Natalie Mooney** (University of Alabama)

[19] *Emphasizing the Anthropological in Archaeology: Shifting the Focus from Materials to Methods and Culture at Elementary Schools in West Central Alabama*

The Anthropology is Elemental service-learning program at the University of Alabama is designed to facilitate the instruction of four-field anthropology at area elementary schools. In recent years, our curriculum for archaeological education has shifted focus from an introduction and overview of local material culture and chronological sequencing to the foundational importance of the scientific method in archaeological inquiry and the relationship of core anthropological concepts (including culture, ethnocentrism, and cultural relativism) to our study of the past. Embracing an overtly anthropological public archaeology based in age-appropriate pedagogical methods encourages humanistic critical thinking and archaeological stewardship beginning at an early age.

Yerka, Stephen J. [8] Moderator

Young, Abbie (see Seeber, Katherine)

Young, Rachel (rachel.m.young97@gmail.com, Augusta University)

[6] *Doctors, Danger, and Distrust: 19th-Century Patent Medicine and the Augusta Arsenal***

This research analyzes the historical context of a Paine's Celery Compound bottle found on the grounds of the former Augusta Arsenal. The presence of patent medicine bottles suggests a distrust of medicine, a lack of access to effective medical help, or reluctance to visit doctors for minor illnesses during the late nineteenth century. It also suggests that soldiers may have attempted to get drunk when they had less access to liquor. Whether soldiers consumed patent medicines for health or for intoxication, the presence of the bottles highlights the interconnectedness of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century American culture.

Young, Rebecca (see Brockett, Haley)

Zechman, Hannah (hzh Rhodes@go.olemiss.edu, University of Mississippi), **Edmond A. Boudreaux III** (University of Mississippi), and **Stephen Harris** (University of Mississippi)

[16] *Investigations at the Butler Mound: A Late Mississippian Site in the Tombigbee River Valley of Northeast Mississippi*

The Late Mississippian period in northeast Mississippi may have been characterized by the migration of people from the Tombigbee River Valley into the adjacent Black Prairie. Dating the construction and use of Mississippian mounds in the area is a critical step in evaluating this scenario. This paper reports on remote-sensing and excavations at the Butler Mound, a single-mound site located near Columbus, Mississippi. Ceramics and radiocarbon dates suggest that mound construction was still occurring at Butler during the late fifteenth to early sixteenth centuries, immediately before the time when Soto's army wintered in the region.

Zeanah, David W. (see Weitzel, Elic M.)

Zierden, Martha (mzierden@charlestonmuseum.org, The Charleston Museum), **Carl Borick** (The Charleston Museum), **Jon Marcoux** (Salve Regina University), **Ron Anthony** (The Charleston Museum), and **Katherine Pemberton** (Historic Charleston Foundation)

[6] *Searching for the Siege of Charleston, 1780*

The British siege of Charleston, SC, in 1780 during the American Revolution was a pivotal event in the city's history, but a section of tabby fortification is the only visible evidence of this battlefield. A decade of research using period maps and firsthand descriptions resulted in a fairly solid location for the American defenses and British siege parallels. Remote sensing, construction monitoring, and targeted excavation since 2016 has revealed subsurface features that may be the British third parallel. These discoveries occurred as this section of the city experienced rapid growth and construction, threatening preservation of these features.



