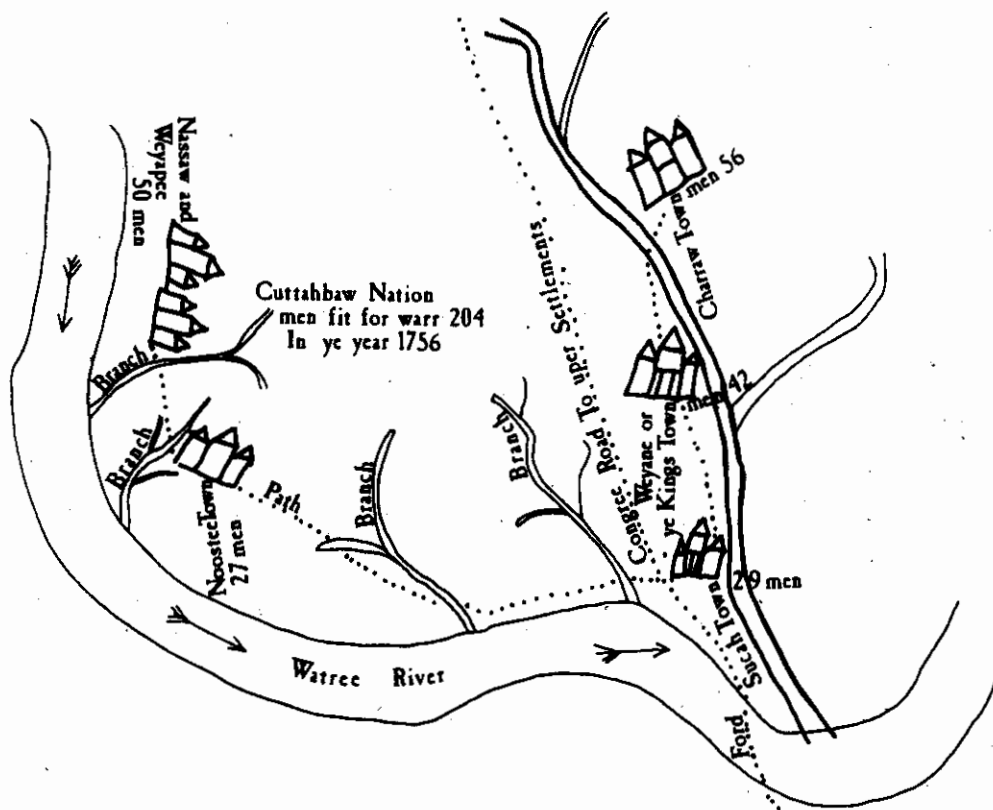




SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

ABSTRACTS OF THE 60TH ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 12 – 15, 2003



BULLETIN 46
2003

HILTON UNIVERSITY PLACE
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA



C. W. G. L. L. L.

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CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS:

**V. ANN TIPPITT, SCHIELE MUSEUM OF GASTONIA
J. ALAN MAY, SCHIELE MUSEUM OF GASTONIA
JANET E. LEVY, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE**

WITH THE SUPPORT OF

**THE SCHIELE MUSEUM
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE
THE NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
THE NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL**

HILTON CONFERENCE FACILITY LOWER LEVEL

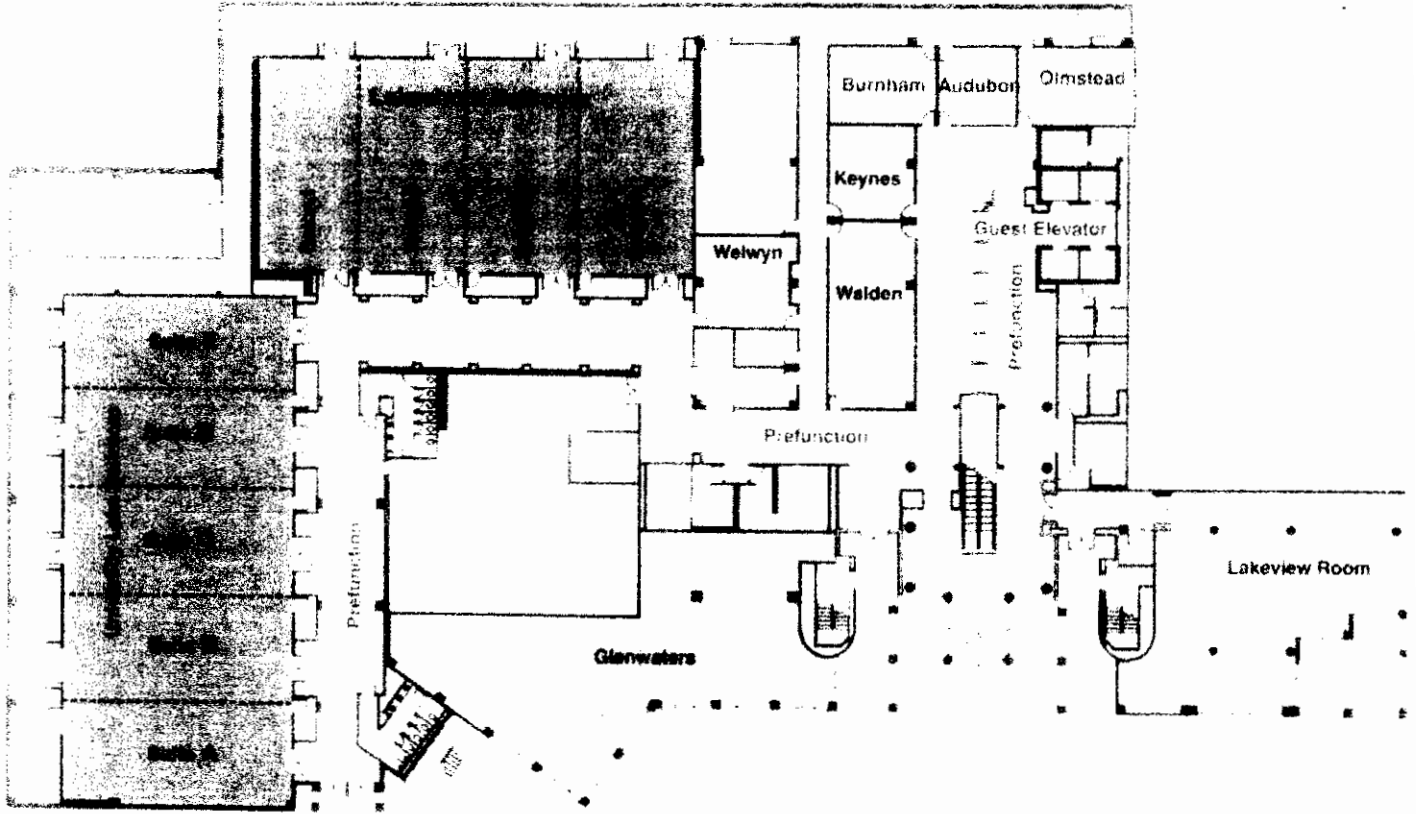


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	iv
Acknowledgements	v
Conference Greeting	vi
Special Events	1
List of Symposia	1
List of General Sessions	2
List of Poster Sessions	2
Annual Meeting Program	2
Thursday Morning	2
Thursday Afternoon	5
Friday Morning	8
Friday Afternoon	11
Saturday Morning	14
Saturday Afternoon	16
Student Paper Competition	16
Abstracts of Symposia	17
Abstracts of Papers and Posters	20



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PREFACE

The organizers and the archaeologists of the Carolinas welcome you to the 60th meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The first meeting was held in 1938 in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and two meetings a year were held for a couple of years. Then, during World War II, annual meetings were suspended and resumed in 1950. This is the first meeting in Charlotte, the largest city in the Carolinas. It has been 10 years since SEAC met in North Carolina, in Raleigh, and a little over 450 years since the first European adventurers, the de Soto expedition, traveled through this area and met the local communities of native American people. We are pleased that representatives of two of those communities, the Eastern Band of the Cherokee and the Catawba Nation, will join us on this year's program.

SEAC has a large and diverse program this year in Charlotte. You will have the opportunity to hear 15 symposia (three of them meeting for a full day each) and approximately 120 volunteered papers in 14 general sessions. In addition, 20 posters will be presented in two sessions, for a total of just under 300 presentations of all kinds. This year, the annual meeting reached a new level of complexity, with six or even seven concurrent sessions in each time slot.

The Carolinas are well represented in the symposia, beginning on Thursday morning with "Current Research in the Coastal Area of North Carolina," and a symposium in honor of the 40th anniversary of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. During Thursday afternoon, our South Carolina colleagues continue the celebratory mood with a commemoration of 25 years of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program. And, on Friday, a full-day symposium will present results of ongoing archaeological research in the late prehistoric, contact, and early historic periods of the Catawba-Waterce valley, from its headwaters near the North Carolina mountains to the communities of the chiefdom of Cofitachequi and the historic villages of the Catawba Nation in South Carolina. On Friday as well, you will have the opportunity to hear about the North Carolina Department of Transportation's massive project to digitize the state's site files and incorporate the information into a GIS database.

Our colleagues from Tennessee, Georgia, and elsewhere in the Southeast are not to be ignored. There will another anniversary symposium on Friday, celebrating "70 Years of TVA Archaeology," as well as symposia throughout the meeting on the chiefdom of Coosa; archaeology in the Middle Tennessee River Valley; Dust Cave, Alabama; southeastern rock art; and much else. The General Sessions of volunteered papers run the chronological gamut from Paleoindian through Mississippian, historic, and up to the early 20th century, and the methodological gamut from faunal analysis and bioarchaeology through archaeomagnetism to remote sensing and GIS. There is more than can be summarized here; we hope you will have the opportunity to hear a diversity of papers and interact with many colleagues.

Following a well established tradition, the Student Affairs Committee will sponsor two scholarly events: a workshop on Thursday afternoon to introduce students to several important specializations within modern archaeology and a symposium on Friday afternoon in which several students will present current research on ceramics. The annual Business Meeting will take place early Friday evening; among other business, the annual Book Prize for the best student paper will be presented. This lavish collection of books and other items donated by our exhibitors is a highpoint of every meeting (and how some of us long past our student years wish we were eligible!).

Three major social events are spread across the meeting schedule. On Thursday evening, the SEAC reception will be held in downtown Charlotte at the Levine Museum of the New South, whose mission is to display and interpret Southern history and culture especially since the Civil War. We think you will thoroughly enjoy the museum's permanent exhibit, "Cotton Fields to Skyscrapers: Charlotte and the Carolina Piedmont in the New South," and the current temporary exhibit, "A Portion of the People: Three Hundred Years of Southern Jewish Life." On Friday night, we are pleased to present the band, The Spongetones, at the annual SEAC dance. Finally, on Saturday afternoon, everyone is invited to the Schiele Museum in Gastonia, NC, to visit the 18th-century Backcountry Farm, the Catawba Indian Village, and the Henry Hall of the American Indian, as well as participate in public programs about Catawba history and pottery.

Janet

Ann

Alan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Nothing anyone can say can prepare you for planning and running a SEAC meeting. It has been a great challenge, which has been made easier by the help of many individuals and institutions. We have many people to thank, starting with our home institutions, the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at UNC-Charlotte, chaired by Prof. Charles Brody; and the Schiele Museum of Natural History in Gastonia, NC, directed by Dr. David Brose. We received great assistance from Lana Houk and Bree Ruxton at the Hilton, and Krista Manns at the Museum of the New South.

We would like to extend heartfelt thanks to individuals and organizations that made financial contributions to the social events:

North Carolina Archaeological Society
North Carolina Archaeological Council
Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.
TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.
Linda Stine
Ruth Wetmore
Legacy Research Associates
GAI Consultants
Environmental Services, Inc.
Warren Wilson College
David Moore and Linda Hall

The following individuals all deserve gratitude for a variety of assistance and services they provided:

Ryan McDougal, UNC-Charlotte, support staff extraordinaire
Kari Gibbs UNC-Charlotte
Susan Masse, UNC-Charlotte
Rob Moon, SRARP, SEAC webmaster
Patrick Jones, UNC-Charlotte Cartography Lab
David Shurbutt, Schiele Museum
Michael Eldredge, Schiele Museum
Lynne Sullivan, Jay Johnson, and John O'Hear, past SEAC organizers

As always, Judy Knight of University of Alabama Press did a wonderful job organizing the book room. Numerous student and community volunteers made our lives easier by helping with a myriad of tasks from stuffing registration kits to running data projectors. Fourteen kind colleagues took on the task of chairing the general sessions of volunteered papers. Numerous colleagues made generous contributions by providing laptop computers and data projectors for the sessions.

To all contributors, participants, attendees, and volunteers: thank you all for coming to SEAC 2003. Welcome to Charlotte.

CONFERENCE GREETING

The 60th meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is indeed an event of some importance. Although the well-known Pecos Conference, which first took place in 1927 not far from where I am writing this paper, is older than our beloved SEAC, I think we have nothing to be ashamed of in our annual get-together which began in 1937. After all, our conference is now much larger in attendance and coverage.

One of the little discussed matters is that the Southwest area is really quite a small piece of landscape, just parts of four states versus the twelve in our Southeastern area. Also consider also the time frame that we in the Southeast cover from Clovis to Historic times, while the Southwesterners are most often loathe to consider much more than the last 2400 years. Yes, they do a bit of Paleoindian stuff (after all Clovis is in New Mexico), but they are mostly comfortable in their wonderfully accurate tree-ring dated period from 500 B.C. to today. So, you see I am not a turncoat, despite my ten-year residence in Santa Fe.

Thus it is easy for me to say that there is much more to our Southeastern Conferences, which I began attending in the Fall of 1951, with only a few misses in attendance since then. In our SEAC history Bill Haag took over the running of the Conference from Griffin and Ford, and carried it forward for many years. There was a time, post-Haag's significant leadership, that I ran the Conference with the great aid, of course, each year of the local arrangements person, who did all the dirty work of organizing the meeting place and also regularly took care of the motel arrangements where we stayed [that's motel in the singular!]. It was fun and easy; the program was printed on 8 by 11 sheets of paper (usually not more than two). One wonderful part of the meetings was the 'show & tell' of new finds. A small group would gather around Jimmy Griffin and hear his positive answers to 'what is this?'. The early meetings were 35-50 in participants, later as many as 100.

But that was then; now we meet in huge hotels (not shabby motels), have hundreds of participants, and more presentations in the first half of the morning sessions than we used to have in the whole SEAC! No, there really weren't two papers going on at the same time for many decades! Was that better? It doesn't matter - today the number of folks committed to Southeastern archaeology is a huge multiple of what I first saw in Gainesville in the Fall in 1951. More people involved, more sites tested in a single season (CRM, etc) than any time before, although the numbers were quite high for the brief WPA times (1933-1941).

Is today better? Well, it's a much larger field of investigation than we could have imagined 50 years ago. The area coverage remains strong with State-run programs very important now - they were really only getting going on a professional level in the 1950s. The direction is great in growth - both in scale and in the amount of information discovered - that's good. Is it all great and good today? No, but it weren't any better in the 1950's either - but that's another story. Let the Conference begin!

Stephen Williams
Sept. 23, 2003

REGISTRATION

Lower Level

Wednesday, 4 – 9 PM
Thursday, 7 AM – 4 PM
Friday, 8 AM – 2 PM
Saturday, 8 – 9 AM

POSTER SESSIONS

Glenwaters

Friday, 9:00 AM – Noon
Friday, 1:30 – 5 PM

BOOKS AND EXHIBITS

Lakeview Room

Thursday, 8 AM – 5 PM
Friday, 8 AM – 4 PM
Saturday, 8 AM – Noon

SLIDE/LAPTOP PREVIEW

Welwyn

Thursday, 7:30 AM – 4 PM
Friday, 7:30 AM – 4 PM
Saturday, 7:30 – 9:30 AM

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

President's Suite

Wednesday, 6 – 7:30 PM

SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE WORKSHOP

*Getting Involved: Specialization and
Subdisciplines in Archaeology*

Lakeshore IV

Thursday, 5 – 6:15 PM

RECEPTION

Levine Museum of the New South

200 E. Seventh Street, Charlotte

Thursday, 6 – 9 PM

SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Lakeshore Ballroom I-IV

Friday, 6 – 7:30 PM

SEAC DANCE

Featuring The Spongetones

University Lake Ballroom

Friday, 9 PM – Midnight

EXCURSION AND BARBECUE

The Schiele Museum, Gastonia, NC

Exhibits, Special Tours, Demonstrations

Saturday, 2 – 7 PM

SYMPOSIA

Thursday, November 13

Bioarchaeology, Demography, and the Late Prehistoric Southeast:

Papers in Honor of Dorothy A. Humpf

9:00 AM – Noon, Lakeshore III

Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

8 AM – Noon, University Lake A

Current Research in the Coastal Region of North Carolina

8 AM – 12:30 PM, University Lake B

Plaquemine Problems: Recent Investigations and Reappraisals I

10:00 AM – Noon, University Lake C

Research as Compliance: 25 Years of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program

1 – 5:00 PM, University Lake A

The Early and Middle Archaic at Dust Cave, Alabama

1:30 – 5 PM, University Lake B

Plaquemine Problems II

1:30 – 5 PM, University Lake C

Friday, November 14

Seventy Years of TVA Archaeology I

8:20 – 11:30 AM, University Lake C

Cofitachequi and Beyond: Archaeological Research in the Catawba-Wateree Valley I

8:30 AM – Noon, University Lake A & B

Archaeological Investigations of the Muscogee Creek Indian Town of Kasita

8 AM – Noon, University Lake D

Seventy Years of TVA Archaeology II

1:30 – 5 PM, University Lake C

Cofitachequi and Beyond: Archaeological Research in the Catawba-Wateree Valley II

1:30 – 5 PM, University Lake A & B

Elite Imagery and Interregional Exchange at the Lake Jackson Site: Archaeological, Ethnographic, and Iconographic Evidence

1:30 – 4:30 PM, University Lake D

Beyond Typology and Chronology: Student Approaches to Ceramic Analyses (sponsored by the Student Affairs Committee)

1:30 – 5 PM, Lakeshore III

Digitizing North Carolina's Past: NCDOT's Archaeological Predictive Model

3:10 – 5 PM, Walden

Saturday, November 15

Archaeology Under the Whitesburg Bridge: Late Holocene Occupation of the Middle Tennessee Valley

8 AM – 12:30 PM, University Lake A

Coosa: Twenty Years Later

8:30 AM – Noon, University Lake B

Reconnaissance, Research and the Emergence Of Southeastern Rock Art Studies

9 AM – Noon, University Lake C

GENERAL SESSIONS

Thursday, November 13

Later Prehistoric Adaptations and Sites

8 AM – Noon, Lakeshore I

Woodland, Mississippian, and Early Historic Archaeology: Artifacts, Ecofacts, and Test Excavations

8:40 AM – Noon, University Lake D

Historic Native Americans

9 – 11:30 AM, University Lake E

Paleoindian and Earlier Archaic Periods

1:30 – 4 PM, Lakeshore I

Late Woodland and Mississippian Mortuary Practices

1:30 – 5 PM, University Lake D

Historic Native Americans

2:30 – 5 PM, University Lake E

Friday, November 14

Archaeology of Slavery, Plantations, and Historic Settlements

8:40 AM – Noon, Lakeshore I

Middle and Late Archaic

8:20 AM – Noon, Lakeshore III

Archaeological Regions and Issues I

9 AM – Noon, University Lake E

Historic Homes and Industries

1:30 – 5 PM, Lakeshore I

Archaeological Regions and Issues II

1:30 – 4 PM, University Lake E

Saturday, November 15

Late Prehistoric Mounds and Sites

8:20 AM – Noon, University Lake D

GIS and Remote Sensing

8:20 AM – Noon, University Lake E

Archaeological Analysis

9:00 AM – Noon, Lakeshore I

POSTER SESSIONS

Friday, November 14

Applied Techniques: Geoarchaeology, Remote Sensing, GIS, Dating, and Other Analyses

9 AM – Noon, Glenwaters

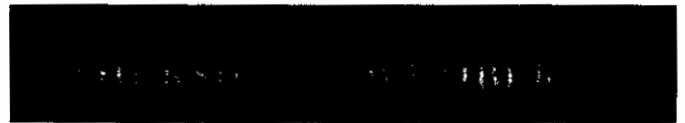
Archaeological Analyses: Artifacts, Ecofacts, and Community Excavations

1:30 – 4:30 PM, Glenwaters



**SEAC Executive Board Meeting
President's Suite**

6:00 – 7:30 PM



SYMPOSIUM SESSION 1A

**BIOARCHAEOLOGY, DEMOGRAPHY, AND THE
LATE PREHISTORIC SOUTHEAST:**

PAPERS IN HONOR OF DOROTHY A. HUMPF

**Organizers: Barbara Gudel-Shaffer and Adam King
Lakeshore III**

9:00 **Gudel-Shaffer, Barbara, Adam King**
Remembering Dorothy Humpf: Scholar,
Teacher, and Friend

9:20 **Bonhage-Freund, Mary, David Reed,
Dorothy Humpf**
Health Effects of Shifting Subsistence Strategies
in the Lamar Period Oconee Uplands

9:40 **Boyko, Wayne**
The Lindsey Site: A Multicomponent Upland Site

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 **Stephenson, Keith**
For Dot: Estimating Spatial Parameters and Population Density at the Middle Mississippian Sandy Hammock Mound Site and Its Environs

10:40 **Reed, David**
Diet and Health at the Little Egypt Site

11:00 **Williams, Mark**
Recent Mississippian Research in the Little River Valley

11:20 **Harle, Michaelyn, Lynne Sullivan**
A Bioarchaeological Analysis of Fains Island

10:40 **Rice, Nena Powell**
Public Education and Outreach in South Carolina

11:00 **Judge, Christopher**
Discussant

11:20 **Marquardt, William**
Discussant

11:40 **Anderson, David**
Discussant

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 1C
CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE COASTAL AREA
OF NORTH CAROLINA
Organizers: Mark A. Mathis and John Mintz
University Lake B

8:00 **Mintz, John**
Prehistoric Archaeological Site Distribution Along the North Carolina Coast and Interior Coastal Plain

8:20 **Millis, Tracy**
Woodland Settlements on the Outer Coastal Plain of North Carolina: An Overview From the New River Estuary

8:40 **Robinson, Kenneth**
From the Coast to the Inner Coastal Plain: Recent Archaeological Research in North Carolina's Cape Fear Region

9:00 **Herbert, Joseph**
Woodland Pottery and Social Boundaries of North Carolina's Lower Southern Coast

9:20 **Millis, Heather**
Data Recovery Investigations at a Late Woodland and Tuscarora Site in Eastern North Carolina

9:40 **Daniel, I. Randolph, Keith Seramur, Ellen Cowan**
North Carolina Coastal Plain Chronology, Typology, and Geoarchaeology at the Barbe Creek Site

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 **Heath, Charles**
Woodland Period Mortuary Variability in the Lower Roanoke River Valley: Perspectives

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 1B
CELEBRATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
Organizers: Deborah Keene and Jonathan Leader
University Lake A

8:00 **Leader, Jonathan**
In Pursuit of Research to Benefit the State: the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Turns Forty

8:20 **Spirek, James, Christopher Amer**
Thirty Years of Maritime Research in South Carolina

8:40 **Goodyear, Albert**
PreClovis and Clovis: New Findings at the Topper Site, South Carolina

9:00 **Clement, Christopher, Deborah Keene**
Prehistoric Settlement Patterning in the Central South Carolina Sandhills

9:20 **Charles, Tommy**
New Rock Art Discoveries in South Carolina

9:40 **BREAK**

10:00 **South, Stanley**
Forts at Ninety-Six

10:20 **Smith, Steven, James Legg**
Archaeological and Historical Analysis of the Battle of Camden, August 16th, 1780

- 10:40 **Hutchinson, Dale, Lynette Norr, Mark Teaford**
The Bioarchaeological Evidence for Foraging and Farming on the Late Prehistoric North Carolina Coast
- 11:00 **Phelps, David, Charles Heath**
Reality and Enigma of Croatan
- 11:20 **Ewen, Charles**
From Fort Raleigh to Fort Macon: Recent Historical Archaeology Along the North Carolina Coast
- 11:40 **Ward, H. Trawick**
Discussant
- Noon **Claggett, Stephen**
Discussant

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 1D

PLAQUEMINE PROBLEMS:

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AND REAPPRAISALS I

Organizers: Mark A. Rees and Patrick C. Livingood
University Lake C

- 10:00 **Livingood, Patrick, Mark A. Rees**
Plaquemine Problems:
Introduction and Historical Overview
- 10:20 **Shuman, Malcolm**
Terminal Coles Creek/Plaquemine Relationships on Northwest Lake Salvador, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana
- 0:40 **Rees, Mark**
Plaquemine Mounds on the Southwest Periphery of the Lower Mississippi Valley
- 11:00 **Campbell, L. Janice, James R. Morehead, Prentice M. Thomas, Jr. and James H. Mathews**
The Fort Polk Region and Plaquemine Populations: Examining Ephemeral Use, Caddoan Influence and Gateway Position
- 11:20 **Roe, Lori**
The Raffman Site: Coles Creek Roots of Plaquemine Culture
- 11:40 **Weinstein, Richard A., Douglas C. Wells**
Extra-Regional Contact and Cultural Interaction at the Origins of Plaquemine: Recent Data From the Lake Providence Mounds, East Carroll Parish, Louisiana

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 1E
LATER PREHISTORIC ADAPTATIONS AND SITES

Chair: Eric Poplin
Lakeshore I

- 8:00 **Reitz, Elizabeth, Irv Quitmyer**
Marine Trophic Levels Targeted During the Swift Creek and Savannah Periods, Coastal Georgia and Florida
- 8:20 **Tippett, Lee, Daniel Hayes**
Initial Investigation of Buried, Multicomponent Crabtree Creek Site, North Carolina
- 8:40 **Gibson, Jon, Ned Jenkins**
As Long as There is a Sun: Manifesting Gulf Tradition in the Lower Mississippi Valley Before 100 B.C.
- 9:00 **Giles, Bretton**
Exploring the Significance of the "Past in the Past" for Eastern Woodland Archaeology
- 9:20 **Kimball, Larry, Scott Shumate**
Investigations at the Hopewellian Biltmore Mound in the Southern Appalachians
- 9:40 **Pluckhahn, Thomas**
Swift Creek Paddle Designs from Kolomoki (9Er1)
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Poplin, Eric**
Wando Series Ceramics: Behavioral Implications of a Local Ceramic Type
- 10:40 **Wood, Laura**
The Hyland Mound, a Middle Woodland Site in Mississippi: An Approach to Surveying Cultivated Land
- 11:00 **Fields, Rita, Louis Courville**
Huts, Hearths, and Activity Areas: Interpreting Site Structure During the Woodland Period in Southeastern Mississippi
- 11:20 **Hill, M. Cassandra**
A Village for the Dead: Archaeological Reconnaissance at the Hammonds Site in Fort Payne, Alabama
- 11:40 **Simon, Sara**
Health and the Emergence of Chiefdoms: Three Ossuary Sites from Piscataway Park, Maryland

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 1F
WOODLAND, MISSISSIPPIAN, AND EARLY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY: ARTIFACTS,
EFFECTS, AND TEST EXCAVATIONS
Chair: George Milner
University Lake D

- 8:40 **Compton, J. Matthew**
 In the Flyway: Analysis of Animal Remains from the Upper Nodena Site
- 9:00 **Jackson, Edwin**
 Faunal Remains from Two Mississippian Farmsteads in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama
- 9:20 **Little, Keith, Kevin Harrelson, Gena Higginbotham**
 In Search of Moundville Greenstone Connections: Investigation of the Hatchet Site
- 9:40 **Betzenhauser, Alleen**
 Lithic Technology at the Old Man Site #3
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **DelCastello, Brian**
 The Organization of Lithic Technology at the Giant City Stonefort: An Interior Upland Late Woodland Settlement in Southwestern Illinois
- 10:40 **Ashley, Keith, Neil Wallis**
 Atlantic Coastal Swift Creek: Overview and Future Research Directions
- 11:00 **Ashley, Keith**
 Colorinda and Its Place in Northeastern Florida Prehistory: Testing at the Cedar Point Site
- 11:20 **Milner, George, Scott Hammerstedt, Thomas Nielsen**
 New Fieldwork Complements Old Collections: Ongoing Work at Annis Village, a Mississippian Mound Center in Western Kentucky
- 11:40 **Redwine, Charles**
 An Explanation of the Iconography and Social Function of Kasita Red Filmed Pottery

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 1G
HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICANS I
Chair: John Worth
University Lake E

- 9:00 **Boyd, Cliff**
 Evolutionary Archaeology and the Contact Period: A Case Study

- 9:20 **Jeffries, Richard, Victor Thompson**
 A Reevaluation of Contact Period Occupation at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring, McIntosh County, Georgia
- 9:40 **Rudes, Blair**
 The First Description of an Iroquoian People: the Spaniards among the Tuscarora Before 1521
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne**
 Seminoles in Alachua County, Florida: Preliminary Findings From Paynes Town Site
- 10:40 **Worth, John**
 The Evacuation of South Florida, 1704-1760
- 11:00 **Halchin, Jill**
 Another Piece of the Natchez Puzzle



SYMPOSIUM SESSION 1H
RESEARCH AS COMPLIANCE:
25 YEARS OF THE SAVANNAH RIVER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM
Organizers: Adam King and Keith Stephenson
University Lake A

- 1:00 **Wingard, George**
 A 25-year History of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
- 1:10 **Moon, Robert**
 The Public Side of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
- 1:20 **Gillam, Christopher**
 Temporal Variability in Site Prediction Models Along the Middle Savannah River
- 1:40 **Brooks, Mark, Barbara Taylor, Christopher Gillam**
 The Prehistoric Archaeological Record of Depressional Wetlands on the Savannah River Site
- 2:00 **Sassaman, Kenneth**
 Thinking Regionally and Acting Locally in 25 Years of SRARP Archaic Archaeology
- 2:20 **Stephenson, Keith**
 A Quarter-century Perspective on Two Millennia of Woodland Prehistory

- 2:40 **King, Adam, Keith Stephenson**
From Potsherds to Political Cycling:
The Mississippian Occupation of the
Middle Savannah Valley
- 3:00 **Johnson, Pamela**
Pisgah Pottery on the Aiken Plateau?
A View From the MOX Site, SRS, South
Carolina
- 3:20 **Meyers, Maureen**
The Protohistoric Period of the Savannah River
Site
- 3:40 **Moon, Robert, Richard Brooks,
Tammy Forehand**
Colonial Site Settlement Patterning
- 4:00 **Thornock, Christopher, Geoff Hughes,
Mark Groover**
Results of Site Survey and Testing of Fort
Moore, 2001-2002
- 4:20 **Cabak, Melanie, Mark Groover**
Bush Hill: Material Life at a Working
Plantation
- 4:40 **Groover, Mark**
SRARP Publication Trends:
The First 25 Years, 1978-2003

SYMPOSIUM SESSION II
THE EARLY AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC
AT DUST CAVE, ALABAMA
Organizers: Kandace R. Detwiler-Hollenbach
and Asa R. Randall
University Lake B

- 1:30 **Sherwood, Sarah C., Boyce N. Driskell**
A Chronostratigraphic Framework for the
Early and Middle Archaic at Dust Cave
- 1:50 **Randall, Asa R.**
Archaic Technological Practice at Dust Cave
- 2:10 **Walker, Renee B.**
Transitions in Animal Use at Dust Cave
Between 8500 and 5200 Years Ago
- 2:30 **Detwiler-Hollenbach, Kandace R.**
Nuts and More Nuts: Archaic Plant Use
at Dust Cave
- 2:50 **Homsey, Lara K.**
Feature Function and Variability in the Early
and Middle Archaic Components at Dust Cave

- 3:10 **BREAK**
- 3:30 **Pike, Meta**
Comparing Feature Types From a Middle
Archaic Component at Dust Cave
- 4:10 **Freeman, Sharon**
Prepared Surfaces: A First Impression
- 4:30 **Hogue, S. Homes**
Bioarchaeology at Dust Cave
- 4:50 **Meeks, Scott C.**
Environmental Change and Cultural Process
During the Middle Holocene:
Middle Archaic Land-use in the Highland Rim
of Northern Alabama

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 1J
PLAQUEMINE PROBLEMS:
RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AND REAPPRAISALS II
Organizers: Mark A. Rees and Patrick C. Livingood
University Lake C

- 1:30 **Brown, Ian**
Plaquemine Culture in the Natchez Bluffs
Region of Mississippi
- 1:50 **Beasley, Virgil Roy**
1997 Excavations at the Anna Site, Adams
County, Mississippi
- 2:10 **Livingood, Patrick**
Plaquemine Cooking: Using Digital Image
Analysis to Find Plaquemine Paste Recipes
- 2:30 **Jeter, Marvin**
The Outer Limits of Plaquemine Culture:
A View From the Northerly Borderlands
- 2:50 **Kidder, Tristram**
Discussant
- 3:10 **Steponaitis, Vincas**
Discussant
- 3:30 **Williams, Stephen**
Discussant
- 3:50 **Open Discussion**

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 1K
PALEOINDIAN AND EARLIER ARCHAIC PERIODS

Chair: Eric Voigt
Lakeshore I

- 1:30 **Haag, Christa**
Blade Reduction Sequences From the Adams Site and the Joe Priddy Site: Implications for Early Paleoindian Lithic Procurement and Mobility in Kentucky
- 1:50 **Moore, Will**
The Pasquotank Site: Description and Analysis of a Paleoindian Tool Assemblage
- 2:10 **Voigt, Eric**
Excavations at the Brook Run Jasper Quarry, Virginia
- 2:30 **BREAK**
- 2:50 **Bridgman, Kara**
The Technology of Taylor Points: Morphological Variation in Early Archaic Side-notched Forms
- 3:10 **Alvey, Jeffrey**
A Study of Middle Archaic Site Duration, Seasonality, and Function in the Uplands of Northeast Mississippi
- 3:30 **Fitts, Mary Beth**
Where There's Smoke, There's Fire: Archaic Settlement in the Apalachicola National Forest, Northwest Florida

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 1L
LATE WOODLAND AND MISSISSIPPIAN
MORTUARY PRACTICES

Chair: Julie Coco
University Lake D

- 1:30 **Hill, M. Cassandra**
"Breath Master": Fire as a Component of Prehistoric Burial Protocol
- 1:50 **Ford, Janet**
Fish, Frogs, and Fowl: Effigies in the Davies Collection from Walls, Mississippi
- 2:10 **Whyte, Thomas**
Righting and Rewriting Past Wrongs at Yates Rockshelter in the North Carolina Mountains
- 2:30 **Ross-Stallings, Nancy**
What is "Middle Mississippian"?:
Interpersonal Violence and Mortuary Practices in the Southeast, circa AD 1200

- 2:50 **Johnson, Hunter B., M. Cassandra Hill**
Late Woodland Mortuary Practices and Vagaries of Alabama Burial Laws: A Case From Upper Widows Creek in the Middle Tennessee River Valley, Alabama
- 3:10 **BREAK**
- 3:30 **Magoon, Dane**
Late Woodland and Protohistoric Mortuary Patterning in the Virginia Coastal Plain: Form, Function, Status, and Change
- 3:50 **Marcoux, Jon**
The Materialization of Status and Social Structure at the Koger's Island
- 4:10 **Bowden, Bradley, Cliff Boyd, Donna Boyd**
A Late Woodland Mortuary Complex at the Gala Site, Botetourt County, Virginia
- 4:30 **Coco, Julie, Lawrence Alexander, Russell Campbell, Max Schneider**
The Artifact Collections of C.B. Moore and Others at the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C.

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 1M
HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICANS II

Chair: Mark Williams
University Lake E

- 2:30 **Shumate, Scott, Brett Riggs, Larry Kimball**
Investigations at a Mid-seventeenth Century Cherokee Household in the Southern Mountains
- 2:50 **Koerner, Shannon**
White-Tailed Deer Mortality Profiles: Evidence of Aboriginal Hunting Strategy
- 3:10 **Waselkov, Gregory**
Métis and Settler at Fort Mims: Conflict on a Multi-ethnic Frontier
- 3:30 **BREAK**
- 3:50 **Wood, Dean, Scott Keith**
Up on Bull Creek
- 4:10 **Williams, Mark**
A Newly Discovered Document in the Legacy of William Bartram
- 4:30 **Bird, James**
The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office in 2002

WORKSHOP SESSION 1N
GETTING INVOLVED: SPECIALIZATION AND
SUBDISCIPLINES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Sponsored by the Student Affairs Committee
Organizer: Victor Thompson
Lakeshore IV
5 – 6:15 PM

Elizabeth Reitz

Zooarchaeology

George Milner

Osteology

Jay Johnson

Shallow Geophysics

Lee Newsom

Paleoethnobotany

Fred Andrus

Paleoclimate

RECEPTION

Levine Museum of the New South
200 E. Seventh Street, Charlotte
6 – 9 PM

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 2A

70 YEARS OF TVA ARCHAEOLOGY I
Organizers: Erin Pritchard and Amy Hill
University Lake C

- 8:20 **Olinger, Danny, Bennett Graham**
A Brief History of TVA Archaeology
- 8:40 **Krause, Richard**
A Tale of Three Mounds
- 9:00 **Schroeder, Sissel**
The Significance of Dating a Conflagration
at Jonathon Creek
- 9:20 **Deter-Wolf, Aaron**
Phase II Testing at the Site 40Dr12 and
Archaic/Woodland Shell Midden Deposits
in the Interior Middle South
- 9:40 **Simek, Jan**
Prehistoric Cave Art Sites and TVA:
An Update on 1st and 19th Unnamed Caves
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Price, George**
Wheeler Reservoir in the 21st Century: Results
of Recent Survey Coverage and Implications
for Resource Management

- 10:40 **Ahlman, Todd, Brad Duplantis**
Weights-of-Evidence: GIS Predictive Modeling
in the Ocoee River Basin
- 11:00 **Stanyard, Bill**
Archaeology for the Future of Seven Mile
Island Archaeological District and Vicinity:
Revisiting the Shoreline Downstream from
Wilson Dam

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 2B

COFITACHEQUI AND BEYOND:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE
CATAWBA-WATEREE VALLEY I
Organizers: R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr.,
Brett Riggs, and Gail Wagner
University Lake A & B

- 8:40 **Baker, Stephen**
Cofitachequi and the Catawba:
A Personal Retrospective on the Early 1970s
- 9:00 **Judge, Chris**
An Overview of the Mississippian Ceramic
Sequence for the Wateree River Valley,
South Carolina
- 9:20 **Wagner, Gail**
Mapping Cofitachequi
- 9:40 **Schohn, Michelle**
A Mississippian Woman's Lodge?: A Final
Examination of the Manning Dike Break
Site(38Ke215)
- 10:00 **Walker, Stephanie**
The Old Town Creek Site (38Ke192):
A Moundless Town on the Wateree River
- 10:20 **BREAK**
- 10:40 **Moore, David**
Catawba River, North Carolina, Cultural
Chronology from the Late Woodland to the
Catawba Valley Mississippian
- 11:00 **Best, Megan, Chris Rodning**
Mississippian Chiefdoms and the Spanish
Frontier: An Overview of Recent Excavations
at the Berry Site in Western North Carolina
- 11:20 **Beck, Robin, Caroline Ketron**
The Fall of Fort San Juan? Excavating a Burned
Building at the Berry Site
- 11:40 **Stuart, George**
Discussant

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 2C

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE
MUSCOGEE CREEK INDIAN TOWN OF KASITA**

**Organizer: Thomas Foster
University Lake D**

- 8:00 **Jackson, Paul, Patrick Smith**
Following in the Footsteps of Gordon Willey
- 8:20 **Smith, Patrick**
The Devil's in the Detail: Understanding a
Creek Feature Assemblage Synthetically
- 8:40 **Foster, Thomas**
Evidence of Structures at the Muscogee Creek
Indian Town of Kasita (1715-1825)
- 9:00 **Lewis, Tom**
Aboriginal Pottery From the Lower Creek Town
(9Ce1), Chattahoochee County, Georgia
- 9:20 **Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa**
Continuity and Change: A Paleoethnobotany of
Early Historic Creek Indians at Kasita Town
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 **Lusteck, Robert**
A Brief History of Maize at Kasita
- 10:20 **Boyko, Wayne**
Creek Faunal Utilization:
The Evidence From Kasita
- 10:40 **Scott, Robert**
Household Activities and Material Culture at
the Historic Lower Creek Town of Kasita
- 11:00 **Redwine, Charles**
Arms Group Evidence From 9Ce1 and the
Role of Guns in the 18th Century Muscogulgee
Trade
- 11:20 **Reed, Kristen, Rachel Kyker**
Ethnohistorical Archaeological Study of Kasita:
Mortuary Behavior
- 11:40 **Knight, Vernon James**
Discussant

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 2D

**ARCHAEOLOGY OF SLAVERY, PLANTATIONS,
AND HISTORIC SETTLEMENTS**

**Chair: Amy Young
Lakeshore I**

- 8:40 **Espenshade, Chris**
Colonoware Myths: The Truth Revealed

- 9:00 **Young, Amy**
Literacy in the Slave Quarters
- 9:20 **Hazel, Christopher, Cassandra Hill,
Brady Witt**
Portage and Straight Pin: Trauma and Mortuary
Practice from a Slave Cemetery in Franklin,
Tennessee
- 9:40 **Curran, Ryan, Sue Moore**
Excavations on Mont Repos: The Exploration
of an Antebellum Rice Plantation
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Roberts, Erika**
Whitney Plantation: Investigations of Identity
- 10:40 **Orr, Kelly**
Vertebrate Fauna From a 19th-century
Plantation Residence, Ascension Parish,
Louisiana
- 11:00 **Harris, Lynn, Monica Beck**
"The Pleasantest Spot of Carolina in the
Settlement": The Interaction of Colonial
Wharves, Landings, and Settlement in
Lowcountry South Carolina

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 2E

MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC

**Chair: Ken Sassaman
Lakeshore III**

- 8:20 **Sassaman, Kenneth, Meggan Blessing,
Peter Hallman, Asa Randall**
Recent Field Investigations at Hontoon Island
and Crescent Lake, Northeast Florida
- 8:40 **Endonino, Jon**
Pre-ceramic Archaic Burial Mounds
Along the St. Johns River, Florida
- 9:00 **Reynolds, Matthew, Victor Thompson**
Electrical Imaging at the Sapelo Island Shell
Ring
- 9:20 **Baluha, David**
How I Spent My Summer Vacation, or Shell
Middens in Summertime: Investigations at
Parrot Point, James Island, South Carolina
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 **Shields, Ben**
Childhood Health and Mortality at the
Mulberry Creek Site, Colbert County, Alabama

- 10:20 **Herrmann, Nicholas**
Population Structure of the Green River Archaic
- 10:40 **Blessing, Meggan**
A Technofunctional Analysis of Stallings
Hafted Antler Tools
- 11:00 **Waggoner Jr., James**
Gum Ponds and Cypress Swamps:
Late Archaic Use of Upland Interriverine
Resources in the Dougherty Plain of
Southwest Georgia
- 11:20 **Stallings, Richard**
A Dot on the Landscape: The Role of Small
Sites During the Late Archaic in Middle
Tennessee

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 2F
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGIONS AND ISSUES I
Chair: Julie Markin
University Lake E

- 9:00 **Eastman, Jane**
The Cullowhee Mound and a Late Qualla
Homestead on Western Carolina University's
Campus
- 9:20 **Markin, Julie**
Mapping the Late Woodland to Mississippian
Transition in North Georgia
- 9:40 **Green, William, James Bates**
The Broad River Chiefdom: A Possible
Unrecognized Chiefdom in the Central
South Carolina Piedmont
- 10:00 **Chamblee, John**
Landscape Structure and Late Prehistoric
Settlement Patterns in the Chickasawhatchee
Swamp, Georgia
- 10:20 **BREAK**
- 10:40 **Morgan, David**
Outside the Heartland: Coastal Alabama and Its
Weeden Island-related Culture
- 11:00 **Rochester, Stephen, Louis Courville,**
David Abbott
Excavating Cultural Features in the Acidic
Sandy Soils of the Southeastern Mississippi
Pine Hills
- 11:20 **McReynolds, Theresa**
Patterns in the Distribution of North Carolina
Projectile Points

POSTERS SESSION 2G
APPLIED TECHNIQUES: GEOARCHAEOLOGY,
REMOTE SENSING, GIS, DATING,
AND OTHER ANALYSES
Glenwaters
9 AM– Noon

- Haley, Bryan, Jay Johnson**
Geophysical Exploration in Southeastern Archaeology
- Thacker, Paul, Rebecca Saunders, Tim Schilling**
Mounds, Marsh Ridges, and Constructed Causeways:
Geoarchaeological Identification of Anthropogenic
Landforms in the Vicinity of Bayou Grande Cheniere
- Rafferty, Janet, Thomas James, Kevin McMahon,**
Jeffrey Alvey, Evan Peacock
Geophysical Evidence Bearing on the Community Plan
at a Mississippian Mound, Oktibbeha County,
Mississippi
- Simpson, Duane**
Predicting Cultural Anomalies in a Set of Geophysical
Data from 3Be536, Northwestern Arkansas
- Sherwood, Sarah, James Kocis, Paul Avery,**
B. Creswell, D. Marcel
Deep Testing in Alluvial Settings: Coring vs. Trenching
on the Nolichucky River
- Peacock, Evan, Thomas Meaker, Hector Neff,**
Janet Rafferty
Sourcing Shell-tempered Ceramics Using Laser
Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass
Spectrometry
(LA-ICP-MS)
- Mohler, Paul, Brian Overton**
When is an Earthwork Not an Earthwork?
- Mann, Jason**
Archaeology, GIS, and Data Management at the Spratts
Bottom Site, South Carolina
- Landers, Sommer, Christopher Goodmaster**
The Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park GIS:
A Tool for Park Management and Archaeological
Research
- Lengyel, Stacey**
An Archaeomagnetic Reference Curve for the Southeast
U.S.

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 2H
70 YEARS OF TVA ARCHAEOLOGY II
Organizers: Erin Pritchard and Amy Hill
University Lake C

- Poster **Hill, Amy**
 Historical Archaeology of the TVA
 "Removal Period"
- 1:30 **Lusteck, Robert**
 Corn and Culture in the Tennessee Valley
- 1:50 **McKee, Larry, Marc Wampler**
 Beyond Compliance: TVA Transmission Line
 Surveys as a Research Tool
- 2:10 **Pietak, Lynn**
 Proposing a Multi-Themed Historic District:
 Archaeological and Historical Contexts on
 TVA's Muscle Shoals Reservation
- 2:30 **Riggs, Brett**
 The Archaeology of 19th-century Cherokee
 Life: A Perspective from TVA
- 2:50 **Greene, Lance**
 Cootlohee Town: Modernity Comes to the
 Mountains
- 3:10 **BREAK**
- 3:30 **Ezzell, Pat**
 TVA Cemetery Relocation Program
- 3:50 **Pritchard, Erin, Amy Hill**
 In Pursuit of Stewardship
- 4:10 **Steponaitis, Vincas**
 Discussant
- 4:30 **Chapman, Jeff**
 Discussant

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 2I
COFITACHEQUI AND BEYOND:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE
CATAWBA-WATEREE VALLEY II
Organizers: R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Brett Riggs,
and Gail Wagner
University Lake A & B

- 1:30 **Haire, Wenonah, Jackie Rice**
 Strange Bedfellows?
 The Catawba and Archaeologists

- 1:50 **Green, Val**
 John Lawson and the Native People of Carolina
- 2:10 **May, J. Alan, Ann Tippitt, Janet Levy**
 Spratts Bottom, 38Yk3: An Archaeological
 Example of 18th-century Catawba and
 Settler Exchange
- 2:30 **Davis, Steve, Brett Riggs**
 The Catawba Project:
 Research Problems and Initial Results
- 2:50 **McReynolds, Theresa**
 An Initial Study of Catawba Population
 Dynamics, AD 1700 to 1965
- 3:10 **BREAK**
- 3:30 **Heath, Charles**
 Catawba Militarism: An Historic and
 Interpretive Overview
- 3:50 **Schohn, Michele**
 The Role of Ceramic Production
 in the Catawba Economy
- 4:10 **Plane, Mark**
 Revisiting Quantitative Approaches to Culture
 Change: Catawba Indians' Socio-economic
 Adaptations to European Colonialism
- 4:30 **DePratter, Chester**
 Discussant

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 2J
ELITE IMAGERY AND INTERREGIONAL
EXCHANGE AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ETHNO-GRAPHIC,
AND ICONOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE
Organizers: John Scarry and Kent Reilly
University Lake D

- 1:30 **Payne, Claudine**
 Imagery, Architecture, and the Transformation
 of Chiefly Authority at Lake Jackson
- 1:50 **Reilly, Kent**
 Climbing the Stairway to Heaven:
 the Visual Validation of Elite Authority at the
 Lake Jackson Site
- 2:10 **Lankford, George**
 Riders in the Sky
- 2:30 **Dye, David**
 Sheet-Copper Symbol Badges and Chiefly
 Associations with the Celestial Realm

- 2:50 **BREAK**
- 3:10 **Leader, Jon**
Lake Jackson and Etowah Metal:
Manufacture and Trade in Two Mississippian
Period Sites
- 3:30 **King, Adam**
Etowah-Lake Jackson Connections:
Ritual Adoption, Prestige Goods Exchange,
and Status Charters
- 3:50 **Scarry, John**
Constructing Elite Identities and Authority
in the Mississippian World
- 4:10 **Brown, James A.**
Discussant

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 2K

**BEYOND TYPOLOGY AND CHRONOLOGY:
STUDENT APPROACHES TO CERAMIC ANALYSES**
Sponsored by the Student Affairs Committee
Organizer: Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey
Lakeshore III

- 1:30 **Dumas, Ashley, Amanda Regnier**
Consensus Modeling and the Creation
of Ceramic Typologies
- 1:50 **Lieb, Brad**
Quantitative Measurement of Interaction
Among Ceramic Assemblages (QMICA)
- 2:10 **Fullen, Steven**
Distinguishing Paste Types of Early and Late
Tchefuncte Sites in Southeastern Louisiana:
A Comparative Analysis of the Sarah Peralta
Site and the Bayou Jasmine Site
- 2:30 **Johnson Pamela**
Pots, Paddles, and Production at the Sandy
Hammock Site, Pulaski County, Georgia
- 2:50 **Hood, Larkin**
Beyond Peripheral and Plain:
Modeling Hunter-gatherer Ceramic Production
and Use
- 3:10 **Herndon, Richard**
Further Musings Concerning the Relationship
Between Ceramic Vessel Performance, Temper
Type Selection, and Woodland Subsistence
Practices in Extreme Southern Illinois

- 3:30 **Thompson, Victor**
Technical Choice and Cooking Technology
Among Holocene Hunter-gatherers of the
South Atlantic Coast: A Reanalysis of the
Sapelo Shell Ring Materials
- 3:50 **Sassaman, Kenneth**
Discussant
- 4:10 **Hally, David**
Discussant
- 4:30 **Open Discussion**

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 2L
HISTORIC HOMES AND INDUSTRIES
Chair: Linda Carnes-McNaughton
Lakeshore I

- 1:30 **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda**
From the Poorhouse to the Haunted House:
Archaeological Research at the John Lamont
House Site
- 1:50 **Jacobson, Jodi, Paul Matchen**
Subsistence, Slave, and Cellars:
Evans Ferry and the Upland South Pattern
- 2:10 **Carr, Thomas**
The Forgotten Past of Reedy Creek Park:
Archaeological Preservation and
Documentation in the Carolina Piedmont
- 2:30 **Peres, Tanya**
Diet, Economy, and the Upland South Cultural
Tradition in 19th-century Central Kentucky
- 2:50 **Meyers, Allan**
The Nineteenth-Century Urban Farmstead:
Urban and Rural Patterns of Material
Culture in East Texas
- 3:10 **BREAK**
- 3:30 **Ellenburg, Ginny**
The 2003 Archaeological Investigations
at Marble Springs, Knoxville, Tennessee
- 3:50 **Hockersmith, Kelly**
Apalachicola's Gold: Archaeology and History
of the Tupelo Honey Production in Northwest
Florida
- 4:10 **Espenshade, Chris**
Northeastern Tradition in the Southeast:
Kilns of Washington County, Virginia

- 4:30 **Smith, Caleb**
A Mysterious Hydroelectric Facility in Polk County, North Carolina
- 4:50 **Port, David**
The Okeechobee Waterway: Headwaters of the Everglades and an Inventory of an Historic Landscape
- 5:10 **Beadenkopf, Kristofer**
One Ounce of Fact: Consumer Choices and Ethnicity in Late 19th-century Jacksonville, Florida

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 2M
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGIONS AND ISSUES II
Chair: Jon Marcoux
University Lake E

- 1:30 **Holstein, Harry, Daniel Brooks**
The Davis Farm Archaeological Complex, Calhoun County, Alabama: Twenty-five Years of Archaeological Investigations
- 1:50 **Keith, Scott**
Stuckey Between Macon Plateau and the Big Bend: Prehistoric Archaeology along Georgia's Middle Ocmulgee River
- 2:10 **Webb, Malcom**
If Not Columbus, Then What?: Social Circumscription and Potential State Origins in the Southeast
- 2:30 **Cobb, Charles**
Mississippians on the Move
- 2:50 **BREAK**
- 3:10 **Marcoux, Jon**
Moundville as a Panopticon: Visibility and Power in a Mississippian Society
- 3:30 **Regnier, Amanda**
The Matthew's Landing Site: Excavations on the Northern Pensacola Frontier
- 3:50 **Smith, Greg**
Patterns of Coastal Settlement and Subsistence During Late Archaic, St. Johns, Guale, and British Occupations at the Ponce de Leon Golf Course, St. Augustine, Florida

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 2N
DIGITIZING NORTH CAROLINA'S PAST:
NCDOT's ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PREDICTIVE MODEL
Organizers: Scott Madry, Ben Resnick,
and Matt Wilkerson
Walden

- 3:10 **Wilkerson, Matt, Scott Madry**
Development of GIS-based Archaeological Predictive Models for Improved Decision-making at NCDOT
- 3:30 **Gould, Steve, Jennifer Broush**
Universe to Microsoft Access Database Conversion for North Carolina Office of State Archaeology
- 3:50 **Cole, Matthew, Steve Gould**
Conversion of Archaeological Data From Hardcopy to Digital
- 4:10 **Resnick, Ben, Scott Seibel**
GIS and Predictive Modeling: Identifying North Carolina's Historic Archaeological Resources
- 4:30 **Madry, Scott**
Development of Archaeological Predictive Models for the NCDOT: Future Directions

POSTERS SESSION 2-O
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSES: ARTIFACTS,
ECOFACTS, AND COMMUNITY EXCAVATIONS
Glenwaters
1:30 – 4:30 PM

- Pritchard, Erin, Amy Hill, Erik Kreuse**
The Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere (SAMAB)
- Underwood, John, David Lewes, Dennis Blanton**
Windows into the Past: Public Archaeology in the City of Hopewell, Virginia
- Tucker, Bryan, Rebecca Saunders**
Periwinkle Punctuation: More Common Than You Thought
- Power, Susan**
The Role of Gender in Art of the Native American Southeast
- Poplin, Carol**
Archaeological Investigations at Palmetto Bluff, South Carolina
- Widga, Chris**
The Big Bone Lick Bison Fauna

Wilson, Gregory, Steve Davis
Mapping the Moundville Community

Mistak, Sarah
Oysters Without Odostomes: An Archaeological and Ecological Riddle

Hutchinson, Dale, Rebecca Richman
Venereal Syphilis Prior to European Contact in the Southeast: What is the Evidence?

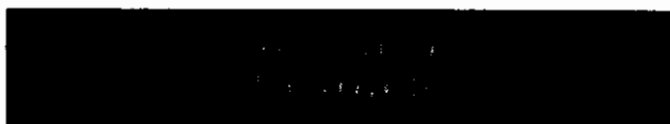
Watts, Steve, V. Ann Tippitt, J. Alan May
The Old Rag Project, The Story of an Experimental Archaeology Site

SEAC BUSINESS MEETING

Lakeshore Ballroom
6 – 7:30 PM

DANCE: THE SPONGETONES

University Lake Ballroom
9 PM – Midnight



SYMPOSIUM SESSION 3A
ARCHAEOLOGY UNDER THE WHITESBURG BRIDGE: LATE HOLOCENE OCCUPATION OF THE MIDDLE TENNESSEE VALLEY
Organizer: Matthew Gage
University Lake A

- 8:00 **Gage, Matthew, Ellen Mussleman, Sarah Sherwood**
The Archaeology of the Whitesburg Bridge Site: A Stratified Shell Midden on the Tennessee River
- 8:20 **Keeling, Jennifer**
WPA Excavations at the Whitesburg Bridge Site and Surrounding Areas
- 8:40 **Wilkins, Christopher**
Feature Investigations at the Whitesburg Bridge Site
- 9:00 **Freeman, Sharon**
The Point Being: Chipped Stone Tools From the Whitesburg Bridge Site
- 9:20 **Barry, Steven**
Looking at Temporal Change Through Lithic Raw Material Use in North Alabama
- 9:40 **Newman, John, Daryll Berryman**
Ground Stone Vessels From the Whitesburg Bridge Site

- 10:00 **Hawsey, Kareen**
Prehistoric Ceramics From the Middle Tennessee Valley
- 10:20 **Robert, Katherine, Matthew Gage**
Botanical Remains and Subsistence at the Whitesburg Bridge Site
- 10:40 **Watkins, Joel**
The Historic Component of the Whitesburg Bridge Site
- 11:00 **Meeks, Scott**
Prehistoric Land-use Patterns During the Late Holocene: A View From the Tennessee Drainage Basin, Alabama
- 11:20 **O'Hear, John**
Discussant
- 11:40 **Dye, David**
Discussant
- Noon **Futato, Eugene**
Discussant

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 3B
COOSA: TWENTY YEARS LATER
Organizers: Ramie Gougeon and Maureen Meyers
University Lake B

- 8:30 **Gougeon, Ramie, Maureen Meyers**
"It was Twenty Years Ago Today": An Introduction to the Coosa Symposium
- 8:50 **Smith, Marvin**
Coosa in Retrospective
- 9:10 **Gougeon, Ramie**
Coosa Politics: Powers, Strategies, and Scales
- 9:30 **Troccoli, Ruth**
Engendering Coosa
- 9:50 **Worth, John**
An Ethnohistorical Synthesis of Southeastern Chiefdoms: How Does Coosa Compare?
- 10:10 **Sullivan, Lynne, Maria Smith**
Diverse Dallas and Coosa Chiefs
- 10:30 **Meyers, Maureen**
"To Barter for and Purchase the Salt and Gold": Exchange Networks Between Coosa and Mississippian Edge Communities
- 10:50 **DePratter, Chester**
Cofitachequi

- 11:10 **Little, Keith**
A Reconsideration of 16th-century Glass Bead
Chronology in Southeastern North America
- 11:30 **Hally, David**
Discussant
- 11:50 **Williams, Mark**
Discussant
- 12:10 **Hudson, Charles**
Discussant

SYMPOSIUM SESSION 3C
RECONNAISSANCE, RESEARCH AND THE
EMERGENCE OF SOUTHEASTERN
ROCK ART STUDIES
Organizers: Scott Ashcraft and Lorie Hansen
University Lake C

- 9:00 **Berg Vogel, Michelle, George Sabo, Jerry Hilliard**
Drawing on the Past: Current Research in
Arkansas Rock Art
- 9:20 **Spears, Anita, Jan Simek**
The Documentation of Context of a New
Prehistoric Petroglyph Site (15Lr77) in
Southeastern Kentucky
- 9:40 **Ashcraft, Scott, Lorie Hansen**
Fifty-Five and Still Counting: North Carolina's
Rock Art Survey And New Research Objectives
- 10:00 **Loubser, Johannes**
The Use of Ethnography to Interpret
Southeastern Rock Art
- 10:20 **Charles, Tommy**
Rock Art Sites in South Carolina:
Uphill, Downhill; Where's Mr. In-between?
- 10:40 **Ashcraft, Scott**
Pectoglyphs, Little Green Men, and Treks into
Oblivion: The Musings of a Rock Art Survey
- 11:00 **Ashcraft, Scott**
Discussant

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 3D
LATE PREHISTORIC MOUNDS AND SITES
Chair: David Anderson
University Lake D

- 8:20 **Andras, Paula**
Surprising Results From Recent Investigations
at Ingomar Mounds, a Middle Woodland Site,
Northeastern Mississippi

- 8:40 **Hammerstedt, Scott**
Community Patterns and Mound Construction
at Annis Village, A Mississippian Mound
Center in Western Kentucky
- 9:00 **Bradbury, Andrew, Richard Herndon**
Excavations at the Chestnut Lake Site: A Single
Mississippian Wall Trench House in Livingston
County, Kentucky
- 9:20 **Blitz, John, Patrick Livingood**
Sociopolitical Implications of Mississippian
Mound Volume Reconsidered
- 9:40 **Knight, Vernon James**
A Preliminary Account of an Earthlodge
at Moundville
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Myer, Jennifer**
Pendants for the People?: A Preliminary
Analysis of a Moundville III Rural Settlement
in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama
- 10:40 **Lansdell, Brent**
A Late Mississippian Farmstead on Daniel
Island, South Carolina
- 11:00 **Anderson, David, John Cornelison, Jr.**
Excavations at Mound A, Shiloh: the 2003
Season
- 11:20 **Wesler, Kit**
Mound Stratigraphy and Chronology at
Rowlandtown, Kentucky.
- 11:40 **Franklin, Jay, Todd McCurdy**
Renewed Archaeological Investigations in the
Chief's Mound at Chucalissa, Tennessee

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 3E
GIS AND REMOTE SENSING
Chair: Jay Johnson
University Lake E

- 8:20 **Aydin, Zeynep**
The Application of Multi-sensor Remote
Sensing Techniques in Archaeology
- 8:40 **Goodmaster, Christopher, Stephen Yerka**
Revisiting 40Cf1: The Old Stone Fort State
Archaeological Park Inventory Project
- 9:00 **McNeil, Ryan**
Resistance is not Futile: Multi-depth Resistivity
Surveys on a Mississippian Mound Site

- 9:20 **Zangari, Jason**
Magnetic Susceptibility and Ground Truth
at the Parchman Place Mounds in Northwestern
Mississippi
- 9:40 **Johnson, Jay**
The Anatomy of a Mound: Monumental
Construction and Social Organization in the
Yazoo Basin of Northwestern Mississippi
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 **Haley, Bryan, John Sullivan**
Results From Recent Geophysical Survey and
Excavation at Winterville Mounds, Washington
County, Mississippi
- 10:40 **Held, Pollyanna**
Searching for the Elusive Fort Maurepas on the
Back Bay of Biloxi, Mississippi
- 11:00 **Johnstone, Seth**
Correlating the Past: GIS in Archaeological
Suitability Modeling at Fort Stewart, Georgia
- 11:20 **Hargrave, Michael, Jeff Irwin, Geoff Jones,
Lewis Somers, Paul Webb**
Geophysical Survey in the Sandhills at Fort
Bragg, North Carolina: Results and
Recommendations
- 11:40 **Duplantis, Brad, Todd Ahlman**
Methodology and Advantages of
Weights-of-Evidence GIS Predictive Modeling
- 12:00 **Martin, Paul, John Sullivan**
Use of Human Remains Detection Dogs in
Archaeological Survey

GENERAL SESSION SESSION 3F

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Chair: Paul Matchen
Lakeshore I

- 9:00 **Mitchem, Jeffrey, James Miller**
Vernon Lamme, the First State Archaeologist
of Florida
- 9:20 **Martin, Andrew, Jessica Allgood, Danny
Walker** Where the Buffalo Roamed: Context
and Implications of Bison (*Bison bison*)
Remains from Scott County, Kentucky
- 9:40 **Barber, Jennifer, Grant Day**
Historic Ceramics in Central Kentucky:
Creating a Comparative Data Set
- 10:00 **Carr, Philip, Andrew Bradbury**
Simulating Archaic Stone Toolkits and Site Types

- 10:20 **BREAK**
- 10:40 **Matchen, Paul**
Flake Scar Attribute Analysis: A New Method
for Determining Stone Tool Production
- 11:00 **Boudreaux, Edmond**
Chronology and Community Patterns at Town
Creek
- 11:20 **Kolianos, Phyllis, Sheila Stewart,
Brent Weisman**
Virtual Tour: An Interpretive Journey Bringing
Weeden Back to Weeden

EXCURSION AND BARBECUE

Schiele Museum of Natural History
Gastonia, NC

1 - 4 p.m.
Public Programs

Steve Baker
A 1970's Sojourn Among Catawba Potters:
A Personal Retrospective

Catawba Indian pottery demonstrations

Thomas Carr
"A Forgotten Place", a documentary film
on the history of Reedy Creek park in Charlotte.

Visit the Catawba Indian Village,
18th Century Farm

5 - 7 p.m.
Barbecue



Paula Andras (Mississippi State University)
Surprising Results from Investigations at Ingomar
Mounds, Mississippi (Session 3D)

Scott Hammerstedt (Pennsylvania State University)
Community Patterns and Mound Construction at Annis
Village, a Mississippian Mound Center in Western
Kentucky (Session 3D)

Kelly Hockersmith (University of South Florida)
Apalachicola's Gold: Archaeology and History of
Tupelo Honey Production in Northwest Florida
(Session 2L)

Pamela Johnson (University of Alabama)
Pots, Paddles, and Production at the Sandy Hammock
Site, Pulaski County, Georgia (9PU10) (Session 2K)

Jon Marcoux (UNC-Chapel Hill)
The Materialization of Status and Social Structure at the
Kogers Island Cemetery, Alabama (Session 1L)

Julie Markin (University of Georgia)
Mapping the Late Woodland to Mississippian Transition
in North Georgia (Session 2F)

Theresa McReynolds (UNC-Chapel Hill)
Patterns in the Distribution of Archaic and Woodland
Projectile Points in North Carolina (Session 2F)

Charles Redwine (University of Alabama)
An Interpretation of the Iconography and Social
Function of Kasita Red Fired Ceramics from 9Ce1
(Session 1F)

Sara Simon (UNC-Chapel Hill)
Health and the Emergence of Chiefdoms: Three
Ossuary Sites from Piscataway Park, Maryland
(Session 1E)



**BIOARCHAEOLOGY, DEMOGRAPHY, AND THE
LATE PREHISTORIC SOUTHEAST:
PAPERS IN HONOR OF DOROTHY A. HUMPF**

Organizers: Barbara Gudel-Shaffer
(McCormick, Taylor & Assoc, Inc)
and Adam King (SRARP-SCIAA)

Time: Thursday, 9:00 AM - Noon

The death of Dorothy A. Humpf has deprived the Southeast of a dedicated teacher, fine researcher, and beloved colleague. Dorothy's research interests reached from the Monongahela in the Middle Atlantic to Mississippian cultures of the Southeast, and her dual doctorate in anthropology and demography naturally led her to issues involved in bioarchaeology and prehistoric demography. In the Southeast, her considerable talents were focused primarily on Late Mississippian polities of the sixteenth century, including the bioarchaeology of the Coosa paramount chiefdom and the health and demography of the Late Lamar upland farmsteads of the Oconee Valley. In this session, Dorothy's friends and colleagues honor her life and research with a series of papers organized around the themes of bioarchaeology, demography, and the late prehistoric Southeast.

**CELEBRATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

Organizers: Deborah Keene (SCIAA) and
Jonathan Leader (SCIAA)

Time: Thursday, 8 AM - Noon

For 40 years, SCIAA has worked hard to expand our knowledge and understanding of South Carolina Archaeology while continuing to protect the archaeological resources of the state. To celebrate this anniversary, papers will be given from members of each of the divisions within SCIAA. These papers will discuss not only current research and programs, but will also focus on future research and policy directions. The topics are varied and will encompass research on historic battlefields and forts, prehistoric settlement patterns, the earliest inhabitants of the state, rock art, maritime archaeology survey, and public outreach and education.

**CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE COASTAL AREA
OF NORTH CAROLINA**

Organizer: Mark Mathis and John Mintz
(North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

Time: Thursday, 8 AM – 12:30 PM

Prior to the early 1970s, the prehistoric and historic archaeology of North Carolina's coastal region was known only from a few limited and generalized surveys and excavations. Through the '70s and into the early '80s, the scope and intensity of academic research expanded, albeit in small steps. The last two decades have seen an almost geometric growth in research, spawned in part by compliance-related studies, but also by the maturation in academic interest. This symposium offers a limited sampling of some of the directions, programs and results of recent and current research in the region.

**PLAQUEMINE PROBLEMS:
RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AND REAPPRAISALS I**

Organizers: Mark A. Rees
(Univ. of Louisiana at Lafayette)
and Patrick C. Livingood (University of Michigan)

Time: Thursday, 10:00 AM – Noon

Plaquemine culture was originally proposed as a transitional, late pre-Columbian and protohistoric ceramic complex in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Plaquemine was subsequently defined through temporal and cultural connections, in comparison to earlier periods, nearby contemporaneous traditions, and historically known groups. Recent investigations have focused on indigenous Coles Creek development, Mississippian contacts and hybridization, Caddoan

relationships, and historic transformations. Additional research has elucidated Plaquemine on its own terms, as a compilation of distinct Native American societies. The papers in this symposium advance current understanding of Plaquemine on two fronts: through recent investigations and reappraisals in light of presently available information.

**RESEARCH AS COMPLIANCE:
25 YEARS OF THE SAVANNAH RIVER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM**

Organizers: Adam King (SRARP-SCIAA)
and Keith Stephenson (SRARP-SCIAA)

Time: Thursday, 1 – 5:00 PM

2003 marks the 25th anniversary of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP), a division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina. The SRARP manages cultural resources for the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site in Aiken and Barnwell Counties of South Carolina in support of the Department of Energy's efforts to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). For the past quarter century the SRARP has maintained a management program that successfully integrates research and NHPA compliance and has contributed substantively to historical and archaeological research in the Southeast. The papers in the session review the history of the program and highlight the results of research conducted over the past decade or so.

**THE EARLY AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC
AT DUST CAVE, ALABAMA**

Organizers: Kandace R. Detwiler-Hollenbach
(UNC-Chapel Hill)
and Asa R. Randall (University of Florida)

Time: Thursday, 1:30 – 5 PM

In the Midsouth, the transition from the Early to the Middle Archaic witnessed significant shifts in technological strategies, landscape use, and social organization. Dust Cave in northwest Alabama provides an ideal arena for studying these larger processes in microcosm. In this symposium, we explore the changing patterns of site use using geoarchaeological, faunal, botanical, lithic, and bioarchaeological remains, from a site-level and regional perspective.

PLAQUEMINE PROBLEMS II
continued

Time: Thursday, 1:30 – 5 PM

**GETTING INVOLVED:
SPECIALIZATION AND SUBDISCIPLINES
IN ARCHAEOLOGY**

(Student Affairs Committee Workshop)

Organizer: Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky)

Time: Thursday, 5-6:30 PM

This workshop is geared toward students at all stages of their academic careers. Participants will discuss the domain of their specialization and inform students on how they can gain exposure to and develop skills in each specialization. In addition, participants will inform graduate students on benefits and the procedure of including specialized work in their dissertations and masters' theses.

70 YEARS OF TVA ARCHAEOLOGY I

Organizers: Erin Pritchard and Amy Hill
(Tennessee Valley Authority)

Time: Friday, 8:20 – 11:30 AM

In its 70-year history, the Tennessee Valley Authority has been extremely influential in the research development of the southeastern United States. Information gathered from its pre-reservoir surveys has been the platform for culture history reconstruction across the Tennessee Valley. While many people remember TVA for its early efforts in archaeology, it is often overlooked how much archaeology continues to be done today. This symposium will touch briefly on the history of TVA and will focus on research that continues to come from its early endeavors, as well as efforts that are being made today to protect and preserve significant resources in the Tennessee Valley.

**COFITACHEQUI AND BEYOND:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE
CATAWBA-WATEREE VALLEY**

Organizers: R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr. (UNC-Chapel Hill),
Brett Riggs (UNC-Chapel Hill),
and Gail Wagner (Univ. of South Carolina)

Time: Friday, 8:30 AM – Noon

Over the past twenty years, archaeology and ethnohistory have transformed our understanding of native societies of the Catawba-Waterree valley of central North and South Carolina. In particular, revised reconstructions of the routes taken by de Soto in 1540 and Pardo in 1566-68 have re-ignited interest in the region's late Mississippian societies and their descendant communities. From Cofitachequi and Joara to the historic Catawba of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the papers of this symposium explore cultural dynamics and their material manifestations along this important archaeological frontier. These studies also

frame the relationship of ongoing research in the Catawba-Wataweg valley to the greater Southeast, and examine the relevance of this work to modern native communities.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MUSCOGEE CREEK INDIAN TOWN OF KASITA

Organizer: Thomas Foster
(Panamerican Consultants Inc.)

Time: Friday, 8 AM - Noon

Kasita was a Lower Creek Indian town settled on the Chattahoochee River between 1715 and 1825 and consisted of Muscogee speaking Indians. Large portions of this town were recently mitigated. This investigation excavated almost 10 acres, which revealed approximately 107,000 artifacts and 341 features. This symposium consists of research on those materials. Faunal, botanical, phytolith, ceramic, feature analysis, and trade goods were analyzed for a suite of research topics. The results describe structures, artifact, and ecological remains from a portion of Kasita that was occupied between 1750 and 1775 based on analysis of artifacts.

70 YEARS OF TVA ARCHAEOLOGY II
continued

Time: Friday, 1:30 – 5 PM

**COFITACHEQUI AND BEYOND:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE
CATAWBA-WATEREE VALLEY II**
continued

Time: Friday, 1:30 – 5 PM

**ELITE IMAGERY AND INTERREGIONAL
EXCHANGE AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ETHNO-GRAPHIC,
AND ICONOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

Organizers: John Scarry (UNC-Chapel Hill)
and Kent Reilly (Texas State University-San Marcos)

Time: Friday, 1:30 – 4:30 PM

Archaeological and ethnohistorical data from the Lake Jackson and historic Apalachee chiefdoms provide valuable information concerning the social dynamics of these and other Mississippian chiefdoms. Excavations at Lake Jackson have yielded data on the structure of the chiefly center and the mortuary practices of the site's high elites. The historic Apalachee Ball Game myth and iconographic evidence from Lake Jackson provide complementary perspectives for the

interpretation of Lake Jackson's mortuary material as well as dramatic evidence for the interaction of Lake Jackson's elites with other elites across much of the Southeast.

**BEYOND TYPOLOGY AND CHRONOLOGY:
STUDENT APPROACHES TO CERAMIC ANALYSES**
Sponsored by the Student Affairs Committee

Organizer: Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey
(University of Florida)

Time: Friday, 1:30 – 5 PM

For the second year, the SEAC Student Affairs Committee has organized a symposium of student papers. This year's symposium focuses on current student approaches to ceramic analysis. While specific case studies are presented, emphasis is also placed on the broader utility of these approaches to the investigations of other cultures and time periods. Following the student presentations, the discussant will comment on the papers and will facilitate discussion between the student participants. Audience members are also welcome to engage in discussion at this time.

**DIGITIZING NORTH CAROLINA'S PAST:
NCDOT's ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PREDICTIVE MODEL**

Organizers: Scott Madry (UNC-Chapel Hill)
and Ben Resnick (GAI Consultants)

Time: Friday, 3:10 – 5 PM

NCDOT is funding the development of a series of historic and prehistoric GIS archaeological predictive models for North Carolina. ESI of Raleigh, NC and GAI Consultants of Pennsylvania are conducting this work. Phase I work includes scanning of over 500 maps, digitizing of archaeological sites and surveyed areas, and creation of an Access database of over 30,000 archaeological records for the Office of State Archaeology. These data will be integrated into a GIS for analysis and modeling. This symposium will detail the work recently completed in Phase I of the project and will present future directions.

**ARCHAEOLOGY UNDER THE WHITESBURG
BRIDGE: LATE HOLOCENE OCCUPATION OF THE
MIDDLE TENNESSEE VALLEY**

Organizer: Matthew Gage
(University of Alabama, OAR)

Time: Saturday, 8 AM – 12:30 PM

The Whitesburg Bridge Site consists of a stratified shell midden and associated village on the banks of the Tennessee River in north Alabama. Occupied almost continuously during the Late

Holocene, the site experienced numerous episodes of alluviation that sealed various occupations from the Late Archaic through the development and demise of the historic community of Whitesburg. Participants will present aspects of the site's chronology and cultural historical sequence, lithic technological organization, technofunctional analysis of ground stone and pottery vessels, intra-site structure and site function, subsistence, settlement organization (prehistoric and historic), and geoarchaeological and geomorphological data regarding landform and site development.

COOSA: TWENTY YEARS LATER

Organizers: Ramie Gougeon and Maureen Meyers
(Gray & Pape, Inc)

Time: Saturday, 8:30 AM - Noon

In 1985, Hudson et al. defined the Coosa chiefdom using both archaeological and ethnohistorical sources. This work contributed to Southeastern archaeology's use of historical documents as a means of reconstructing social history. The Coosa reconstruction spawned research that enabled the size of Mississippian chiefdoms to be calculated; correlated the size of platform mounds with the duration of chiefdoms; addressed their socio-political complexity on a more refined scale; and provided a baseline from which studies of population movements and culture change could map development of seventeenth and eighteenth-century native groups. This symposium seeks to refine and expand the definition of Coosa by exploring gender roles, trade relationships, and power within this paramount chiefdom.

RECONNAISSANCE, RESEARCH AND THE EMERGENCE OF SOUTHEASTERN ROCK ART STUDIES

Organizers: Scott Ashcraft
(National Forests in North Carolina)
and Lorie Hansen (Rock Art Survey)

Time: Saturday, 9 AM - Noon

A growing database of Southeastern rock and cave art research is resulting in interpretative advancements and new avenues for study. New research features archaeological and ethnographic identification of contexts, location relative to landscape features, chronology and comparative motif studies, the use of cosmology and recognition of ritual, and on-going survey discoveries.

SYMPOSIUM OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Abbott, David (see Rochester, Stephen)

Ahlman, Todd M. (Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

Duplantis, Brad (Louis Berger Group, Inc.)

Weights-of-Evidence GIS Predictive Modeling in the Ocoee River Basin.

Predictive modeling for the occurrence of archaeological sites has been used across the Southeast. These models are often knowledge-driven in regards to the selection and weighting of the analysis' variables. The ArcView GIS extension Weight-of-Evidence uses a data-driven Bayesian probabilistic method where a training point theme (archaeological sites) is compared to evidential themes (e.g., environmental variables) to calculate a response theme. The response theme represents the probability that a site will occur in a given location based on the combined variable weights in the evidential themes. The methodology applied is to the Ocoee No. 1 reservoir in Polk County, Tennessee. (Session 2A)

Ahlman, Todd (see Duplantis, Brad)

Alexander, Lawrence (see Coco, Julie)

Allgood, Jessica (see Martin, Andrew)

Alvey, Jeffrey (Mississippi State University)

A Study of Middle Archaic Site Duration, Seasonality, and Function in the Uplands of Northeast Mississippi

Models of Middle Archaic settlement organization for the upper Tombigbee River valley suffer from deficient information as a result of the relative neglect of small upland sites. In order to address this deficiency my research was directed towards the delineation of various intra-site elements in a Middle Archaic site in the uplands of northeast Mississippi. This information was then used to elucidate characteristics of the site (duration, function, and seasonality) that could inform on the site's occupational history, in hopes of clarifying the role of smaller upland sites in models of regional settlement organization. (Session 1K)

Alvey, Jeffrey (see Rafferty, Janet)

Amer, Christopher F. (see Spirek, James D.)

Anderson, David (National Park Service)

Cornelison, John E., Jr. (National Park Service)
Excavations at Mound A, Shiloh: The 2003 Season

From May through November 2003, archaeologists from the Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service, conducted a third season of extensive excavations into Mound A at the Shiloh

Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark. Almost 4000 person days have been spent in fieldwork documenting the mound's construction history. Mound stage surfaces were not single episodes of building, use, and abandonment, but instead consisted of numerous successive stacked floors separated by thin layers of fill. Elaborate use of color characterizes many surfaces and filling episodes in the mound. Mississippian mounds, and mound stages, the work indicates, can have highly complex histories. (Session 3D)

Andras, Paula (Mississippi State University)
Surprising Results from Recent Investigations at Ingomar Mounds, a Middle Woodland Site, Northeastern Mississippi

Ingomar Mounds (22Un500) has been a site of much discussion within the last century. Located in northeastern Mississippi, Ingomar was first investigated by the Smithsonian Institution in 1885. Nearly a century later, Mississippi State University excavated portions of the mounds, uncovering a Middle Woodland manufacture. Still questions remain as to the site's function: was it a village or some sort of ceremonial site? Shovel testing the land surrounding the mounds recently revealed surprising results, which led to excavation units and the employment of soil scientists. Perhaps with this combination of information, Ingomar Mounds can finally find its place in prehistory. (Session 3D)

Ashcraft, Scott (National Forests in North Carolina)
Pectoglyphs, Little Green Men, and Treks into Oblivion: The Musings of a Rock Art Survey

The search for North Carolina's vestige rock art treasures can aptly be defined as an odyssey: A long wandering...usually marked by many changes of fortune. It is the thrill of victory; it is the agony of defeat (x3). For every Eureka!, there is a giant ant head, three "Desoto was here" carvings, a rendition of the Carthaginian Goddess-Tanith, and a dark zone carving of an antelope squatting to place a crystal into the ground. In the end, the successes out-weigh failures in this continuing survey for rock art. (Session 3C)

Ashcraft, Scott (National Forests in North Carolina)
Hansen, Lorie (North Carolina Rock Art Survey)
Fifty-Five and Still Counting: North Carolina's Rock Art Survey and New Research Objectives

The North Carolina rock art survey continues to be a success with numerous recent discoveries. The growing database has resulted in research potential that includes trends in spatial distribution, cultural affiliation and Mississippian iconography, historic Victorian period petroglyphs, and new interpretations of cupules. This presentation will include a visual tour through the latest discoveries and will address relevant research objectives. (Session 3C)

Ashley, Keith (University of Florida)
Colorinda and Its Place in Northeastern Florida Prehistory: Testing at the Cedar Point Site (8DU81)

In 1957 William Sears first reported the occurrence in northeastern Florida of a distinctive aboriginal pottery tempered with crushed St. Johns sherds that he labeled Colorinda. Based on stratigraphic evidence he originally assigned this unique sherd-tempered ware to the period, AD 700-1000. Since Sears' seminal work very little has been written about this pottery type or its associated archaeological culture. This paper sheds new light on this little-known Late Woodland phase by reporting the results of a recent joint University of North Florida-NPS Timucuan Preserve archaeological field school at the Cedar Point Site near the mouth of the St. Johns River. (Session 1F)

Ashley, Keith (University of Florida)
Wallis, Neill (University of Florida)
Atlantic Coastal Swift Creek: Overview and Future Research Directions

Over the past decade a battery of radiometric dates have been obtained allowing for a more refined chronology of Swift Creek occupations along Atlantic coastal Florida. The complicated designs indelibly stamped on Swift Creek pottery offer a unique opportunity not only to study interaction but also to explore processes of cultural creation and negotiation. Analyses focused on local designs and their distributions should yield insights into the social dynamics of interaction and the active use of pottery as an aspect of social identity. This paper reviews our current state of knowledge on Swift Creek in northeastern Florida and lays the groundwork for future research (Session 1F)

Avery, Paul (see Sherwood, Sarah C.)

Ayden, Zenip (University of Mississippi)
The Application of Multi-sensor Remote Sensing Techniques in Archaeology

The main objective of this paper is the integration of several kinds of remote sensing imagery in order to refine our view of the past. This integration will allow slower and more expensive geophysical results to be expanded to cover the entire site by means of the application of satellite imagery. High-resolution satellite images will be combined with a geomagnetic image in order to generate a complete site plan. The result will be a new application of satellite imagery in archaeology. (Session 3E)

Baker, Steven G. (Centuries Research, Inc.)
Cofitachique and the Catawba: A Personal Retrospective on the Early 1970's

In 1974 I completed a lengthy cross-disciplinary masters thesis in history at the University of South Carolina entitled "Cofitachique: Fair Province of Carolina." I commenced this effort as a direct historical approach to the study of only the Catawba People. The

project immediately proved much more complex than I had imagined. South Carolina's ethnographic landscape was found to be in near total scholarly disorder and would have to be recast before I could continue with the Catawba research. I thus prepared an ethno-historical document which reconsidered this landscape and which was expressly intended to help guide regional archaeological research. After a near 30-year absence from the Southeast, I have been informed that my work is still serving its intended purpose. I will herein outline the state of our knowledge of Cofitachique and other Carolina polities as of the 1970's and give a retrospective view on my own efforts and some key ethnohistorical and archaeological issues. (Session 2B)

Baluha, David (Brockington and Assoc.)
How I Spent My Summer Vacation or Shell Middens in the Summertime: Data Recovery Investigations at Parrot Point (38CH1781), James Island, South Carolina

The Parrot Point site (38CH1781) is an outlying settlement near the Lighthouse Point Shell Ring (38CH12) in James Island, South Carolina. Thom's Creek pottery dominates the ceramic assemblages of both sites. Data recovery investigations were conducted at Parrot Point during the summer of 2002. This paper summarizes the data recovery and highlights some of the most interesting artifacts and features identified at the site. In addition, this paper compares some of the data from Parrot Point to other Thoms Creek sites, including shell rings such as Lighthouse Point, Stratton Place, Auld, and Fig Island, among others. (Session 2E)

Barber, Jennifer (Cultural Resource Analysts)
Day, Grant (Cultural Resource Analysts)
Historic Ceramics in Central Kentucky: Creating a Comparative Data Set

Ceramics are the most commonly analyzed artifacts recovered from historic sites. However, making comparisons between sites is often difficult because the analytical methods employed are usually inconsistent from author to author. This paper proposes that a standardized methodology for the consistent analysis of historic ceramics is needed to provide a better comparative data set. Using data recovered from several nineteenth-century domestic and tavern sites, we will examine analytical methods, such as ceramic cost indexing and vessel form and function using both sherd counts and minimum number of vessels, to begin a comparative data set for Central Kentucky and the surrounding region. (Session 3F)

Barry, Steven (University of Alabama, OAR)
Looking at Temporal Change Through Lithic Raw Material Use in Northern Alabama

The Whitesburg Bridge Site (1Ma10) in north Alabama serves as the source of information pertaining to changes in chert raw material usage from the Late Archaic through the Gulf Formational, Woodland, and into the Mississippian Stage. Occupants of the site had access to both Ft. Payne and Bangor formations for

stone tool use, but the lithic assemblage reflects a preference towards Bangor. This paper is intended to study the temporal changes in raw material use evidenced by the debitage recovered from within the stratified deposits. (Session 3A)

Bates, James F. (see Green, William)

Beadenkopf, Kristopher (Southern Research)
One Ounce of Fact: Consumer Choices and Ethnicity in Late 19th Century Jacksonville, Florida

From November 18 through December 18, 2002 archaeologists from Southern Research Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc., of Columbus, Georgia, conducted archaeological data recovery at three sites in downtown Jacksonville, Florida. Since no prior urban, historic archaeology has been conducted in downtown Jacksonville, there is an abundance of research questions and topics that this archaeological investigation can begin to address. One of these questions is related to consumer trends based on the ethnicity and economic position of urban residents. The answers should afford new information about nineteenth-century life in Jacksonville for historians, archaeologists, and the general public. (Session 2L)

Beasley, Virgil Roy (Northwestern University)
1997 Excavations at the Anna Site, Adams County, Mississippi

This paper will present results of excavations conducted north of Mound 4 at the Anna Site in 1997 under the auspices of the Gulf Coast Survey of the Alabama Museum of Natural History. A small mound, not visible from the surface, was revealed during this work. Particular effort will be given to the presentation of stratigraphic and ceramic data and the relation of these findings to the archaeology of the Natchez Bluffs. (Session 1J)

Beck, Monica (see Harris, Lynn)

Beck, Robin (Northwestern University)
Ketron, Caroline (Appalachian State University)
The Fall of Fort San Juan? Excavating a Burned Building at the Berry Site

In January 1567, Juan Pardo arrived at the native town of Joara, located at the Berry site in western North Carolina. At Joara, Pardo built a fort, San Juan, and manned it with thirty soldiers. During the spring of 1568, the people of Joara destroyed this fort and killed the soldiers stationed there. Our work at the Berry site has revealed four burned buildings clustered in an area where we have recovered numerous Spanish artifacts. In this paper, we discuss our recent excavations inside one of these burned buildings, which may have been occupied by Spanish soldiers on the day that San Juan fell. (Session 2B)

Berg Vogel, Michelle (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

Sabo, George (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

Hilliard, Jerry (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)
Drawing on the Past: Current Research in Arkansas Rock Art

The Arkansas Archaeological Survey recently developed statewide rock art documentation standards and assembled a database of existing information. Here we report on a new three-year project to examine connections between rock art and the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Field investigations will expand existing information on the content and geographical and chronological contexts of rock art sites and support new studies of production techniques, styles, and themes. Comparative analysis of SECC representations in rock art and other artifact media within regional cultural landscapes provides a basis for examining the role of artistic production in ancient Southeastern Indian religion and ritual. (Session 3C)

Berryman, Daryll (see Newman, John)

Best, Megan (Warren Wilson College)

Rodning, Chris (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Mississippian Chiefdoms and the Spanish Frontier: An Overview of Recent Excavations at the Berry Site in Western North Carolina

This paper reviews recent excavations at the Berry site, one of the largest sixteenth-century native towns in western North Carolina and the location of the Spanish frontier settlement of Fort San Juan. We describe the remnants of four burnt structures found at the northern end of the site. We then discuss several pit features located near these structures. The presence of European artifacts and Mississippian pottery in these features suggests that these pits, and probably the structures themselves, are related to the Spanish presence at this town during the late sixteenth century. (Session 2B)

Betzenhauser, Aileen (University of Illinois)

Lithic Technology at the Old Man Site #3

The Old Man Site #3 is a two-structure farmstead near the upland ridge in Madison County, Illinois. It was occupied during the Lohmann Phase (AD 1050-1100) of the Mississippian Period. The small lithic assemblage that was recovered includes two flakes that were reused as microblade cores. These microblades could have been used as drills, possibly for working mollusk shell. The lack of shell and the site's proximity to the American Bottom may indicate a complex sociopolitical relationship between the Old Man Site and other sites at a higher hierarchical level in this region, including Cahokia. (Session 1F)

Bird, James (Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians)
The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office in 2002

The EBCI became the 21st tribe to enter into

partnership with the DOI/NPS under NHPA section 101(d)(2) in 1999. The program has taken full control of archaeology permitting on the Qualla Boundary Reservation and section 106 compliance within the traditional territory of the Cherokee Indians. Last year the office reviewed 1,453 section 106 undertakings from both tribal and federal agencies, including the performance of 74 archaeological investigations on the reservation. The THPO continues to heighten tribal awareness of historic preservation and to encourage a conscientious stewardship of historic and archaeological properties of significance to Cherokee heritage. (Session 1M)

Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne (University of Florida)
Seminoles in Alachua County, Florida: Preliminary Findings from Paynes Town Site

Recently, survey and excavation has been conducted at the Paynes Town site, located in Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park in Micanopy, Florida. Inhabited from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries, Paynes Town was one of the last permanent Seminole villages on northern Florida's Alachua savanna. While earlier researchers suggested that the site was destroyed by sand mining operations over the past several decades, fieldwork has revealed that a significant portion of the town is intact. This paper discusses preliminary findings of fieldwork conducted at Paynes Town. (Session 1G)

Blanton, Dennis B. (see Underwood, John)

Blessing, Meggan (University of Florida)
A Technofunctional Analysis of Stallings Hafted Antler Tools

Current analyses of the Peabody Museum's 1929 Claflin collection revealed a previously undocumented form of hafted antler tool for the Stallings culture. Poor context for these tools is ameliorated by comparisons with other sites in the area, demonstrating that these forms are temporally diagnostic of Classic Stallings times (ca. 3700-3500 R.C.Y.B.P.). In addition to comparisons with parallel assemblages, the range of variation and manufacturing techniques are examined in order to infer tool function. This data is applied to surmise possible representations of these particular forms and whether they correlate with the economic intensification attributed to this period. (Session 2E)

Blessing, Meggan (see Sassaman, Kenneth)

Blitz, John (University of Alabama)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Michigan)
Sociopolitical Implications of Mississippian Mound Volume Reconsidered

Mound volume is said to result from either the duration of use or the size of the construction force. To evaluate these propositions, relationships between four variables are recorded for a sample of mounds: a volume index, duration of use, number of construction stages, and number of mounds at the site. The relationships

between these variables are summarized. We conclude that not all of the variation in mound volume may be explained by duration of use, that additional factors must be considered, and that the social context of mound construction probably differed at large multiple-mound sites and smaller mound sites. (Session 3D)

Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa (Alma College)
Continuity and Change: A Paleoethnobotany of Early Historic Creek Indians at Kasita town (9CE1)

A model of early historic Creek subsistence is presented outlining a mixed economy based on cultivated grains and locally collected masts. Native species provided the bulk of medicines, fruits and potherbs, but exotics from Europe and the American Southwest are also documented. It is concluded that the Creek selectively incorporated foreign taxa into their resource base. The end result is an amalgam of North American, Meso-American, and European traditions, seeped in the heritage of the prehistoric Southeast. (Session 2C)

Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa (Alma College)
Reed, David (University of Michigan)
Health Effects of Shifting Subsistence Strategies in the Lamar Period Oconee Uplands

Spanish intrusion into the Piedmont region precipitated significant social, political, and economic reorganization in the middle Oconee watershed during the terminal Mississippian and protohistoric Lamar periods. Simultaneously, a human "population explosion" and an extended drought severely stressed local resources and a shift is documented from a nucleated riverine settlement system to a pattern of small, dispersed farmsteads. We use paleopathology, paleoethnobotany, and isotopic analysis of archaeological remains to examine the dynamic response of household-level economies in the uplands to associated ecological pressures. We observe dietary and health indications which concord with a shift in subsistence strategies. (Session 1A)

Boudreaux, Edmond (UNC-Chapel Hill)
Chronology and Community Patterns at Town Creek
Town Creek is a single-mound, Mississippian site located in central North Carolina that has been interpreted as representing a short-term occupation consisting of the mound and an adjacent village. This paper will present an alternative interpretation of Town Creek's history based on a ceramic chronology that incorporates new radiocarbon dates and on a re-analysis of architectural features that involved the use of geographic information systems software. The revised history of Town Creek is one in which the Mississippian occupation is of a long-duration and one in which the "village" deposits are seen to consist of several superimposed communities. (Session 3F)

Bowden, Bradley (Gray & Pape, Inc)
Boyd, Clifford (Radford University)
Boyd, Donna (Radford University)
A Late Woodland Mortuary Complex at the Gala Site (44Bo48), Botetourt County, Virginia

Archaeological data recovery at the Gala site revealed a mortuary complex dating between A.D. 900 and 1600. This dense cluster of at least 28 burials suggested the initial stages of mound construction. Radiocarbon dates and several mortuary characteristics indicate an association with the submound components of the central Virginia Late Woodland accretional mound complex termed the "Lewis Creek Mound Culture." This mortuary complex may be transitional between Middle Woodland stone and earth mounds and Late Woodland accretional mounds. This site gives us an opportunity to examine political and ideological change in western Virginia during the Middle to Late Woodland transition. (Session 1L)

Boyd, Clifford (Radford University)
Evolutionary Archaeology and the Contact Period: A Case Study

Evolutionary archaeology is a theoretical orientation, which seeks to explain culture change by using concepts derived from Darwinian evolutionary theory. The focus is on documenting and explaining changes in the frequencies of material culture attributes or artifact classes in ancestral and descendant human populations. As such, it is a theoretical orientation well suited to understanding the changes that affected Native American populations during the Contact Period. In this paper data from Late Prehistoric and Contact Period sites from the North Carolina Piedmont and Southwest Virginia are examined to illustrate the utility of an evolutionary archaeology model in understanding change. (Session 1G)

Boyd, Clifford (see Bowden, Bradley)

Boyd, Donna (see Bowden, Bradley)

Boyko, Wayne (Virginia Tech University)
The Lindsey Site: A Multicomponent Upland Site

Penn State University began a program of investigating upland Lamar sites in Piedmont Georgia during the summer of 1987. That summer was the first that Dorothy spent doing fieldwork down south, an area that she would consider her archaeological home from then on. The site we excavated, the Lindsey site, was believed to be a single component Bell phase Lamar site. Although analysis of most of the material recovered confirmed this, analysis of the lithic assemblage indicated that the site was multicomponent, with at least one earlier Woodland occupation. (Session 1A)

Boyko, Wayne (Virginia Tech University)
Creek Faunal Utilization: The Evidence from Kasita
Faunal material recovered from recent excavations at the Kasita site (9CE1) was examined.

Although generally in a state of poor preservation, the assemblage provides useful information about patterns of Creek faunal utilization and manipulation. The assemblage indicates a continuation of earlier subsistence practices, with an emphasis on terrestrial mammals, supplemented by aquatic resources. The assemblage also provides evidence for the Kasita site's inhabitants' participation in the deerskin trade and utilization of domesticated animals, primarily cattle. (Session 2C)

Bradbury, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts)

Herndon, Richard (Cultural Resource Analysts)

Excavations at the Chestnut Lake Site:

A Single Mississippian Wall Trench House in Livingston County, Kentucky

Excavations at 15Lv222 identified a single Mississippian wall trench house with an associated intact floor, interior post-molds, interior trenches, hearths, and assorted pits. The site was radiocarbon dated to between AD 1300 and 1400. Mississippian artifacts included the full range of shell-tempered ceramic vessels typical for the period. The lithic assemblage associated with the house floor was largely expedient and based predominantly on the local Mounds Gravel. Based on botanical remains, a fall or winter occupation was suggested. This paper will present a summary of the excavations and analysis of the recovered materials and comparisons to other contemporaneous sites in the area. (Session 3D)

Bradbury, Andrew (see Carr, Phil)

Bridgman, Kara (University of Florida)

The Technology of Taylor Points: Morphological Variation in Early Archaic Side-Notched Forms

This paper is based on recent analyses of side-notched hafted bifaces in a collection from Allendale County, South Carolina. I have analyzed numerous Taylor points from the collection as a pilot study for the use of technology as a means of identifying Early Archaic social groups throughout the lower Southeast. Preliminary analyses suggest a high degree of morphological variation in Taylor points. Possible sources for this variation include both functional and social factors. It may ultimately be possible to identify stylistic features of Early Archaic technological systems, which may allow for an examination of social aspects of Early Archaic lifeways. (Session 1K)

Brooks, Daniel (see Holstein, Harry)

Brooks, Mark J. (SRARP-SCIAA)

Taylor, Barbara E. (SREL-UGA)

Gillam, J. Christopher (SRARP-SCIAA)

The Prehistoric Archaeological Record of Depressional Wetlands on the Savannah River Site, Upper Coastal Plain, South Carolina

The model presented in the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program's (SRARP) 1990 prehistoric synthesis of the U.S. Department of Energy's

Savannah River Site emphasized site location relative to the fluvial system. At that time, data were insufficient to evaluate the importance of depressional (non-fluvial) wetlands. Starting in 1993, we targeted depressional wetlands, including Carolina bays, for survey. GIS has facilitated the evaluation of temporal variability in the location of prehistoric sites. Interpretations are enhanced by recent advantages in our understanding of the paleohydrology of the region. (Session 1H)

Brooks, Richard (see Moon, Robert)

Broush, Jennifer (see Gould, Steve)

Brown, Ian (University of Alabama)

Plaquemine Culture in the Natchez Bluffs Region of Mississippi

This paper explores the archaeological expression of Plaquemine culture along the loess bluff hills of southwest Mississippi. It was during late prehistoric times, c. AD 1200–1550 that this region experienced its greatest sociopolitical complexity. Earlier Coles Creek mound centers continued to be occupied but they became larger and more complex, population grew markedly as people experimented with different house types and settlement locations, and material culture evolved as a result of contacts with Mississippian societies to the north. Excavations at some of the principal Plaquemine sites in the region (Anna, Emerald, Glass, and Fatherland) are presented and discussed. (Session 1J)

Cabak, Melanie A. (Savannah River Archaeological Research Project)

Groover, Mark (Ball State University)

Bush Hill: Material Life at a Working Plantation

Bush Hill was owned by four generations of the George Bush lineal family between ca. 1807 and 1920. Drawing upon the concept of the working plantation, perceptions regarding material conditions experienced by southern planters are explored in this essay. Although the planter family at Bush Hill was affluent, the standard of living revealed archaeologically was economically conservative. The example provided by Bush Hill underscores the complexity of planter households in the past and illustrates that the wealth held by former site residents is not always directly discernable in the archaeological record. (Session 1H)

Campbell, L. Janice (Prentice Thomas and Assoc.)

Morehead, James R. (Prentice Thomas and Assoc.)

Thomas, Jr., Prentice (Prentice Thomas and Assoc.)

Mathews, James H. (Prentice Thomas and Assoc.)

The Fort Polk Region and Plaquemine Populations: Examining Ephemeral Use, Caddoan Influence and Gateway Position

Plaquemine presence in the Fort Polk region can be described as fringe or marginal to the Lower Mississippi Valley. All of the components are small and evocative of brief visits to the area. Plaquemine assemblages are not noted for many stone arrow

points, so the gravel-rich resources of west central Louisiana would not seem to have been a major draw. There are, however, certain inconsistencies with the Plaquemine assemblages found at Fort Polk and those in the heartlands, and these inconsistencies may reflect Alto or Bossier influence, trade or some combination thereof. This paper examines the presence of Plaquemine at Fort Polk and considers the focus of their activities, outside influence and position with respect to many of the major centers. (Session 1D)

Campbell, Russell (see Coco, Julie)

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda (Fort Bragg CRP)
*From the Poorhouse to the Haunted House:
Archaeological Research at the John Lamont House
Site (31CD485**)*

In April 2003, Fort Bragg archaeologists initiated a public archaeology program at the John Lamont House site. During a one-week event to celebrate Earth Day, over 100 people of varying ages and interests volunteered for preliminary archaeological reconnaissance at this mid-19th-century Scottish farmstead. Historical research provided some tantalizing traces of the Lamont family in Cumberland County while archaeological excavations into 5 test units yielded a considerable cache of domestic-related debris. The rewards of this foray into the Sandhills' heritage will be presented by focusing on the Lamont family's household, farm, and lasting legacy of artifacts, documents, and architectural remnants. (Session 2L)

Carr, Phil (University of South Alabama)
Bradbury, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc)
Simulating Archaic Stone Toolkits and Site Types

Lithic analysts are employing a variety of methods and approaches in order to more accurately classify stone tools and flake debris and use resultant data to make behavioral inferences. While inferences concerning manufacture activities can be relatively well supported with these methods and data, those regarding more general aspects of social and economic strategies are often tenuous. For example, inferring site type/activities, from the recovered stone tool assemblage is often a conclusion reached through lithic analysis, but assessing that inference is difficult. Here, we use simulation as a means to explore archaic hunter-gatherer toolkits, tool discard, and site type. (Session 3F)

Carr, Thomas (Colorado Historical Society)
*The Forgotten Past of Reedy Creek Park:
Archaeological Preservation and Documentation
in the Carolina Piedmont*

This paper explores historical archaeology and preservation efforts at one of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina's largest parks. The land comprising a majority of the park was once part of an 18th-century Colonial plantation, and was tenant farmed until the early 20th century when it was finally abandoned. The virtually untouched historic resources within the park

were re-discovered during the early 1980s while the city was acquiring the land. Over the years various research and preservation efforts have been undertaken to protect and document the parks sites, including an ethnohistoric documentary film that will also be screened during the conference. (Session 2L)

Chamblee, John (University of Arizona)
*Landscape Structure and Late Prehistoric Settlement
Patterns in the Chickasawhatchee Swamp, Georgia*

Mississippian and Late Woodland settlement pattern studies have typically focused on polities located in either upland dry land settings or lowland riverine settings. In these areas, landscape or ecosystem patches are typically large and contiguous. The Chickasawhatchee Archaeological Survey seeks to understand how the distribution of landscape patches affects settlement by investigating the Chickasawhatchee Swamp, an area characterized by landscape patches that are small and discontinuous. Measures for landscape structure are discussed – as are preliminary results from the survey. These results show that landscape structure impacts settlement patterns at both the regional and intra-site scale. (Session 2F)

Charles, Tommy (SCIAA)
New Rock Art Discoveries in South Carolina

This slide presentation illustrates the recently discovered "Mill Man" petroglyph site in Pickens County; the Holler pictograph site, also in Pickens County, and The Kelly Rock Shelter pictograph in Kershaw County. (Session 1B)

Charles, Tommy (SCIAA)
*Rock Art Sites in South Carolina: Uphill, Downhill;
Where's Mr. In-between?*

A slide presentation of rock art motifs demonstrating the differences between those found on the mountain crests and those found on the lowlands. Accompanying maps show distribution of the upland and lowland sites and the absence of sites on the interim landscape. Three pictograph sites, one on a mountaintop, and two recently discovered lowland sites, will also be reviewed. (Session 3C)

Clement, Christopher (SCIAA)
Keene, Deborah (SCIAA)
*Prehistoric Settlement Patterning in the
Central South Carolina Sandhills*

Fort Jackson straddles the Sandhills divide between the Wateree and Congaree Rivers in Central South Carolina. A non-random sample totaling 4% of the installation's 534 prehistoric sites have undergone additional testing. This paper outlines a method of site classification, including: hamlets, larger sites located close to permanent water and containing a broad variety of tool types; recurrent extractive-support camps of variable size adjacent to upland springs and characterized by discrete activity areas associated with lithic reduction and other tasks; and small temporary or single use sites

occupied during the conduct of a single task. Different configurations of these site types are apparent on either side of the Congaree/Wateree divide. (Session 1B)

Cobb, Charles (Binghamton University)
Mississippians on the Move

Much of the debate over Mississippian migration—and whether it even occurred—has centered on Mississippian origins and the large-scale movement of peoples. Research throughout the Southeast now suggests a wide range of population resettlement occurred, from the seasonal movement of small groups to relatively abrupt, regional displacements. A comparative perspective indicates that migration played a transformative role with regard to the reconstitution of Mississippian identities, ecological adjustments, and other processes underlying social change. (Session 2M)

Coco, Julie (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Alexander, Lawrence (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Campbell, Russell (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Schneider, Max (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)
Gopher Holes in Chattanooga: The Artifact Collections of C.B. Moore and Others at the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C.

In 1914 Clarence B. Moore, on his aptly named boat the Gopher, traveled the Tennessee River excavating prehistoric sites. Moore's investigations near Chattanooga recovered an extensive collection of Mississippian grave data. His collection and other less documented collections were curated at the Heye Foundation until being transferred to the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C. As part of the National Park Service Archaeological Overview and Assessment of Moccasin Bend we examined and photographed these artifacts. This paper summarizes our findings about early archaeological collections from Chattanooga sites such as Moccasin Bend and Citico. (Session 1L)

Cole, Matthew (Environmental Services, Inc.)

Gould, Steve(GAI Consultants, Inc.)

Conversion of Archaeological Data from Hardcopy to Digital

The conversion of hardcopy archaeological site location data to Geographic Information System (GIS) data is crucial to the development of the state-wide archaeological predictive model. The team scanned archaeological site maps on file at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, georeferenced them, and digitized archaeological features. During the modeling process, the GIS site location data will be linked to the archaeological site database. While the conversion is necessary for model development, its utility will extend beyond this model to the entire North Carolina archaeological community. Observations regarding data integration, data capturing, and data sharing will be addressed as part of this presentation. (Session 2N)

Compton, J. Matthew (University of Georgia)

In the Flyway: Analysis of Animal Remains from the Upper Nodena Site (3MS4)

Upper Nodena (3MS4) is a Late Mississippian to Protohistoric period site located in northeast Arkansas. The Arkansas Archeological Survey recovered the animal remains reported here during the 1970s. Analysis of animal remains from Upper Nodena indicates a pattern of animal use relying on a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic species. Bird remains, particularly those of waterfowl, are abundant in the assemblage. Other sites in the Central Mississippi Valley exhibit a similar subsistence strategy. The abundance of birds at Upper Nodena may represent a regional pattern of seasonal exploitation targeting migratory birds in the Mississippi flyway. (Session 1F)

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

Courville, Louis (see Fields, Rita)

Courville, Louis (see Rochester, Stephen)

Cowan, Ellen A. (see Daniel Jr., I. Randolph)

Creswell, B.A. (see Sherwood, Sarah C.)

Curran, Ryan (Georgia Southern University)

Moore, Sue (Georgia Southern University)

Excavations on Mont Repos: The Exploration of an Antebellum Rice Plantation

Located in the South Carolina Low Country is Mont Repos Plantation. Mont Repos was a significant rice plantation that spanned over eighteen hundred acres and produced almost five hundred thousand pounds of rice per year. After two years of documentary research and surveying, Georgia Southern University conducted the first field session on Mont Repos in the spring of 2000. Excavations on the main house complex have continued for the past three years. Very few documents exist for Mont Repos Plantation and the preliminary artifact analysis confirms some of the early theories surrounding the duration and occupation of the plantation. (Session 2D)

Daniel Jr., I. Randolph (East Carolina University)

Seramur, Keith C. (Geonetics Corporation)

Cowan, Ellen A. (Appalachian State University)

North Carolina Coastal Plain Chronology, Typology, and Geoarchaeology at the Barber Creek Site

Located in a relict sand dune near the Tar River, the Barber Creek site (31PT259) is a multicomponent stratified site that is, as yet, unique to the North Carolina Coastal Plain. Three seasons of excavations have identified both Woodland and Archaic components associated with radiocarbon assays in a one-meter deposit of sandy soils. Geomorphology and sedimentology at Barber Creek suggest aeolian sand deposition as the process that formed the site. Continued excavation and analysis address substantive issues of the region's archaeology including early and middle Holocene chronology, typology, and geoarchaeology. (Session 1C)

Davis, Steve (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Riggs, Brett (UNC-Chapel Hill)

The Catawba Project: Research Problems and Initial Results

In 2001, the UNC Research Laboratories of Archaeology began the Catawba Project, an extension of the 20-year Siouan Project that seeks to trace the evolution of native societies of the Carolina piedmont through the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Re-analysis of documentary sources and re-evaluation of Catawba settlement patterns have led researchers to a series of settlements occupied sequentially between ca. 1750 and 1818, a critical period of group coalescence that gave rise to the modern Catawba Nation. 2003 investigations at Old Town (ca. 1770-1780) and New Town (ca. 1800-1818) provide initial glimpses into the transformations of Catawba material culture through the late Colonial, Revolutionary, and Federal periods. (Session 2I)

Davis, Steve (see Wilson, Gregory)

Day, Grant (see Barber, Jennifer)

DelCastello, Brian (ITARP)

The Organization of Lithic Technology at the Giant City Stonefort (11J35): An Interior Upland Late Woodland Settlement in Southwestern Illinois

During 2000-2001, the Center for Archaeological Investigations at SIUC conducted Phase II testing at the Giant City Stonefort (11J35). The site is one of the best-documented Late Woodland stoneforts in the lower Ohio River Valley, containing intact subsurface cultural features dating to the latter portion of the Late Woodland Period (circa AD 800). The lithic assemblage establishes the presence of a small-stemmed projectile point production sequence. As part of an ongoing regional research project investigating the nature of Woodland Period projectile technology in southwestern Illinois, this study focuses upon the organization of lithic technology at the stonefort. (Session 1F)

DePratter, Chester (SCIAA)

Cofitachequi

The chiefdom of Cofitachequi was located along the Wateree/Catawba River drainage in South and North Carolina. It was there when Hernando de Soto arrived in 1540, and it was still there in 1670 when Englishman John Woodward visited. Shortly after 1670, Cofitachequi disappeared from documentary records. The location and extent of this chiefdom has long been a subject of scholarly debate, and those arguments will be reviewed. The reasons for its current placement on the Wateree/Catawba Rivers will be presented. The areal extent of the chiefdom and its relationship to surrounding chiefdoms including Ocute and Coosa will also be discussed. (Session 3B)

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (TRC, Inc.)

Phase II Testing at Site 40Dr12 and Archaic/Woodland Shell Midden Deposits in the Interior Middle South

Phase II testing is designed primarily to evaluate site integrity and NRHP eligibility, rather than answer specific research questions. However, well-designed Phase II sampling can yield significant data on a site and its regional context. In June 2002, TRC conducted testing at site 40Dr12 along the Tennessee River in Decatur County, Tennessee. Testing was associated with granting road easement access across TVA lands. Data from testing suggest site occupations spanning approximately 7000 to 1600 B.P. This paper will discuss testing procedures, site formation processes, and will evaluate 40Dr12 in relation to Archaic and Woodland shell midden deposits of the interior Middle South. (Session 2A)

Detwiler, Kandace (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Nuts and More Nuts Archaic Plant Use at Dust Cave, Alabama

Subsistence economies of Archaic peoples in the Mid South have traditionally been viewed as trending towards a broad-spectrum diet. Analysis of plant remains recovered from flotation samples from Dust Cave, Alabama, hints instead at an increasing focus on hickory nuts and acorns from the Early through Middle Archaic. This increase in mast resources is further explored through comparison with changes in densities of lithic debitage, bone, and shell recovered from the samples. The data are used to suggest possible shifts in use of the site during the cultural and climatic changes of the Early and Middle Archaic periods. (Session II)

Driskell, Boyce (see Sherwood, Sarah C)

Dumas, Ashley (University of Alabama)

Regnier, Amanda (University of Alabama)

Consensus Modeling and the Creation of Ceramic Typologies

We will apply theory from cognitive anthropology to ceramic analysis in order to describe how the creation of types by archaeologists may vary from culturally shared models of ceramic production. Attributes of each sherd from a specific collection will be recorded and entered into a data matrix, which will be analyzed using hierarchical cluster analysis. Correspondence between clusters and established types can then be used to determine the level of cultural consonance of pottery manufacture within a given assemblage. The methodological significance of this study is an empirical test of the existing type/variety system by showing much physical variation of attributes is allowed before a sherd is classified as a different type or variety. Using this numerical inductive approach, it may be possible to improve the measurement and explanation of cultural variation with ceramic analysis. (Session 2K)

Duplantis, Brad (Louis Berger Group)

Ahlman, Todd (Louis Berger Group)

Methodology and Advantages of Weights-of-Evidence GIS Predictive Modeling

This paper presents the methodology and advantages of using the ArcView GIS extension Weights-of-Evidence in archaeological predictive modeling. The Weights-of-Evidence extension is a data driven Bayesian methodology that relies on existing point data (archaeological sites) and predictor variables (soil type, slope, etc.) to derive weights for the association between the occurrence of the point data and a specific predictor variable. A response theme is produced when all of the calculated weights are combined. The response theme can be used to graphically display probabilities for the occurrence of archaeological sites based on the environmental factors. (Session 3E)

Duplantis, Brad (see Ahlman, Todd M.)

Dye, David (University of Memphis)

Sheet-Copper Symbol Badges and Chiefly Associations with the Celestial Realm

Sheet-copper symbol badges have a localized distribution that is virtually restricted to the state of Alabama, with outliers into southeastern Tennessee, northwestern Georgia, and northern Florida. Three kinds have been identified: key-sided mace, Cemochechobee type arrowhead, and Thirty Acre Field type arrowhead. Only at the Lake Jackson site are all three types present, but in different stratigraphic positions at Mound 3. In this paper I discuss the distribution and context of the sheet-copper symbol badges and suggest that they served not only as identifiers of military prowess and political office, but also as signifiers of chiefly access to the celestial realm and supernatural power. (Session 2J)

Eastman, Jane (Western Carolina University)

The Cullowhee Mound and a Late Qualla Homestead on Western Carolina University's campus

Test excavations conducted by the 2003 Western Carolina University field school focused on the village area surrounding the former location of Cullowhee Mound (31Jk2). This paper will present the preliminary results of these excavations, documenting the presence of a partially intact Middle Qualla village and a buried A-Horizon with a Late Archaic component. This paper will also present a preliminary description of an eighteenth-century Cherokee homestead that was excavated on campus in 1972. (Session 2F)

Ellenburg, Ginny (University of Tennessee)

A Report on the 2003 Archaeological Investigations at Marble Springs, Knoxville, Tennessee

The Marble Springs historic site was the home of John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee, during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The property was purchased by the state of Tennessee in 1941 and was placed on the National Register of Historic places in

1971. Marble Springs is now a state historic site. During the summer of 2003, the University of Tennessee conducted a five-week historical archaeology field school at Marble Springs under the direction of Dr. Charles Faulkner. The fieldwork included posthole testing and excavation of 3 x 3 foot units. (Session 2L)

Endonino, Jon (University of Florida/SEARCH Inc)

Pre-Ceramic Archaic Burial Mounds Along the St. Johns River, Florida

The existence of Archaic period mounds is beyond dispute, but for many of these monuments the reasons underlying their construction remain something of a mystery. Evidence for the development of a pre-ceramic Archaic mortuary mound tradition exists in Florida, particularly along the St. Johns River, and is attributable to the Mt. Taylor culture that inhabited this area from 7000-4000 B.P. This paper will present and discuss the similarities and differences of the Archaic mortuary mounds from this region. In addition, some possible reasons for their construction and underlying meaning will be explored. (Session 2E)

Espenshade, Chris (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

Northeastern Tradition in the Southeast: Kilns of Washington County, Virginia

Archival research, oral history, field survey, and review of previous excavation data were completed to document the historic pottery industry of Washington County, Virginia. The data suggest that there was a well-defined template for the ca. 1850-1900 kilns. This called for the construction of a two-fire box, wood-fired bottle kiln approximately 10 ft in diameter. Excavations at the Mallicote and Decker kiln in Summer 2003 revealed details that will assist in the construction of full-size, working bottle kiln at the William King Regional Arts Center. The kiln will serve both as exhibit and operating element of the clay program. (Session 2L)

Espenshade, Chris (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)

Colonoware Myths: The Truth Revealed

Despite evidence to the contrary, several myths regarding slave-made pottery of coastal South Carolina have become accepted as "proven." These include: most marked pieces date to the 18th Century; marked Colonoware bowls are linked to waterside ritual; and Colonoware marks consistently imitate Kongo cosmograms. It is shown that the dating is suspect, and that large numbers of marked pieces are present on 19th-century settlements. It is demonstrated that there is no linkage between water and Colonoware, other than dumping of bowls and other household refuse into rivers. Lastly, variation in markings is shown to have been severely understated. (Session 2D)

Ewen, Charles (East Carolina University)

From Ft. Raleigh to Ft. Macon: Recent Historical Archaeology along the North Carolina Coast

North Carolina has long been on the forefront of historical archaeological research. Since the

pioneering work of "Pinky" Harrington at Fort Raleigh and Stanley South at Brunswick Town (and many other places!), the state has a tradition of archaeologically investigating its historic past. The last decade has seen a continuation and expansion of this work by East Carolina University. In an effort to better understand the history of the NC coastal region, ECU students have been developing research designs for many of the historic sites in eastern North Carolina. (Session 1C)

Ezzell, Patricia Bernard (TVA)

TVA's Cemetery Relocation Program

Since its inception in 1933, the Tennessee Valley Authority has impacted approximately 30,000 graves in the seven state region that it serves. This paper will discuss the procedure implemented by the agency to facilitate the grave removal process. Original records from field notes, cemetery relocation forms, and grave plats will be used as sources. (Session 2H)

Fields, Rita (PBS&J)

Courville, Louis (PBS&J/University of Southern Mississippi)

Huts, Hearths, and Activity Areas: Interpreting Site Structure During the Woodland Period in Southeast Mississippi

Southeastern Mississippi was once thought of as an area devoid of prehistoric utilization. In more recent years, archaeologists have altered previously held views on prehistoric occupations in this area. Although contributing to prehistoric research here, one area not fully explored by archaeologists until now is intrasite structure. Intrasite structure refers to the arrangement of facilities, including features and activity areas that compose an archaeological site. This paper serves as a first attempt at examining intrasite structure in southeast Mississippi and is meant to provide a building block from which meaning is given to observable spatial patterns within the archaeological record. (Session 1E)

Fitts, Mary Beth (U.S. Forest Service)

Where There's Smoke, There's Fire: Archaic Settlement in the Apalachicola National Forest, Northwestern Florida

The recovery of heavily reworked Archaic tools from several locations in the Apalachicola National Forest suggests people were utilizing resources in this area during the early-mid Holocene. Debitage attribute data, studies of paleoecology, and GIS analysis are used to study possible links between confirmed Archaic site locations and the distribution of lithic scatters. This information is used to examine patterns of Archaic settlement and economy. As the Forest contains no major sources of chert, the characterization of lithic raw material use in this area may contribute significantly to research on the relationships among transport distances, technological regimes, territorial boundaries, and travel/trade routes. (Session 1K)

Ford, Janet (Ole Miss)

Fish, Frogs and Fowl: Effigies in the Davies Collection from Walls, Mississippi

While presenting a wealth of potential data, the overwhelming number of Late Mississippian elaborate mortuary vessels recovered from both sides of the Mississippi River from Missouri to northern Mississippi creates problems. The sheer volume is so daunting that there have been few studies detailing specifics of a real stylistic conventions and variables for individual categories. The Davies Collection presents a unique opportunity because it contains a manageable sample that is still of sufficient size to suggest localized stylistic norms for comparison with other geographic areas. Fish, frogs and fowl effigies provide an alliterative start for such a study. (Session 1L)

Forehand, Tammy (see Moon, Robert)

Foster, Thomas (Panamerican Consultants)

Evidence of Structures at the Muscogee Creek Indian Town of Kasita (1715-1825)

Kasita (Cussetuh) was a Lower Creek Indian town settled on the Chattahoochee River between 1715 and 1825 and consisted of Muscogee speaking Indians. Approximately ten acres of this town were recently mitigated revealing 341 features. This paper reviews all other known Lower Creek structures from the Lawson Field phase and ethnohistoric descriptions of Lower Creek Indian structures in order to identify similar buildings at the town of Kasita. (Session 2C)

Franklin, Jay D. (University of Memphis)

McCurdy, Todd D. (University of Memphis)

Renewed Archaeological Investigations in the Chief's Mound at Chucalissa, Memphis, and Tennessee

The University of Tennessee conducted the initial archaeological investigations at Chucalissa in 1940. This happened before the advent of radiometric dating, and virtually all of the field notes were lost. The dating of the Chief's Mound has been presumed to have been restricted to the Walls Phase based on ceramic chronology. Recent excavations aim to refine the chronology through the recovery and radiometric dating of charcoal samples from the various construction and destruction episodes revealed within the profile of the mound. In this presentation, we report our preliminary findings. (Session 3D)

Freeman, Sharon (University of Alabama)

Prepared Surfaces: A First Impression

Dust Cave has become a substantial source for research on a local as well as regional level in the South. Prepared surfaces with textile impressions are found throughout the over 5 m of stratified deposits in Dust Cave. This paper will focus on these textile impressions and the information that can be gleaned from them about the manufacture and use of the textiles, especially with respect to the prepared surfaces. This information might further be used in an effort to address changes in

the nature of occupation at Dust Cave seen in Middle Archaic times. (Session 1I)

Freeman, Sharon (University of Alabama, OAR)
The Point Being...: Chipped Stone Tools from the Whitesburg Bridge Site

This paper's focus is the analysis of the chipped stone tools recovered during seven months of fieldwork at the Whitesburg Bridge Site (1Ma10), a multicomponent shell midden and village site located on the Tennessee River in Huntsville, Alabama. In an effort to isolate the Late Archaic, Gulf Formational and Woodland occupations, the chipped stone tools are examined stratigraphically and a discussion of variations in form and manufacture as well as comparisons to regional sequences will be presented. (Session 3A)

Fullen, Steven (LSU Museum of Natural History)
Distinguishing Paste Types of Early and Late Tchefuncte Sites in Southeastern Louisiana: A Comparative Analysis of the Sarah Peralta site (16EBR67) and the Bayou Jasmine site (16SJB2)

Tchefuncte pottery pastes are typically laminar and contorted in cross-section. Recent research has identified two additional distinctive pastes that are homogenous in cross-section, indicative of clays that underwent processing before vessel construction. It is hypothesized that these newly recognized paste types could distinguish Tchefuncte sites temporally or spatially. To test this hypothesis, pottery from the Sarah Peralta site and the Bayou Jasmine site are analyzed to document the frequency of these alternate paste types. The differing frequencies of these alternate pastes may distinguish early and late Tchefuncte pottery assemblages as well as highlight the evolution of Tchefuncte pottery technology. (Session 2K)

Gage, Matthew (University of Alabama, OAR)
Mussleman, Ellen (University of Alabama, OAR)
Sherwood, Sarah (University of Tennessee)
The Archaeology of the Whitesburg Bridge Site: A Stratified Shell Midden on the Tennessee River

Whitesburg Bridge Site is a shell midden and associated village extending for roughly a quarter mile along the right bank of the Tennessee River. With major stratified occupations dating from the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland, the site has been subject to archaeological curiosity since the end of the 19th century. In 2002, a seven-month mitigation of the east central portion was undertaken. This paper presents a background to the project, the methods involved in its excavation, the geomorphologic factors involved in the site's development, and a discussion of the parameters framing the research questions guiding the project. (Session 3A)

Gage, Matthew (see Roberts, Katherine)

Gibson, Jon L. (NLDPAS)

Jenkins, Ned J. (Fort Toulouse/Fort Jackson State Park)
As Long as There Is a Sun: Manifesting Gulf Tradition in the Lower Mississippi Valley Before 100 B.C.

Substantive aspects of Gulf Tradition appeared in the Lower Mississippi Valley more than five thousand years ago and peaked around 3500 years ago during Poverty Point's heyday. Mound-building, platform mounds, circular mound-plaza community plans, creation symbols, ceramic design motifs, and a corporate bonding ethic testify to a long lasting tradition that gave meaning and direction to Southeastern natives for the remainder of prehistory. (Session 1E)

Giles, Bretton (SUNY Binghamton)
Exploring the Significance of "the Past in the Past" for Eastern Woodland Archaeology

Eastern Woodland archaeologists have tended to interpret archaeological sites within a temporal framework that interprets sites as representing slices in time. I suggest that these interpretations of archaeological sites, especially mound and earthwork sites, do not encapsulate their full meaningfulness. In contrast, I argue that "past, present and future meet in complex forms, such that the present is only given meaning through retaining elements of the past and anticipating the future" (C.Gosden 1994:2). I explore some of the evidence for earthworks remaining active features in the landscape through time that became closely associated with the past/ancestors. (Session 1E)

Gillam, J. Christopher (SRARP-SCIAA)
Temporal Variability in Site Prediction Model Along the Middle Savannah River

Since 1989, the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program has used a single model of prehistoric site location to target zones likely to contain significant archaeological resources. While this model has been invaluable as a compliance and research tool, there remain questions concerning the influence of spatio-temporal variability on the model and whether a series of temporally distinct models might yield new insights into past land-use practices of this locality. This research examines the spatio-temporal variability of land-use through the development and comparison of temporally based site prediction models. (Session 1H)

Gillam, J. Christopher (see Brooks, Mark J.)

Goodmaster, Christopher (Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park)
Yerka, Stephen (Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park)
The Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park Inventory Project

The Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park (OSF) is located on the escarpment of the Highland Rim Plateau in Coffee County, Tennessee, and is the site of a Middle Woodland hilltop enclosure (40Cf1). While this site has been the focus of archaeological

inquiries in the past, the authors believe that the current non-invasive investigations are necessary to provide data for a rejuvenated interpretation of the site and its place in the landscape. This investigation will explore the site through the use of a geographic information system, site inventory and monitoring using a relational database, and other techniques. (Session 3E)

Goodmaster, Christopher (see Landers, Sommers)

Goodyear, Albert (SCIAA)

PreClovis and Clovis: New Findings at the Topper Site, South Carolina

Continued yearly excavations at Topper have further clarified the presence and stratigraphic position of the Clovis and preClovis occupations. Excavations in 2002 and 2003 revealed a Clovis lithic industrial floor overlying a Pleistocene paleosol, requiring 2-4k yrs to develop. This paleosol, thus far sterile of artifacts, lies between the Clovis and the Pleistocene alluvium, which houses the preClovis lithic assemblage. The preClovis occupation as defined by the concentrations of fractured chert, appears to be restricted to one area of the site. Around these concentrations are found cores, lithic debris and microlith tools, especially the bend-break type. No bifaces or related debitage have been observed. (Session 1B)

Gougeon, Ramie (Panamerican Consultants)

Coosa Politics: Powers, Strategies, and Scales

In the original conceptualization of Coosa (Hudson et al. 1985), the exact political organization of this paramount chiefdom remained unexplored. Adam King (1999) proposes using Blanton et al.'s (1996) dual-processual model to elucidate the complex relationships and trajectories of chiefdoms in northwest Georgia through the Mississippian period, outlining the development of the paramount chiefdom of Coosa in particular. My paper expands on King's ideas by examining Coosa at the scales of the village, chiefdom, and paramount chiefdom. I suggest that the political elite of Coosa utilized various network and corporate strategies to maintain socio-political control at different scales. (Session 3B)

Gougeon, Ramie (Gray & Pape)

Meyers, Maureen (Gray & Pape)

It Was Twenty Years Ago Today: An Introduction to the Coosa Symposium

Nearly twenty years after the publication of the Hudson et al. (1985) American Antiquity article, and exactly twenty years after the first SEAC presentation about Coosa (Hudson et al. 1983), we find archaeologists are in a good position to evaluate the significance of the conceptualization of a paramount chiefdom in the Southeast. Our paper serves as a brief introduction to this symposium, evaluating the impact and importance of Coosa in both a broader anthropological and historical context, reviewing past and present criticisms, and suggesting research not considered in the original article,

including studies of gender, organization of power, and trade. (Session 3B)

Gould, Steve (GAI Consultants)

Broush, Jennifer (GAI Consultants)

Universe to Microsoft Access Database Conversion for North Carolina Office of State Archaeology

The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology's historic and archaeological data is stored in a Universe 9.4 database system that is a non-relational database. For developing the archaeological predictive model, the team designed and used a relational database to more efficiently with a GIS system. The conversion consisted of approximately 30,000 records that contained more than 150 pieces of data per record. Tasks to complete the conversion included manual entry of approximately 1500 records into Universe prior to a full migration to MS Access, and 4 pre-release versions to address data entry forms, queries, reports, and customized VBA coding. (Session 2N)

Gould, Steve (see Cole, Matthew)

Graham, Bennett (see Olinger, Danny)

Green, Val

John Lawson and the Native People of Carolina

The book, *A New Voyage to Carolina*, by English adventurer, John Lawson, describing his journey in 1701, has provided us with the best record of plants, animals, and people of that era in Carolina. He saw the interior of this country before the impact of European domination fell with almost total devastation on the Native people. Using historical records and the geographical landmarks Lawson described, we have reconstructed Lawson's route. Surprisingly, almost all of these landmarks are recognizable after 300 years, and they have yielded the story of the People of the Santee River and the Great Catawba Trading Path. (Session 2I)

Green, William (TRC)

Bates, James F. (US Forest Service)

The Broad River Chiefdom: A Possible Unrecognized Chiefdom in the Central South Carolina Piedmont

The Blair and McCollum mounds have been known for many years, yet despite widespread knowledge of these sites they have never been included in any models of Mississippian society in South Carolina. Previous researchers have noted that pottery found at these sites shows a strong resemblance to that of the surrounding Pisgah, Irene, Savannah, and Pee Dee series, which raises questions regarding their cultural affiliations and chronological placement. This paper explores these questions, examines settlement patterns of Mississippian sites in the area, and suggests that Blair and McCollum represent the two main centers of a heretofore unrecognized simple chiefdom. (Session 2F)

Greene, Lance (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Cootlohee Town: Modernity Comes to the Mountains

The site of Cootlohee is located in the southern Appalachians of North Carolina. It was occupied by Cherokee refugees fleeing warfare and smallpox epidemics during the Revolutionary War. Cherokees continued to live there until the Cherokee Removal of 1838. The site was quickly reoccupied by Euro-American farmers. Over the following century, farm management shifted from a subsistence mode to surplus production. In 1938, the farmers themselves were removed by the TVA. Archaeological excavations at the site in 1996, and ethnohistoric data, reveal broad social and environmental changes that occurred in the region during the historic era. (Session 2H)

Groover, Mark (Ball State University)

SRARP Publication Trends: The First 25 Years, 1978-2003

Several prominent research themes have characterized American archaeology during the past quarter century — continued refinement of regional culture histories, the development of the New Archaeology, and the influence of the post-processual perspective. Since 1978, personnel with the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) have been producing archaeological literature within an environment emphasizing both archaeological compliance studies and academic research. A quantitative look at SRARP publication trends over the past 25 years provides an interesting diachronic snapshot of research dynamics at an archaeological institution in the Southeast. The publication history of the SRARP illustrates that the program has been influenced by larger national-level theoretical trends and has also contributed to archaeological thought in the region. (Session 1H)

Groover, Mark (see Cabak, Melanie)

Groover, Mark (see Thornock, Chris)

Gudel-Shaffer, Barbara (McCormick, Taylor & Assoc.)

King, Adam (SRARP-SCIAA)

Remembering Dorothy Humpf: Scholar, Teacher, and Friend

Dorothy Humpf was involved in the conduct of archaeological research for over 20 years and her scholarly contributions ranged from Monongahela villages to Mississippian chiefdoms. In this paper, we review these contributions and discuss Dorothy's impact on our lives and careers. Both authors knew Dorothy first as a teacher. Despite her substantial research accomplishments, it is this role as teacher and mentor that she enjoyed the most, and the role that had the most lasting impact on each of us. (Session 1A)

Haag, Crista (University of Kentucky)

Blade Reduction Sequences from the Adams Site (15Ch90) and the Joe Priddy Site (15Hd583):

Implications for Early Paleoindian Lithic Procurement and Mobility in Kentucky

An analysis of the Clovis blade manufacturing sequence provides insight into Early Paleoindian raw material procurement and settlement strategies in Kentucky. Two Clovis blade assemblages from the Adams site (Christian County, Kentucky) and the Joe Priddy site (Hardin County, Kentucky) are discussed. From the manufacturing sequences it is revealed that blade manufacture is tethered to lithic resources. In addition, Clovis blades were manufactured and used at these sites, while Paleoindians refurbished their bifacial toolkit. Since bifaces are more versatile, blades with their narrow range of functions were left at these Paleoindian quarry/habitation sites, while the bifaces were carried off. (Session 1K)

Haire, Wenonah (Catawba Cultural Preservation Project)

Rice, Jackie (Catawba Cultural Preservation Project)

Strange Bedfellows? The Catawba and Archaeologists

The cultivation of a positive relationship between the Catawba Indian Nation and archaeologists has not always been easy. American Indians have often felt that archaeologists lack respect for Indian culture and heritage. Many archaeologists have maintained that the knowledge they derive from excavations has justified their work. However, the Catawba have forged a partnership with archaeologists in an effort to discover and preserve tribal history and culture. Our educational programs include archaeology's role in understanding our heritage. The Catawba frequently meet with archaeologists to discuss the recovery of information and the preservation of sites. A positive partnership can and should be cultivated between Indians and archaeologists. (Session 2I)

Halchin, Jill (National Park Service)

Another Piece of the Natchez Puzzle

Recent excavations by the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service have provided a wealth of new data on Natchez Indian village life. The investigations at 22Ad892 near Natchez, Mississippi, located two pit features containing large quantities of artifacts, a 9-meter circular structure, and dozens of other postholes. In addition to European trade goods, the high proportion of decorated pottery, exotic black chert, galena, and effigy vessels mark the site as unusual. This paper will present preliminary findings, but the final report is expected to address Natchez tribal power structure, ceremony and cultural conflict. (Session 1G)

Haley, Bryan (University of Mississippi)

Johnson, Jay (University of Mississippi)

Geophysical Exploration in Southeastern Archaeology

Students and staff at the University of Mississippi have conducted remote sensing research at sites ranging

from coastal Georgia to Louisiana including Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and historic occupations. The primary emphasis has been methodological and several different techniques have been used. Primary among them are gradiometry, resistivity, ground penetrating radar, and conductivity. We are beginning to develop guidelines for the application of these instruments, concluding that different kinds of sites in different kinds of soils give better results with different kinds of instruments. Still, an approach using multiple instruments is always preferable. (Session 2G)

Haley, Bryan (University of Mississippi)

Sullivan, John (Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History)

Results from Recent Geophysical Survey and Excavation at Winterville Mounds, Washington County, Mississippi

The University of Mississippi Center conducted a geophysical survey for Archaeological Research at Winterville Mounds, a large Mississippian mound center located in the northwestern part of the state. Geophysical survey consisted primarily of electrical resistance profiling over six of the mounds at the site and the surrounding areas. The results show numerous linear and circular anomalies within the mounds, a potential buried ramp on the edge of one mound, and several suggestive patterns outside the mounds. The geophysical patterns were compared to previous work at the site by Brain. Several new units were excavated to test these anomalies. (Session 3E)

Hallman, Peter R. (see Sassaman, Kenneth)

Hammerstedt, Scott (Pennsylvania State University)

Community Patterns and Mound Construction at Annis Village, A Mississippian Mound Center in Western Kentucky

Community layout and mound construction are commonly used to make inferences about the nature of Mississippian social organization. In this paper, I examine the construction of the Annis Village (15BT2, 20, 21), a Mississippian mound center in western Kentucky, as understood through new fieldwork (2002-03) and WPA collections (1939-40). The site underwent at least three expansions, as indicated by the construction of sequential palisades and enlargement of the earth mound. It is hypothesized that these construction episodes and variation in architecture reflect local changes in social organization. (Session 3D)

Hammerstedt, Scott (see Milner, George)

Hansen, Lorie (see Ashcraft, Scott)

Hargrave, Michael (ERDC/CERL)

Irwin, Jeff (Fort Bragg)

Jones, Geoff (Archaeo-Physics)

Somers, Lewis (Geoscan Research USA)

Webb, Paul (TRC Garrow)

Geophysical Survey in the Sandhills at Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Results and Recommendations

Geophysical surveys were conducted at 13 archaeological sites at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, from 1999 to 2002. Electrical resistance and magnetic field gradiometry was used at 7 prehistoric and 1 historic habitation sites whereas work at 5 historic cemeteries focused on ground penetrating radar. Survey results were evaluated by ground truthing excavations at the habitation sites and based on the correlation of geophysical anomalies with gravestones at the cemeteries. This paper synthesizes survey and ground truthing results and evaluates the usefulness and limitations of geophysics for archaeological investigations in the Sandhills region and similar environments. (Session 3E)

Harle, Michaelyn S. (University of Tennessee)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (University of Tennessee)

A Bioarchaeological Analysis of Fains Island

Fains Island (40JE1), located in the French Broad River, has one of the largest mound-based burial samples of Dallas phase sites. Although excavated in the 1930s, the skeletal collection was not analyzed, nor was an absolute date obtained for the site (ca. AD 1490), until this year. Our analysis uses a population perspective, including aspects of paleodemography and paleopathology, to examine the skeletal series, and compares segments of the population based on age, sex and rank. Intra-site differences and comparisons with other Dallas sites based on sociocultural, physiological and micro-environmental variables, suggest that Fains Island inhabitants were removed not only geographically, but also, socially, from other Dallas communities. (Session 1A)

Harrelson, Kevin (see Little, Keith)

Harris, Lynn (Citadel University)

Beck, Monica

"The Pleasantest Spot of Carolina in the Settlement": The Interaction of Colonial Wharves, Landings and Settlements in Lowcountry SC

"Commodious" or convenient land for settlement in the colonial South Carolina lowcountry meant it was situated in proximity to a navigable waterway, thus enabling cargoes to be transported easily to the port of Charleston. Public wharves and landings, like port cities, were arenas of trade and contact between a variety of ethnic and occupational groups. Archaeologists usually neglect the vital connection between the land and water in their interpretations of colonial lowcountry settlements. As boats, wharves, ferry landings and the supporting riverfront settlement were pivotal to the survival of economic enterprise and upward social mobility, the characteristics of this "connection"

should receive more attention. This paper compares and contrasts the social dynamics of the riparian colonial settlements of Childesbury, Wiltown and Dorchester. Terrestrial and submerged material culture, settlement patterns, wharf and landing distribution patterns, plantation ledgers, correspondence and legislative acts related to water access will be investigated. (Session 2D)

Hawsey, Kareen University of Alabama, OAR)
Prehistoric Ceramics from the Middle Tennessee Valley: An Examination of Pottery from the Whitesburg Bridge Site

Artifacts recovered from the multicomponent Whitesburg Bridge Site provide a prehistoric pottery assemblage spanning approximately 2,000 years. This paper interprets the assemblage's relationship to existing cultural chronologies established for the middle Tennessee Valley. Because a major portion of the site falls into the Middle Woodland period, special effort is made to isolate the Colbert I and II cultures and the Green Mountain phase and to discuss its possible relationship to the Copena culture. (Session 3A)

Hayes, Daniel (see Tippett, Lee)

Hazel, Christopher (HAZ Explorations)

Hill, Cassandra (Jacksonville State University)

Witt, Brady (DuVall and Associates)

Portage and Straight Pin: Trauma and Mortuary Practice from a Slave Cemetery in Franklin, Tennessee

The remains of six African-American women and children were recently disinterred during construction within rural Franklin, Tennessee. Local history, the location of the cemetery, and associated artifacts indicate an Antebellum date for the burials. The women and a child displayed severe chronic head and spinal trauma associated with the social disease of slavery. Artifact evidence suggests a very simple burial practice. The endemic trauma and mortuary characteristics for these burials are enlightening when compared to later African-American cemeteries and contemporaneous European-American cemeteries in the Southeast. (Session 2D)

Heath, Charles L.

(Fort Bragg Culture Resources Program)

"Our Warriors delight in War:" Ethnohistorical and Archaeological Perspectives on Catawba Militarism

American Indian societies responded to European colonial hegemony in myriad ways. Although certain Southeastern groups, such as the Yamassees, resisted European expansion through militant actions, cultural adaptations took radically different forms on the periphery of the great empires. Catawba leaders actively encouraged the cultural survival of their people by strategically promoting Catawba warriors as highly desired military auxiliaries, or "ethnic soldiers," of South Carolina's imperial and state militias after 1700. This paper focuses on Catawba militarism as an adaptive

strategy and further elaborates on the effects of this adaptation on Catawba society. While largely ethnohistorical in content, archaeological aspects of Catawba militarism are discussed. (Session 2I)

Heath, Charles (Ft. Bragg/UNC-Chapel Hill)
Woodland Period Mortuary Variability in the Lower Roanoke River Valley: Perspectives from the Jordan's Landing and Sans Souci sites

Middle and Late Woodland period societies in northeastern North Carolina practiced a variety of primary and secondary mortuary rituals. Despite variability over space and time, regional patterns, potentially related to ethnicity or interaction spheres, exist. While Colington phase mortuary patterns are well documented in the Tidewater region, little information has been presented on Mount Pleasant or Cashie I phase burials from the Inner Coastal Plain. Based on an analysis of burials recorded at the Jordan's Landing, Sans Souci and Dickerson sites in Bertie County, this paper examines Middle and Late Woodland period mortuary practices in the Lower Roanoke River valley. (Session 1C)

Heath, Charles (see Phelps, David)

Held, Pollyanna (University of Mississippi)

Searching for the Elusive Fort Maurepas on the Back Bay of Biloxi, Mississippi

Fort Maurepas was the first French settlement in the lower Mississippi valley and capital of the Louisiana colony from 1699 to 1702. Previous archaeological investigations in 1973 succeeded in ruling out several possible locations but due to property access limitations and restrictions on test excavation, the site of the fort was not found. In the fall of 2003, electrical resistivity in conjunction with the georeferencing of historic maps was used to search for the palisade features of this important early European settlement. (Session 3E)

Henley, Blair (see McKee, Larry)

Herbert, Joseph (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg)

Woodland Pottery and Social Boundaries of North Carolina's Lower Southern Coast

Ceramic paste, surface treatment and vessel form provide traits for typological classification. Radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates suggest the sequence and age of traits, and trait clusters defining types of technological style. Techno-stylistic types express the behaviors of women who learned to prepare paste, construct, decorate and fire vessels in the context of extended, exogamous, matrilineal families. Diachronic variation in the spatial distribution of types illustrates not only the geographic range of intermarrying groups, but also the social and environmental constraints that governed group interaction. Examples from the lower southern coast of North Carolina are illustrated and interpreted. (Session 1C)

Herndon, Richard (Cultural Resource Analysts)
Further Musings Concerning the Relationship Between Ceramic Vessel Performance, Temper Type Selection, and Woodland Subsistence Practices in Extreme Southern Illinois.

The Crab Orchard and Baumer ceramic traditions in Southern Illinois span both the Early (500 BC to AD 1) and Middle (AD1 to 500) Woodland periods. These very similar assemblages are characterized by the predominance of thick walled, flat based, deep subconoidal jars with surface treatment being either fabric impressed or cordmarked exteriors. The only functional difference between Crab Orchard and Baumer vessels was the type of temper selected, crushed rock for the former and limestone in the latter. In this paper, I address the relationship of temper to the mechanical and thermal performance of these vessels and how it may have been related to subsistence practices. (Session 2K)

Herndon, Richard (see Bradbury, Andrew)

Herrman, Nicholas (University of Tennessee)
Population structure of the Green River Archaic

The Green River Archaic populations of central Kentucky represent some of the largest hunter-gather skeletal collections in the southeast United States. The biological relationships of southeastern Archaic period populations have been the focus of numerous pan-regional studies but Kentucky Archaic samples utilized in these studies are usually represented by Indian Knoll. Given the considerable time depth and geographic distance represented by these diverse samples, a local (drainage-specific) approach is warranted. In this presentation, biological relationships of six proximate Green River Archaic samples (Indian Knoll, Carlston Annis, Read, Ward, Barrett, and Chiggerville) are discussed and evaluated relative to current archaeological models. (Session 2E)

Higginbotham, Gena (see Little, Keith)

Hill, Amy (TVA Cultural Resources)
Historical Archaeology of the TVA "Removal Period"

While the sites that made TVA Archaeology famous were being feverishly excavated by the WPA, other archaeological sites were in the making. In the name of progress, many families throughout the Valley had to leave their homes and farms behind for the creation of dams and reservoirs. The physical remnants of this major event in the Valley's history survive to this day. These sites are often dismissed as having no further research potential because of their condition and the existing documentary evidence. But what about their value as reminders of events that still evoke strong emotions in the Valley today? (Session 2H)

Hill, Amy (see Pritchard, Erin)

Hill, Cassandra (see Hazel, Christopher)

Hill, M. Cassandra (Jacksonville State University)
A Village for the Dead: Archaeological Reconnaissance at the Hammonds site, 1DK71, in Fort Payne, Alabama

Extensive archaeological mitigation undertaken by Jacksonville State University at the Hammonds site, 1DK71, in Fort Payne, AL, began in 2000 and is ongoing. The site is being excavated because it is in the direct path of the redirection of Hwy. 11 as a portion of a new interchange with Interstate 59. Initial interpretations of the features during Phase I, Phase II, and the first part of Phase III excavations were that they represented a large habitation area with some human burials occurring throughout the site. However, when a skeletal biologist was brought to the site, the interpretation of the features changed from a habitation site to that of an extensive mortuary facility - a village for the dead. This presentation reviews mortuary theory and presents preliminary information from the excavations and analysis of features. (Session 1E)

Hill, M. Cassandra (Jacksonville State University)
"Breath Master": Fire as a Component of Prehistoric Burial Protocol

According to J.R. Swanton (1946; 423; 2000: 484, referring to Adair 1775: 105), Native Americans called fire their grandfather, the supreme Father of mankind - "the breath master". Fire making was highly ritualized and sacred. This paper reviews essential elements of fires and rituals associated with fire, and then presents evidence of fire within burial contexts from several archaeological sites representing different time periods, cultural/ethnic identities, and geographic locations. The conformity of fire ritual in these diverse contexts substantiates the profound bond between the physical and spiritual realms in prehistoric Native American life that extends into modern times. The sites include Hammonds in Ft. Payne, AL, King in Rome, GA, Helm in Malvern, AR, plus several others. (Session 1L)

Hill, M. Cassandra (see Johnson, Hunter)

Hilliard, Jerry (see Berg Vogel, Michelle)

Hockersmith, Kelly (University of South Florida)
Apalachicola's Gold: Archaeology and History of the Tupelo Honey Production in Northwest Florida

In the lower Apalachicola River Valley there were late nineteenth-early twentieth-century beekeeping at sites deep in the river swamp, including two that are also prehistoric Rangia shell mounds. This region has the largest stand of tupelo trees in the world, and the honey is famous. During the short tupelo flowering season, apiarists brought their bees by boat to these remote locations for honey (and sometimes moonshine) production. Field investigations at 3 former apiaries, gathering oral histories, and other historical research was used to document the social aspects of a once-notable industry and way of life in northwest Florida. (Session 2L)

Hogue, S. Homes (Mississippi State University)
Bioarchaeology at Dust Cave

This paper presents findings on the demography, pathology, and diet for the Dust Cave burials. Data are derived from the complete and incomplete remains of 48 individuals, for 43 of which age or sex could be determined. Most of human remains recovered from the site appear to date to the Middle Archaic, which provides an opportunity to examine the over-all health of the population sample during a time of climatic and cultural change. (Session 1I)

Holstein, Harry (Jacksonville State University)
Brooks, Daniel (Jacksonville State University)
The Davis Farm Archaeological Complex, Calhoun County, Alabama, Twenty-Five Years of Archaeological Investigations

The Davis Farm Archaeological Complex consist of fifteen archaeological sites that lie within .8 kilometers (1/2 mile) of one another near the confluence of Boiling Spring and Choccolocco Creeks, one mile southeast of the Oxford, Alabama. The focal point of the complex is a large truncated Mississippian earthen mound, 1Ca196. Over the past twenty-five years excavations at several of the Davis Farm sites have yielded substantial information concerning aboriginal populations in northeast Alabama. (Session 2M)

Homsey, Lara K. (University of Pittsburgh)
Feature Function and Variability in the Early and Middle Archaic Components at Dust Cave, Alabama

Features at Dust Cave range from large hearths to small charcoal pits. Geochemical and micromorphological study of these features offers a unique opportunity to discern their function and, by extension, the activities occurring at the site. Preliminary results suggest that while little change in site use occurred between the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic, significant changes occurred between the Early and Middle Archaic, including new feature forms, greater feature diversity, and increased occupation intensity. These changes may be associated with large-scale hickory nut processing, which led to increased activity and repeated use of the cave as a special-purpose site. (Session 1I)

Hood, Larkin (University of Washington)
Beyond Peripheral and Plain: Modeling Hunter-Gatherer Ceramic Production and Use

Over a decade of research has yielded many examples of ceramic vessel manufacture and use by small-scale and relatively egalitarian hunter-gatherer societies, yet only recently have researchers recognized the limitations of applying traditional models of ceramic vessel production and use to these kinds of societies. This research is designed to provide much-needed data on the production and use of ceramic vessels in small-scale societies using the archaeology of the upper Texas coastal plain. A combination of methods is being used to analyze previously excavated ceramic collections,

including morphological analyses, petrographic sourcing, chemical analysis of organic residues, and thermoluminescence dating. (Session 2K)

Hughes, Geoff (see Thornock, Chris)

Hutchinson, Dale L. (UNC-Chapel Hill)
Norr, Lynette (Johns Hopkins University)
Teaford, Mark (Johns Hopkins University)
The Bioarchaeological Evidence for Foraging and Farming on the Late Prehistoric North Carolina Coast

Our examination of 13 skeletal series from the late prehistoric inner and outer North Carolina coast demonstrates the complexity of the agriculture transition for local North Carolina estuarine populations as well as for men and women in those local populations. Outer coastal populations continued to rely on maritime resources long after inner coastal populations made the transition to agriculture. We report on skeletal lesions and stable isotope dietary reconstruction indicating differences in diet, nutrition, and disease between inner and outer coastal populations, as well as differences between men and women. (Session 1C)

Hutchinson, Dale L. (UNC-Chapel Hill)
Richman, Rebecca (UNC-Chapel Hill)
Venereal Syphilis Prior to European Contact in the Southeast: What is the Evidence?

The origin and antiquity of venereal syphilis has long been debated. Most would agree that there is strong evidence for non-venereal forms of syphilis in the New World since at least 5,000 B.C. There is little evidence, however, that supports the presence of venereal syphilis in the New World prior to European contact. In order to assess the possibility of venereal syphilis prior to European contact, we report our analysis of populations from Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, and North Carolina for evidence of Hutchinson's Incisors and Moon's molars, dental lesions associated with venereal syphilis contracted congenitally across the placental boundary. (Session 2-O)

Irwin, Jeff (see Hargrave, Michael)

Jackson, Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi)
Faunal Remains from Two Mississippian Farmsteads in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama

Research attention in the Black Warrior Valley has recently turned to rural farmstead life. The University of North Carolina investigation of 1TU66 and the University of Alabama investigation of 1TU904 have produced faunal samples that add significantly to our understanding of Moundville period animal use. The samples, recovered from single pit features, both appear to have been produced by specific events or activities, rather than representing the general subsistence pattern. Similarities as well as differences in the proportional representation of taxonomic groups as well as particular unusual species offer possible insights into ritual and economic activities at the sites. (Session 1F)

Jackson, Paul (Panamerican Consultants)

Smith, Patrick (Panamerican Consultants)

Following in the Footsteps of Gordon Willey

The location of the Lower Creek town of Kasita has been known to archaeologists for over a hundred years. Early in the twentieth century archaeologists including C.B. Moore, Peter Brannon, and Gordon Willey each conducted limited testing and excavations on portions of the site. The last intensive work was conducted in the 1970s by Auburn University and since then the site has remained relatively untouched until recently when Panamerican Consultants Inc. was hired by Fort Benning Military Reservation to excavate roughly 10-acres of the site. This paper will provide a detailed history of excavations at Kasita and describe the recent excavations conducted by Panamerican. (Session 2C)

Jacobson, Jodi (University of Tennessee)

Matchen, Paul (University of Tennessee)

Subsistence, Slaves, and Cellars: Evans Ferry (40GR22) and the Upland South Pattern

Nineteenth century house sites in East Tennessee usually demonstrate characteristics associated with the Upland South pattern. Labor strategies affiliated with this pattern result in slave diets comprised of owner-provisioned resources supplemented by individual procurement of food. Faunal material from the Evans Ferry site (40GR22) in Grainger County, Tennessee is examined to determine possible differences in subsistence between slaves and landowners at the site. The fauna is further evaluated to determine whether slave subsistence strategies at the site are representative of the Upland South pattern. (Session 2L)

James, Thomas R. (see Rafferty, Janet)

Jeffries, Richard (University of Kentucky)

Thompson, Victor (University of Kentucky)

A Reevaluation of Contact Period Occupation at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Site, McIntosh County, Georgia

Investigation of interaction between the Spanish and Protohistoric Native American groups that once lived along the Georgia coast has been a topic of great anthropological and historical interest. Excavations conducted in the vicinity of the Sapelo Island shell rings in 2003 revealed at least one cultural feature containing Protohistoric Altamaha ceramics, Spanish olive jar fragments, and a brass bell. Analysis of these materials, along with previously collected Contact Period artifacts from the site, provides new insights into the nature of Spanish contact and interaction on the central Georgia coast. (Session 1G)

Jenkins, Ned J. (see Gibson, Jon L.)

Jeter, Marvin

The Outer Limits of Plaquemine Culture:

A View from the Northerly Borderlands

Three Plaquemine-culture phases defined in southeast Arkansas are: Bartholomew and Bellaire in the Bartholomew-Macon region, and Gran Marais in the Felsenthal region. They feature small to medium mound centers, dispersed small farmsteads and hamlets, and extractive sites. Artifacts include bulbous-stemmed Ashley arrow points, plus plain, incised, brushed and punctated grog-tempered ceramics, with shell temper increasing through time. Evidence suggests continuity with preceding Plum Bayou-Coles Creek cultures and succeeding "rural Mississippian" culture. These Plaquemine people may have been "northern Natchezans" whose descendants became "Mississippianized" by the 1400s and moved southward in Middle Protohistoric times. (Session 1J)

Johnson, Hunter (Jacksonville State University)

Hill, M. Cassandra (Jacksonville State University)

Late Woodland Mortuary Practices and Vagaries of Alabama Burial Laws: A Case from Upper Widows Creek in the Middle Tennessee River Valley Near Bridgeport, Alabama

Recent salvage excavations of two late Woodland burials in the middle Tennessee River Valley has added to our knowledge of southeastern late Woodland culture. Site 1Ja1026 is situated between the Tennessee River and Russell Cave in Jackson County, Alabama. There are numerous sites containing late Woodland components in this area, including Russell Cave and Widows Creek. However, documentation on them is sparse. This paper presents analysis of two individuals, which demonstrate late Woodland cultural affiliation that may tie them to larger sites in the valley. Additionally, we discuss problems encountered with protocol at both the state and federal levels pertaining to the discovery and removal of human remains. (Session 1L)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)

The Anatomy of a Mound: Monumental Construction and Social Organization in the Yazoo Basin of Northwestern Mississippi

We have just concluded our second season at the Parchman Place Mounds. Guided by remote sensing, results from several seasons of work at the Hollywood Mounds, and a model of the way in which site structure reflects the evolution of social complexity during the Mississippian Period in the Delta, we located two trenches on the slopes of the big mound. Both ceremonial centers began as villages upon which several small mounds were built and concluded with the construction of a single large platform mound incorporating one or more of the smaller mounds. The similarity in the structure of mound organization at the two sites has implication for cultural evolution in the region. (Session 3E)

Johnson, Jay (see Haley, Bryan)

Johnson, Pamela (University of Alabama)
Pisgah Pottery on the Aiken Plateau? A View from the MOX Site, SRS, South Carolina

Excavations at the MOX site, 38AK546, located on the Department of Energy's Savannah River Site (SRS) piques interest with its complicated stamped ceramics that exhibit designs resembling the Pisgah Rectilinear Complicated Stamped pottery identified in the Appalachian Summit region. This local pottery represents a previously unidentified phase on the SRS. The study of this assemblage has implications for the chronology of the middle Savannah River valley, the study of non-mound sites and a fuller understanding of the Woodland-Mississippian transition in the area. (Session 1H)

Johnson, Pamela (University of Alabama)
Pots, Paddles, and Production at the Sandy Hammock Site, Pulaski County, Georgia (9PU10)

Most ceramic analyses have focused on the morphology, function, and decoration of pots or have used them as markers of time and space. In this paper, I take these analyses a step further to discuss the level of pottery production and the process of production at a Mississippian site in the Ocmulgee Big Bend region in Georgia. First, I use statistics, specifically an index of specialization, to determine the level of variability of attributes within the assemblage. Second, I review specific complicated stamped designs and their elements to further evaluate variability and recognize specific paddles being used in the design process. I then make a case for a household level of production at this site. (Session 2K)

Johnstone, Seth (Ft. Stewart)
Correlating the Past: GIS in Archeological Suitability Modeling at Fort Stewart, Georgia

The utilization of archeological site suitability models on military lands enhances the ability of environmental personnel to effectively manage cultural resources. At installations such as Fort Stewart, Georgia, cultural resource managers depend on probability determinations regarding site presence in order to dictate survey test spacing, and because of this, it is imperative that an accurate model of site likelihood be available for each survey area. The increasing prevalence of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in daily office settings has facilitated this goal, allowing the application of relatively simple statistical methods to site/environment correlation for site prediction purposes. (Session 3E)

Jones, Geoff (see Hargrave, Michael)

Judge, Chris (SC Heritage Trust Program)
An Overview of the Mississippian Ceramic Sequence for the Wateree River Valley, South Carolina

Research over the past fifty years by archaeologists Joe Caldwell, George Stuart, Chester

DePratter, Chris Judge, and John Cable has refined a sequence of ceramics related to the Mississippian mound sites that cluster at the fall line along Wateree River. While substantiated by only a couple of radiocarbon dates and test unit stratigraphy the sequence appears to be similar to sequences to the west and east of the Wateree, although some differences are apparent. This paper will present the chronology via illustrations of sherds and whole vessels and also show where similar ceramics have been identified via CRM projects in the immediate vicinity of the mound sites. (Session 2B)

Keith, Scott (Southern Research)
Stuckey Between Macon Plateau and the Big Bend: Prehistoric Archeology along Georgia's Middle Ocmulgee River

A survey of the 1100-acre Stuckey Tract bordering the Ocmulgee River in the Coastal Plain identified abundant prehistoric remains within the bottomland and adjacent uplands. Sites dating from at least the Early Archaic through the Middle Mississippian period are present; site types include chert quarries, residential locations, and temporary camps. Chert outcrops are abundant, providing an excellent opportunity for modeling lithic technology. Of particular interest is a bottomland terrace site having a late prehistoric midden (from which several absolute dates were acquired) and a possible mound. The results of the investigation are interpreted within the prehistoric context of the region. (Session 2M)

Keith, Scott (see Wood, Dean)

Keeling, Jennifer (University of Alabama, OAR)
WPA Excavations at the Whitesburg Bridge Site and Surrounding Areas

Through the joint efforts of several state and federal agencies, including Works Projects Administration, the University of Alabama Museums, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, salvage archaeological excavations were undertaken throughout the Tennessee Valley in the 1930-40s. Following the flooding of Wheeler Reservoir, one such excavation was conducted at the Whitesburg Bridge Site. This paper focuses on key personnel involved with the excavations and compares field method and theory employed at the site to other excavation methods used in the Wheeler Basin. (Session 3A)

Keene, Deborah (see Clement, Christopher)

Ketron, Caroline (see Beck, Robin)

Kimball, Larry (Appalachian State University)
Shumate, Scott (Appalachian State University)
Investigations at the Hopewellian Biltmore Mound in the Southern Appalachians

Herein, we present the results of investigations at the Hopewellian Biltmore Mound-Habitation site

and productive manner. These principles and practices will be detailed and their application illustrated in my presentation. (Session 2A)

Kreuse, Erik (see Pritchard, Erin)

Kyker, Rachel (see Reed, Kristen)

Landers, Sommers (Middle Tennessee State University)

Goodmaster, Christopher (Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park)

The Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park GIS: A Tool for Park Management and Archaeological Research

Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park (OSF) is located on the escarpment of the Highland Rim Plateau in Coffee County, Tennessee. The site of a Middle Woodland hilltop enclosure, as well as several historic mill sites, OSF is only one of two archaeological parks in the state of Tennessee. A Geographic Information System (GIS) has been developed to provide both park personnel and archaeologists with a spatial database through which park management decisions, site monitoring, and archaeological research can be conducted. (Session 2G)

Lankford, George (Lyon College)

Riders in the Sky

One unfortunately named shell gorget design — the “Spaghetti style” — offers several advantages for the student of Southeastern Ceremonial Complex iconography: the design is distinctive and non-intuitive, there is little variation in the 34 known examples, and the distribution is very restricted. This paper presents comparative insights, a list of artistic “rules” governing the design, suggestions as to the iconographic meaning of the style, and a few concluding observations on the sociopolitical context of the gorgets found at the Apalachee Lake Jackson site. (Session 2J)

Lansdell, Brent (Brockington and Assoc.)

A Late Mississippian Farmstead on Daniel Island, South Carolina

Excavations were completed this summer at site 38BK1633 on Daniel Island in Berkeley County, South Carolina. The site was a Late Mississippian farmstead/hamlet located along Ralston Creek near its confluence with the Wando River. The site contained several structures with associated hearths and pit features. This site is one of the few Mississippian settlements excavated in the Coastal region of South Carolina. 38BK1633 should provide valuable information into the lifeways of Mississippian peoples on the coast of South Carolina. (Session 3D)

Leader, Jonathan (SCIAA)

In the Pursuit of Research to Benefit the State: The South Carolina Institute Of Archaeology and Anthropology Turns Forty

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) was founded in 1963 by legislative act for the express purpose of engaging in archaeological research on behalf of the state. Forty years later we take a look at where we started, where we have arrived and where we still need to go. This paper addresses the successful, and not so successful, events from the past and proposes new strategies for the future. (Session 1B)

Leader, Jonathan (SCIAA)

Lake Jackson and Etowah Metal: Manufacture and Trade in two Mississippian Period Sites

This paper revisits the manufacture, use and trade of metal artifacts at the Lake Jackson and Etowah sites. Artifacts that show a clear connection, such as the copper mace and feather ornaments, are discussed in detail. Artifacts that demonstrate a variation upon theme, such as the raptorial “dishes” are also incorporated in the analysis. A brief discussion of necessary future analyses follows. (Session 2J)

Legg, James B. (see Smith, Steve)

Lewes, David W. (see Underwood, John)

Lewis, Tom (PCI/The University of Alabama)

Aboriginal Pottery from the Lower Creek Town of Kasita (9CE1), Chattahoochee County, Georgia

Portions of the Lower Creek Indian town of Kasita (9CE1) were excavated during the summer and autumn of 2001. These excavations yielded one of the largest collections of Lower Creek Indian pottery thus far recovered. Analysis of this assemblage has added to the current understanding of Lower Creek Indian pottery use and manufacture and has contributed to a more precise understanding of the later half of the Lawson Field Phase. (Session 2C)

Lengyel, Stacey (University of Arizona)

An Archaeomagnetic Reference Curve for the U.S. Southeast

Archaeomagnetic dating depends on 1) the fact that the earth’s magnetic north pole drifts around the geographic rotation axis on the order of decades, and 2) the fact that burned, clay-rich archaeological features, such as cooking hearths, accurately record the position of the magnetic north pole at the time they were last fired (e.g., the last time a cooking hearth was used). This project compiles archaeomagnetic data collected from throughout the Southeast over the past 30 years to create a regional reference curve that can be used to date archaeological features in much of the Southeast, and particularly in central Tennessee. (Session 2G)

Levy, Janet (see May, J. Alan)

Lieb, Brad Cobb Institute of Archaeology, MSU)
Quantitative Measurement of Interaction Among Ceramic Assemblages (QMICA)

Interaction and influence are two oft cited yet difficult to define phenomena in southeastern culture-historical integrative frameworks. Culture contact and process of some sort is implied in these terms, yet just what the process was is often explained simply as exchange, evolution, or migration. I propose a scalable empirical system for quantitative measurement of interaction between or among regional, sub-regional, or site-specific ceramic assemblages. Measuring the changing configurations of the independent ceramic technology domains of clay body, vessel form, and decoration is key to mapping out the ceramic manifestations of culture contacts through time. This method seems to have implications for both the measurement of intensity and perhaps direction of contemporaneous relationships and ceramic evolution of a gradual or punctuated tempo. (Session 2K)

Little, Keith (Jacksonville State University)
Ward, Tiffany (Jacksonville State University)
A Reconsideration of Sixteenth-Century Glass Bead Chronology in Southeastern North America

Glass-bead assemblages provide an important basis for dating numerous sixteenth-century aboriginal contexts in southeastern North America. During the past three decades, archaeologists have formulated a reasonably accurate relative sequence for many of these bead assemblages and proffered two alternative perspectives for estimating slightly different calendar dates. Archaeological modeling of early historic landscapes associated with each of these viewpoints, however, produces strikingly different results. As a consequence, the precision of glass-bead chronology merits particular attention, especially in regard to understanding the archaeological record of the early historic Native American populations that resided in the Southeast. (Session 3B)

Little, Keith (Jacksonville State University)
Harrelson, Kevin (Jacksonville State University)
Higginbotham, Gena (Jacksonville State University)
In Search of Moundville Greenstone Connections: Investigation of the Hatchet Creek Site (1Cs171)

Jacksonville State University conducted a field-school excavation at the Hatchet Creek site (1Cs171) in east Alabama. The fieldwork was part of ongoing investigations designed to further evaluate hypotheses concerning the procurement of greenstone by Moundville phase populations that resided along the banks of the Black Warrior River in west-central Alabama. Earlier shovel testing at the site produced indications of a possible Mississippian component as well as a potential mound. While the field-school investigation did not yield evidence of a substantial Mississippian occupation, intriguing stratigraphy was unearthed that revealed a possible artificial platform constructed by historic Creek Indians. (Session 1F)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Michigan)
Plaquemine Cooking: Using Digital Image Analysis to Find Plaquemine Paste Recipes

This paper will present the results of an ongoing project using digital image processing to perform a petrographic analysis of Addis paste sherds in order to look for modes in the size and quantity of paste inclusions. The goal is to identify paste recipes and then to examine how those paste recipes correspond with vessel form and function, with decorative technique, and with temporal and cultural boundaries. (Session 1J)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Michigan)
Rees, Mark (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)
Plaquemine Problems: Introduction and Historical Overview

This paper is an introduction to past and current problems associated with Plaquemine research in the Lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent regions. The authors situate various "problems" in historical context, including the changing definitions of Plaquemine, its early usage, historical genesis, and present meanings. The diversity of Plaquemine components over time and space are briefly considered. Finally, the application of ecological, economic and sociopolitical models derived from Mississippian archaeology is examined in light of conflicts between studies emphasizing Mississippian influences and those arguing for localized cultural continuity. (Session 1D)

Livingood, Patrick (see Blitz, John)

Loubser, Johannes (New South Associates)
The Use of Ethnography to Interpret Southeastern Rock Art

Rock art of weapons, birds, and garfish are more common in the caves of Alabama and Tennessee than on the open boulders of northern Georgia and western North Carolina. Rock art of human footprints, animal tracks, and possible townhouses are more common on boulders than within the caves. Viewed in terms of Cherokee and Creek cosmology, rock art motifs within the underworld caves seem to portray things from this world and the upper world, whereas the pecked motifs on boulders from this world portray things from the underworld. The rock art of the Deep South appears topographically inverted. (Session 3C)

Lusteck, Robert (University of Minnesota)
A Brief History of Maize at Kasita

Because maize is vital to so many prehistoric economies, it is imperative to understand how maize came to be adopted into these cultures. Recent research has shown that the statistical analysis of phytolith assemblages recovered from food residues has the potential to show not only the presence of maize, but also the kinds of maize being used. Using these techniques, we can construct a history of maize lineages at archaeological sites. Residue samples

taken from Kasita (9CE1) have provided a wealth of information that has been used to demonstrate the benefits of this research. (Session 2C)

Lusteck, Robert (University of Minnesota)
Corn and Culture in the Tennessee Valley

Although maize is the most important American domesticate, the prehistoric migrations of maize are a mystery. The statistical analysis of opal phytolith assemblages recovered from food residues has shown promise in differentiating maize types and demonstrating their presence at archaeological sites. By analyzing phytolith assemblages from archaeological sites in the Tennessee River Valley and comparing them with sites elsewhere in the region, I hope to shed light on the introduction of maize into the Valley and to the greater Southeast. (Session 2H)

Madry, Scott (UNC-Chapel Hill)
Development of Archaeological Predictive Models for the NCDOT and Future Directions

This paper will present the work to be conducted in Phase II of the NCDOT Archaeological Predictive Model project. The archaeological and environmental data for the initial work area have been captured in the seven county piedmont areas of Cabarrus, Chatham, Forsythe, Granville, Guilford, Randolph, and Wake counties. We will now conduct the initial statistical analysis and modeling work for this area. This work will then be extrapolated out to a larger portion of the Piedmont. This paper will discuss the methods that will be used, how the models will be built, and how they will be tested. (Session 2N)

Madry, Scott (see Wilkerson, Matt)

Magoon, Dane (Southern Illinois University)
Late Woodland and Protohistoric Mortuary Patterning in the Virginia Coastal Plain: Form, Function, Status, and Change

Secondary burial played a significant role in the mortuary program of Late Woodland Algonkian groups residing within the Coastal Plain of Virginia. While previous research has focused primarily upon mass ossuary interments, the roles of cremation and primary burial as components of this extended process remain relatively unexplored. This paper investigates the ritual processes associated with secondary burial and the formation of ossuary deposits within the larger mortuary program, and explores the social and political relationships between the living and the deceased. (Session 1L)

Mann, Jason (Zapata Engineering)
Archaeology, GIS and Data Management at the Spratts Bottom site

Located adjacent to the Catawba River, near Fort Mill, SC, the Spratts Bottom site is situated on a broad floodplain and is comprised of both an historic and prehistoric component. Data collected during the

1991-1993 field seasons has been used to construct a Geographic Information System (GIS) database. This exercise was undertaken in order to examine the uses and applications of GIS for site-level archaeological inquiry. Data and document management quickly became a focus of the exercise and remained so throughout. Through the incorporation of a GIS, the available excavation data and contextual geographic data now reside in a central location thus increasing data accessibility and data transparency. (Session 2G)

Marcel, D.L. (see Sherwood, Sarah C.)

Marcoux, Jon (UNC-Chapel Hill)
Moundville as a Panopticon: Visibility and Power in a Mississippian Society

In this paper, I will refer to Michel Foucault's (1995) use of the Panopticon as a heuristic to explore how surveillance and visibility in the everyday practices of individuals might have played into the creation of asymmetrical power relations within the Moundville chiefdom, a prehistoric polity located in west-central Alabama. As will be argued, the Panopticon offers a conceptual device that can be used to understand how power relations between individuals might be created and/or maintained over long-periods of time through the habitual and consistent arrangement of individuals, activity areas, and visibility patterns. Hypotheses regarding visibility and surveillance will be tested using GIS to perform view-shed analyses. (Session 2M)

Marcoux, Jon (UNC-Chapel Hill)
The Materialization of Status and Social Structure at the Koger's Island Cemetery, Alabama

This paper addresses prehistoric mortuary practices by combining the perspectives of the classic Binford-Saxe research program with new analytical methods. Both individual-level analyses and spatial analyses are conducted on mortuary data recovered from the Koger's Island site, a Mississippian cemetery located within the middle Tennessee River Valley in northern Alabama. These analyses are used to test ethnohistorically and archaeologically derived models of status and social structure in Mississippian societies. The results raise the possibility that the cemetery was spatially segregated into areas reserved for two corporate kin-groups. (Session 1L)

Markin, Julie (University of Georgia)
Mapping the Late Woodland to Mississippian Transition in North Georgia

GIS and ceramic analysis come together to map changes in settlement patterns across forty-four counties in northern Georgia between AD 800 and AD 1000. (Session 2F)

Martin, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts)
Allgood, Jessica (Cultural Resource Analysts)
Walker, Danny N. (University of Wyoming)
*Where the Buffalo Roamed: Context and Implications of Bison (*Bison bison*) Remains Recovered from Scott County, Kentucky*

During an archaeological survey in spring of 2003, male bison (*Bison bison*) remains were found along a small upland stream in Scott County, Kentucky. Nineteen in situ faunal specimens, likely representing a single bison, were recovered from approximately 1.3 meters below the ground surface. Geological and paleoecological data suggest that it was buried within late Holocene alluvium. This is consistent with historic accounts of bison in the area and represents one of the few documented bison finds in the region. The discovery demonstrates the potential for deeply buried cultural materials in small upland drainages and encourages consideration of geomorphological evidence during archaeological reconnaissance surveys. (Session 3F)

Martin, Paul (Winterville Mounds)
Sullivan, John (Winterville Mounds)
Use of Human Remains Detection Dogs in Archaeological Surveys

In recent years the use of Human Remains Detection Dogs (HRD Dogs) by the law enforcement community to determine the location of clandestine burials has increased with a marked success. These same dogs are slowly crossing over to the archaeological community for application in historic and prehistoric settings. The use of dogs as a remote sensing tool in the survey process could potentially prevent the unintended excavation of historic or prehistoric human remains. (Session 3E)

Matchen, Paul (University of Tennessee)
Flake Scar Attribute Analysis: A New Method for Determining Stone Tool Production Location

In the past, tool flake scars have been used in lithic analysis to denote reduction stage by counting scars present on each tool face. Other studies have used scar patterning to determine core reduction strategies. By measuring dimensions of tool flake scars, these variables are shown to indicate the size of flakes produced. This information, along with the knowledge of raw material type and debitage dimensions, is used to gauge tool reduction location. This research presents empirical data from lithic reduction experimentation and demonstrates the applicability of Flake Scar Attribute Analysis as an indicator of stone tool production location. (Session 3F)

Matchen, Paul (see Jacobson, Jodi)

Mathews, James H. (see Campbell, L. James)

May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum of Natural History)
Tippitt, V. Ann (Schiele Museum of Natural History)
Levy, Janet (UNC-Charlotte)
Spratts Bottom, 38Yk3: An Archaeological Example of Eighteenth Century Catawba and Settler Exchange in the Catawba River Valley

European explorers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries venturing into the Carolinas encountered populations of Native Americans within the central Catawba River valley, subsequently known as the Catawba Nation. By the middle of the eighteenth century, Catawba villagers were decimated by smallpox, and English settlers were exerting pressure for trade and land. Recent excavations of 18th-century Catawba towns, coupled with a reevaluation of the 1756 Evan map, prompted this reassessment of Spratts bottom. Historical and ethnographic documents are compared with excavation results from the Spratts Bottom site, 38Yk3. Descriptions of trade and the impacts of settlers and political decisions on Catawba lifeways are presented. (Session 2I)

May, J. Alan (see Watts, Steven)

McCurdy, Todd D. (see Franklin, Jay D.)

McKee, Larry (TRC Nashville)
Wampler, Marc (TRC Nashville)
Henley, Blair (TRC Nashville)
Beyond Compliance: TVA Transmission Line Surveys as a Research Tool

Can Phase I surveys, designed to fulfill regulatory compliance requirements, also play a role in general archaeological research? Do such surveys provide solid data on regional site distribution? Can the work improve predictive models of site location? These topics are examined through a review of recent archaeological surveys along Tennessee Valley Authority transmission line routes covering hundreds of miles in four Southeastern states. The paper also proposes a more unified approach to archaeological surveys of linear projects in the southeast, as a way to aid compliance efforts and in developing a better understanding of what is being protected. (Session 2H)

McMahon, Kevin (see Rafferty, Janet)

McNeil, Bryan (University of Mississippi)
Resistance is not Futile: Multi-depth Resistivity Surveys on a Mississippian Mound Site

The University of Mississippi has spent two summer sessions investigating Parchman Place Mounds, located in the Yazoo Basin of Northwestern Mississippi, using traditional excavations and a variety of geophysical techniques. This paper focuses on the creation of apparent resistivity pseudosections, the generation of vertical subsurface profiles using a multi-electrode resistance meter. Pseudosections were collected on the largest mound for comparison with the stratigraphy of profiles in two excavation trenches and

to generate a 3-dimensional subsurface image of a known house floor. This paper will present preliminary results and discuss the efficacy of such a survey for Mississippian mound sites. (Session 3E)

McReynolds, Theresa (UNC-Chapel Hill)

An Initial Study of Catawba Population Dynamics, A.D. 1700 to 1965

Ethnohistoric documents offer the best available evidence for reconstructing Catawba demographic history. They suggest population declined from A.D. 1700 until about 1850, but then increased again over the next one hundred years. Documentary sources also reveal that while the effects of European-introduced epidemic diseases were among the most significant determinants of Catawba population dynamics throughout the 18th century, emigration and other factors may have been more significant during the 19th and 20th centuries. Future research should focus on settlement pattern data and other types of archaeological evidence that might reveal undocumented processes and their demographic effects on the Catawba. (Session 2I)

McReynolds, Theresa (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Patterns in the Distribution of North Carolina Projectile Points

This paper examines the geographic and temporal distribution of 35,079 Archaic and Woodland period projectile points from North Carolina. Preliminary analyses suggest that these projectile point data can reveal important insights into Archaic and Woodland settlement adaptations for much of the state. In particular, patterning in the distribution of projectile points by cultural subperiod and physiographic region indicates that some areas of North Carolina were more heavily exploited than others throughout prehistory. The mapped distribution of projectile points also exposes apparent changes in population levels, preferences for specific raw material types, and patterns in region and interregional interaction. (Session 2F)

Meaker, Thomas (see Peacock, Evan)

Meeks, Scott C. (University of Tennessee)

Environmental Change and Cultural Process During the Middle Holocene: Middle Archaic Land-Use in the Highland Rim of Northern Alabama

The Middle Archaic represents a time of human adaptation to changing environmental conditions during the mid-Holocene. While the nature, scale and effect of such climatic changes on Middle Archaic populations are incompletely understood, many have argued for an increase in sedentism, an increase in population, a reduction in band territories, and the development of increased social organization. Using site file data as a proxy for inferring land-use patterns, coupled with information from fossil pollen cores, paleoclimatic records, and the regional archaeological record, this paper examines time-transgressive shifts in human-land interactions during the mid-Holocene in the Highland Rim of northern Alabama. (Session 1I)

Meeks, Scott C. (University of Tennessee)

Prehistoric Land-Use Patterns During the Late Holocene: A View from the Tennessee Drainage Basin, Alabama

Encompassing an area of approximately 17,680 km², the Tennessee Drainage Basin in northern Alabama contains 1070 prehistoric sites possessing 2050 components dating to the Late Holocene (Late Archaic through Mississippian periods). Using data provided in the Alabama State Site File, this paper examines prehistoric land-use patterns in the region during the Late Holocene. Despite the problems inherent in using site file data for inferring aboriginal land-use patterns, the results indicate time-transgressive shifts in the positioning of sites in response to environmental and/or cultural change over the course of the 4500 years investigated in this study. (Session 3A)

Meyers, Allan (Eckerd College)

The Nineteenth-Century Urban Farmstead: Urban and Rural Patterns of Material Culture in East Texas

Many houselots in nineteenth-century Houston included elements typical of rural farmsteads, even though they were fully contained within the city. A recent investigation of one such property, the Horace Taylor estate (1849-1891), uses the conceptual framework of the "urban farmstead" to explore early consumption patterns and market access in East Texas. Measures of artifact diversity place the Taylor homestead within the pattern established for other urban sites. However, some data suggest greater household self-sufficiency than might be expected in the city, resulting in material culture patterns that are neither entirely urban nor rural in character. (Session 2L)

Meyers, Maureen (Gray and Pape, Inc.)

The Protohistoric Period of the Savannah River Site

In 2001, a site location model for protohistoric sites on the Savannah River Site was completed which identified probable locations for Westo, Savannah, Apalachee, Yuchi, Apalachicola groups. It suggested ways to identify protohistoric sites archaeologically. Additional research focused on the movement of the Westo from the northeast into South Carolina. This paper is an overview of the site location model, suggested archaeological methods, and movement of the Westo. It will also incorporate information gained from the excavation of protohistoric sites in and near the SRS since the completion of the model. (Session 1H)

Meyers, Maureen (Gray and Pape, Inc.)

"To Barter For and Purchase the Salt and the Gold": Exchange Networks between Coosa and Mississippian Edge Communities

In originally defining the paramount chiefdom of Coosa, the authors suggest that the distribution of Citico-style gorgets may be symbolically associated with institutional order within the chiefdom. These gorgets are found outside of the area as far as south-western Virginia, and may reflect trade or warfare.

This paper will examine the archaeological evidence for trade of salt and copper between late prehistoric groups in southwestern Virginia and northeastern Tennessee and the paramount chiefdom of Coosa, and discuss the influence such trade may have played in the location and political organization of these groups on the edge of the Mississippian world. (Session 3B)

Meyers, Maureen (see Gougeon, Ramie)

Miller, James J. (see Mitchem, Jeffrey)

Millis, Heather (TRC Garrow)

Data Recovery Investigations at a Late Woodland and Tuscarora Site in Eastern North Carolina

Data recovery investigations were conducted at site 31WL37 located on a Pleistocene alluvial terrace adjacent to an oxbow lake in Wilson County, North Carolina. Specialized studies included geomorphology, osteology (including stable isotope and trace element), PIXE analysis of copper artifacts, and analysis of the glass, shell, and copper beads and textiles from burial contexts. The site was occupied on a seasonal basis from the Early Archaic through Historic (Tuscarora) periods for the primary purpose of procuring and processing food resources. Also, contrary to established typology, the Mount Pleasant occupation at the site occurred entirely within the Late Woodland period. (Session 1C)

Millis, Tracy (TRC Garrow)

Woodland Settlements on the Outer Coastal Plain of North Carolina: An Overview from the New River Estuary

Cultural Resource Management work on Camp Lejeune in Onslow County, North Carolina has inventoried a large number of prehistoric sites dating to varied time periods, particularly between the Early Woodland and Late Woodland periods. This paper presents data from five years of intensive survey and testing investigations utilizing GIS-based predictive modeling, and summarizes the settlement history of the New River estuary. These regional data allow some insight into prehistoric land use of the Outer Coastal Plain of North Carolina, but demonstrate that research issues pertaining to prehistoric land use patterns in coastal habitats of North Carolina still remain inadequately understood. (Session 1C)

Milner, George (Pennsylvania State University)

Hammerstedt, Scott (Pennsylvania State University)

Nielsen, Thomas (Pennsylvania State University)

New Fieldwork Complements Old Collections: Ongoing Work at Annis Village, a Mississippian Mound Center in Western Kentucky

Fieldwork in 2002-3 at Annis Village, a single-mound Mississippian settlement in western Kentucky, complements a WPA excavation undertaken 60 years ago. We outline a programmatic approach to the organization and analysis of old materials followed by

specially targeted new excavations. The research benefits from the strengths of old and new work: large-scale exposures with selective sampling of artifacts versus focused excavations with the collection of diverse cultural and biological materials. Among the discoveries made this past summer are a previously unrecognized palisade, a low embankment accompanying one of three village walls, and a wall-trench house. (Session 1F)

Mintz, John (NC Office of State Archaeology)

Prehistoric Archaeological Site Distribution along the North Carolina Coast and Interior Coastal Plain

Using archaeological, archival, and cartographic data on file at the Office of State Archaeology an overview of the prehistoric occupational history of the North Carolina Coast and Interior Coastal Plain is presented. This model examines the relationships of certain environmental variables to archaeological site location and attempts to explain diachronic change from the Paleo thru Late Woodland. (Session 1C)

Mistak, Sarah E. (University of West Georgia)

Oysters without Odostomes: An Archaeological and Ecological Riddle

Impressed odostomes (*Boonea impressa*) are commonly associated with oyster shell middens at archaeological sites along the Georgia coast. These parasitic gastropods are useful for determining the season that the prehistoric oysters were harvested. However, odostomes were absent at the Bilbo site, a 4,000-year-old shell midden site located near Savannah. The reason for the absence is explored in this poster. Comparative data, collected in January 2003 from intertidal oyster beds along the mouth of the Savannah River, are examined and paleoclimatic changes are considered as a possible explanation for the absence of odostomes at the Bilbo Site. (Session 2-O)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Miller, James J. (Independent Scholar)

Vernon Lamme, the First State Archaeologist of Florida

The position of State Archaeologist of Florida was created by statute in 1935. Vernon Lamme (1893-1979) was appointed to the post. He created the Florida Archaeological Survey, which existed until the 1960s. Lamme was involved in several Depression-era Relief excavations in Florida, but most of these projects were never reported. Lamme's tenure as State Archaeologist was tumultuous, marked by suspension and reinstatement. His research led him to extreme interpretations, such as claiming direct contacts between the Florida native peoples and the Maya. Archival research has revealed part of the interesting story of Florida's first State Archaeologist. (Session 3F)

Mohler, Paul J. (NC DOT)

Overton, Brian P. (NC DOT)

When is an Earthwork Not an Earthwork?

The Archaeology Unit of the North Carolina Department of Transportation investigated a linear

earthen berm along the northern bank of the Yadkin River in Davidson County. Based on its unnatural appearance and proximity to Civil War-era Fort York (31DV654), some have speculated that this above ground earthen feature represents an outlying earthwork. From an archaeological perspective though, when is an earthwork not an earthwork? Can standard archaeological methods and historical research verify or debunk supposed military defenses? The results of this investigation may provide an introductory methodological framework for the archaeological expectations of Civil War earthworks...and those that are not. (Session 2G)

Moon, Robert (SRARP-SCIAA)

The Public Side of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program

Since its inception, the SRARP has recognized the importance of the public's role in archaeology. Through the years, staff members from the SRARP have worked with local schools, community groups, the Department of Energy, and other subcontractors on the Savannah River Site to educate residents of the Central Savannah River Area about the importance of archaeology and historic preservation in their lives and the life of our community. This paper will look at the development of the SRARP's public education program, as well as detail the current outreach activities and directions for the future. (Session 1H)

Moon, Robert (SRARP-SCIAA)

Brooks, Richard (SCIAA)

Forehand, Tammy (SCIAA)

Colonial Site Settlement Patterning

An intensive archaeological survey of previously recorded 18th-century sites located on the Savannah River Site was conducted to establish a predictive model of site location. Twenty-four archaeological sites were examined for geographic, agricultural, ecological, and social clues—potentially influencing factors that might account for site location. Data collected indicates that proximity to portable water and the Savannah River were the two most important factors directly related to site location. Other influencing factors include distance to prime farmland, the road system, and habitat diversity. Information recovered from the survey will also be used to define basic descriptive information about colonial period sites, such as average site size, artifact density, deposit depths, and artifact assemblage characteristics. (Session 1H)

Moore, David (Warren Wilson College)

Catawba River (North Carolina) Cultural Chronology from Late Woodland to Catawba Valley Mississippian

North Carolina's Catawba River valley has only recently been recognized for its relatively large late prehistoric and protohistoric period native occupation. The Burke phase Berry site, the probable location of the sixteenth-century native town of Joara and of Juan Pardo's Fort San Juan, is the best-known site in the region. This paper presents an overview of the cultural

chronology of North Carolina's Catawba River Valley and places the Berry site within the context of the regional cultural chronology. Finally, this paper looks broadly at the Catawba Valley Mississippian population as evidenced in the Burke and Cowans Ford phases. (Session 2B)

Moore, Sue (see Curran, Ryan)

Moore, Will (Coastal Carolina Research)

The Pasquotank Site: Description and Analysis of a Paleoindian Tool Assemblage from the North Carolina Coastal Plain

Most Paleoindian sites in North Carolina consist of isolated finds of fluted projectile points. To date, no detailed record exists for an artifact assemblage from the Paleoindian period (12,000-10,000 BP) in the state. Previous investigations into one Paleoindian site, the Pasquotank Site (31PK1), have resulted in a partial record of the assemblage from that site (Traver 1964:15-19). Located in Pasquotank County, NC, site 31PK1 is unique in that it appears to consist mainly of a single Paleoindian component. The site was first reported in 1964 by Traver (1964:15-19). At that time, the assemblage consisted of 35 tools and a small amount of debitage. However, since Traver's report, the site has gone largely unnoticed and the total artifact assemblage has nearly tripled in size. This paper describes the Pasquotank assemblage in detail and examines the assemblage composition as it relates to site function and Paleoindian settlement mobility in the region. (Session 1K)

Morehead, James R. (see Campbell, L. Janice)

Morgan, David (Northwestern State Univ. – Louisiana)

Outside the Heartland: Coastal Alabama and its Weeden Island-Related Culture

The Late Woodland period archaeological complex in coastal Alabama has been described as a Weeden Island-related culture atypical of the north Florida heartland. It is possible this related culture traces its beginnings to a population expansion from north Florida—a consequence of maize horticulture—at the end of the Weeden Island I period. Commonalities in subsistence, settlement, and pottery between the two regions have long been recognized, but recent radiocarbon data from Alabama suggest this model of acculturation may need reconsidering, since corn also was present in the Mobile-Tensaw delta at the end of the Weeden Island I period, if not before. (Session 2F)

Mussleman, Ellen

(see Gage, Mathew)

Myer, Jennifer (University of Alabama)

Pendants for the People?: A Preliminary Analysis of a Moundville III Rural Settlement in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama

It is generally believed that the inhabitants of

non-mound Mississippian rural settlements were primarily engaged in subsistence activities. During the summers of 2002 and 2003, excavations were undertaken at the Fitts site (1Tu876), a Moundville III phase rural settlement in the Black Warrior Valley. These investigations have yielded considerable evidence of non-utilitarian display goods production, in addition to evidence of subsistence activities. This paper will provide a preliminary analysis of the layout of the site, the activities that were undertaken there, and a general comparison to other rural settlements in the Black Warrior Valley. (Session 3D)

Neff, Hector (see Peacock, Evan)

Newman, John (University of Alabama, OAR)

Berryman, Daryll (University of Alabama, OAR)

Ground Stone Vessels from the Whitesburg Bridge Site

This paper will focus on the ground stone vessels recovered during the 2002 excavation of the Whitesburg Bridge Site (1Ma10). Terminal Archaic steatite and sandstone container technology preceded the appearance of pottery in the Southeast. Its presence at Whitesburg Bridge is attributed to the Late Archaic and the subsequent Gulf Formation components. Patterns of distribution both at the site and on a regional level will be discussed. Comparisons between the material recovered during the recent investigations and the 1939-40 excavations of the site's shell midden as well as ground stone vessels from other middle Tennessee Valley sites will be presented. (Session 3A)

Nielsen, Thomas (see Milner, George)

Norr, Lynette (see Hutchinson, Dale)

Olinger, Danny (Tennessee Valley Authority)

Graham, Bennett (Tennessee Valley Authority)

A Brief History of TVA Archaeology

The extensive archaeological salvage program associated with the New Deal era of dam building by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the 1930s and '40s is well known to most southeastern archaeologists. During the '50s, '60s and '70s TVA continued to build dams and power plants at a somewhat slower pace. The level of archaeological research on these later construction projects and TVA's involvement with those investigations varied considerably. In recent years TVA's cultural resources activities have been more concerned with inventory, management and protection of sites for the benefit of future generations. (Session 2A)

Orr, Kelly (University of Georgia)

Vertebrate Fauna from a 19th-Century Plantation Residence (16AN69 Block 4), Ascension Parish, Louisiana

Faunal materials from 16AN69 Block 4 are associated with a 19th-century plantation main house located near Ascension Parish, Louisiana. Vertebrate

remains are examined for evidence of status and ethnicity and are used to determine whether or not domestic meats were purchased from the market. These data provide further evidence that residents of the main house were an upper middle class French Creole family. Similar to other Louisiana plantation contexts, the subsistence pattern is dominated by domestic mammals. Several lines of evidence indicate that the occupants of the main house purchased beef from the market rather than relying on locally-raised livestock. (Session 2D)

Overton, Brian P. (see Mohler, Paul J.)

Payne, Claudine (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Imagery, Architecture, and the Transformation of Chiefly Authority at Lake Jackson

Examination of architectural and iconographic data from the Lake Jackson site reveals transformations in the nature of the authority underpinning chieflyship. As a result of multiple archaeological investigations in the last half of the 20th century, a considerable amount of data exists on the structure and architecture of the site. Moreover, for the final 200 years of the approximately 400-year occupation, nobles were buried ceremoniously in Mound 3, excavation of which has yielded an extensive and important corpus of artwork and iconography. Combining data from these various investigations, it is possible to reconstruct shifts in chiefly authority through time. (Session 2J)

Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University)

Meaker, Thomas (Mississippi State University)

Neff, Hector (California State University at Long Beach)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University)

Sourcing Shell-tempered Ceramics Using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS)

Freshwater mussels, as filter feeders, display elemental compositions related to stream chemistry. Mussels from different watersheds should thus be distinguishable via elemental analysis. LA-ICP-MS, a minimally destructive method for obtaining the elemental composition of materials, showed archaeological shell specimens from several different streams to be significantly different in terms of Ca:Sr ratios. The method is applied to individual temper particles in shell-tempered pottery to look for significant differences between presumably local plainwares and stylistically "exotic" sherds from the Lyon's Bluff site, a Mississippian mound center in north Mississippi. These results, as well as results from other ceramic samples, are presented. (Session 2G)

Peacock, Evan (see Rafferty, Janet)

Peres, Tanya (University of Kentucky)

Diet, Economy, and the Upland South Cultural Tradition in 19th Century Central Kentucky

The zooarchaeological records from four nineteenth-century farmstead sites in Central Kentucky

were used to explore the regional foodway phenomenon associated with the Upland South cultural tradition. In looking at these four sites, it is apparent that there were minor variations in diet composition, even between social classes. However, when historical documents are consulted, it is shown that the zooarchaeological record depicts the diet rather than the total economy of at least two of these four sites. (Session 2L)

Phelps, David (East Carolina University)

Heath, Charles (UNC-Chapel Hill/Ft. Bragg)

Reality and Enigma of Croatan

The Cape Creek site (31DR1) was the site of Croatan, the capital town of the Algonkian chiefdom, Croatan, on Hatteras Island, North Carolina. Evidence confirms Middle Woodland through Colonial period site occupations. The site contains a rich record of island adaptation and evidence of contact with English explorers associated with the AD 1584-1585 Roanoke Voyages. The enigma lies in the question of whether or not Croatan was the final destination of the AD 1587 "Lost Colony" of Roanoke. Investigations have produced no direct evidence of the "Lost Colony," but the data indicate a 17th century English presence and close contact with later English colonies. (Session 1C)

Pietak, Lynn (TRC Garrow)

Archaeological and Historical Contexts on TVA's Muscle Shoals Reservation

The Muscle Shoals area has been an important locus of human activity for thousands of years. In 2002, TRC completed a comprehensive survey of the bulk of the acreage held by TVA near Wilson Dam in Colbert and Lauderdale counties, Alabama. Due to the density of well-preserved archaeological sites and historic structures present in an area covering 950 acres, TRC recommended that the Muscle Shoals Historic District be designated. A total of five historic contexts were developed for this district. The basis for this cultural resource management decision is discussed in reference to the significant and diverse history of the Muscle Shoals area. (Session 2H)

Pike, Meta (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Comparing Feature Types from a Middle Archaic Component at Dust Cave, Alabama

The Middle Archaic at Dust Cave is represented by a variety of feature types. Function can be addressed with the study of feature morphology and content. This paper focuses on two common feature types at Dust Cave: rocklined hearths and charcoal pits. The frequency of botanical, shell, bone, and lithic material contents are compared. Preliminary results suggest that there are distinct differences between these two feature types providing useful data in the interpretation of Middle Archaic activities at the cave. (Session 1I) Archaic activities at the cave. (Session 1I)

Plane, Mark R. (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Revisiting Quantitative Approaches to Culture Change: Catawba Indians' Socio-economic Adaptations to European Colonialism

In studying culture contact between Native American and European societies, historical archaeologists have been criticized for simplistic uses of artifact ratios; nonetheless, when due consideration is given to human agency, and documentary sources afford rich historical contexts, artifact ratios can provide surprising insights into processes of cultural change. Recent excavations at the late-colonial and post-colonial sites of Catawba Old Town and New Town in Lancaster County, South Carolina have yielded diverse assemblages of both Catawba and European artifacts. Analyses of these assemblages and documentary evidence offer important perspectives on the Catawba's cultural and economic adaptations to European colonialism. (Session 2I)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (University of Oklahoma)

Swift Creek Paddle Designs from Kolomoki (9ER1)

Distinctive paddle designs on Swift Creek pottery have proven to be a useful tool for monitoring social interaction within and between sites. Compiled here for the first time are the more than 70 designs that have been identified from Kolomoki, the famous Woodland period ceremonial center in southwestern Georgia. I analyze the distribution of these designs across the site to test the proposition that certain designs or motifs may have been restricted to specific contexts. The analysis demonstrates that although most of the designs exhibit a broad distribution across the site, others have been found in isolated proveniences, suggesting their use might have been more limited. (Session 1E)

Poplin, Carol (Brockington and Assoc)

Archaeological Investigations at Palmetto Bluff

Palmetto Bluff, LLC, sponsored archaeological investigations at nine sites in its Phase I tract in Bluffton, SC. Brockington and Associates, Inc., examined two Woodland-Late Mississippian/Protohistoric sites, two colonial-antebellum planter's houses and associated slave settlements, and the early twentieth century Wilson mansion and associated refuse dump. These investigations, in response to permitting requirements from the State of South Carolina, include development of a long-range educational program for future residents and members of the surrounding community, and an ongoing excavation program in concert with the local chapter of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. (Session 2-O)

Poplin, Eric (Brockington and Assoc)

Wando Series Ceramics- Behavioral Implications of a Local Ceramic Type

Wando series ceramics occur exclusively in the Charleston Harbor region, primarily along the Wando and Cooper Rivers of South Carolina. Distinguished by

limestone tempering, this series has surface treatments similar to Middle Woodland Deptford and Wilmington ceramics. Recent excavations at two sites indicate a Late Woodland temporal setting for Wando pottery. The limited geographic range and similarity in the series suggest manufacture by a group of Native Americans who lived in the northern and western portions of Charleston Harbor and who continued to use Middle Woodland decorative concepts well after their presumed absence in other Late Woodland series. (Session 1E)

Port, David (University of South Florida)
A Prehistoric and Historic Landscape Perspective of the Okeechobee Waterway

Modified by the Corps of Engineers in the 1930s, the Okeechobee Waterway is a culturally-laden landscape whose primary functions are recreation, navigation, and flood prevention. The passage represents a 155-mile navigable link that connects the Gulf with the Atlantic Ocean via Lake Okeechobee. The lake and its watershed are also the headwaters of the Everglades. Numerous natural and cultural properties enhance this scenic route that is widely used today, attracting approximately 14,000 visitors a year. Though unofficially surveyed, my research sets the groundwork for the preservation of this historic landscape and its associated cultural resources by inventorying these properties. In addition to documentation, archaeological sites and historic properties will be catalogued according to different temporal periods, thereby illustrating the changes in settlement patterns along this route. (Session 2L)

Power, Susan C. (Marshall University)
The Role of Gender in Art of the Native American Southeast

This poster session examines the role of gender in regional art from Woodland through Mississippian periods in the Native American southeast. From Cahokia to Spiro, Etowah, and beyond, artists repoussed copper, engraved shell, and sculpted wood, stone, and clay, creating art that expressed fertility, sexual duality, and gender symmetry by using abstract symbols, narrative compositions, as well as individual and paired figures. While most regional art is considered to represent males and male activities, analysis of the extant collection suggests that both male and female genders occupy fundamental positions in the visual repertoire, although each does so in varying degrees. (Session 2-O)

Price, George (TRC Garrow)
Wheeler Reservoir in the 21st Century: Results of Recent Survey Coverage and Implications for Resource Management

TRC carried out two large-scale archaeological surveys of various tracts along Wheeler Reservoir in northern Alabama. This paper summarizes what was learned through TRC's recent survey coverage, and how the results of the survey may help TVA better manage this land. Our survey revealed very different site densities

and site types in the Flint Creek, Flint River, and Paint Rock River survey tracts. Reasons for this variability are explored. With different site types and settings, TVA is faced with different management considerations in addressing on-going threats (such as erosion and looting), and in planning for potential impacts in the future. (Session 2A)

Pritchard, Erin (Tennessee Valley Authority)
Hill, Amy (Tennessee Valley Authority)
In Pursuit of Stewardship

The Tennessee Valley Authority has an agency wide goal to balance the competing uses and needs of the natural and cultural resources under its management. This endeavor includes the responsibility to protect the thousands of archaeological sites on TVA lands. In the pursuit of good stewardship, TVA's Cultural Resources staff has taken on several recent projects to ensure the long-term integrity and appreciation of these sites. Areas to be discussed will be consultation with Native Americans, site protection and stabilization, and public education. (Session 2H)

Pritchard, Erin (Tennessee Valley Authority)
Hill, Amy (Tennessee Valley Authority)
Kreuse, Erik (Great Smoky Mountains NP)
The Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere (SAMAB)

The Southern Appalachian Man and the Biosphere (SAMAB) promotes the environmental health and stewardship of natural, economic, and cultural resources in the Southern Appalachians. The cultural resources focus area was designed to raise awareness of the importance of cultural resources in the Southern Appalachians, promote and foster conservation, preservation, interpretation and research of cultural resources, and facilitate information exchange and dialogue between landowners/managers and communities/affected populations. This poster will present its most recent projects and illicit the help of archaeologists working in the Southern Appalachian community on the development of a stewardship program designed to promote cooperation between state and federal agencies and the local communities. (Session 2-O)

Quitmeyer, Irv (see Reitz, Elizabeth)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University)
James, Thomas R. (Mississippi State University)
McMahon, Kevin (Mississippi State University)
Alvey, Jeffrey (Mississippi State University)
Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University)
Geophysical Evidence Bearing on the Community Plans at a Mississippian Mound Site, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi

Lyon's Bluff (22Ok520) has a single platform mound and up to 30 house mounds. It contains stratified midden deposits from 1-2 m thick. Previous excavators have provided evidence of houses in a single row,

encircling the mound and a central plaza, with scattered houses to the west. This layout was partly tested by gradiometer mapping and excavation in 2003. The results confirm the most prominent western house mounds, while showing several to be natural high spots with shallow deposits. To the east, research revealed an arrangement of houses that is less structured than previously thought, oriented along a palisade, three sides of the mound, and the creek bluff. (Session 2G)

Rafferty, Janet (see Peacock, Evan)

Randall, Asa R. (University of Florida)
Archaic Technological Practice at Dust Cave, Alabama

The lithic assemblages of the Kirk Stemmed, Morrow Mountain, and Benton horizons at Dust Cave are the product of a number of temporally specific large-scale processes, including technological practice, regional settlement organization, and access to raw material. One important issue is whether the stone tool assemblages simply reflect these larger processes while maintaining site function as a constant, or if the site was used differently through time. The question of site use is explored through an analysis of chipped and ground stone artifacts, as well as debitage. (Session 1I)

Randall, Asa R. (see Sassaman, Kenneth)

Redwine, Charles (Panamerican Consultants, Inc)
Arms Group Evidence from 9Ce1 and the Role of Guns in 18th Century Muscogulgee Trade

In this paper I will discuss arms group evidence recovered from Kasita, 9Ce1. The nature of the assemblage will be discussed with evidence provided for the dating of the site and trade contacts of the Muscogulgee or "Creek" Indians who inhabited this town. In addition some comments will be made on the nature of the ornamentation of the guns used at this site and period. Furthermore, conclusions from a comparative study of gun sourcing of the two geographic divisions of this people, the Upper and Lower Creeks, will be presented. (Session 2C)

Redwine, Charles (Panamerican Consultants Inc)
An Explanation of the Iconography and Social Function of Kasita Red Filmed Ceramics

This paper will provide an explanation of the occurrence of Kasita Red Filmed ceramics amongst the Lower Creeks at the site 9Ce1, excavated in 2001. A discussion of the iconography of these vessels will be followed by an explanation for the function this iconography appears to have played in the Muscogulgee society of the late 18th century. Note will be taken of how the manufacture Kasita Red Filmed may reflect the women's role in Muscogulgee culture. Finally, light will be thrown on the cosmology of this Native American society. (Session 1F)

Reed, David (University of Michigan)
Diet and Health at the Little Egypt Site

Bone from thirty individuals from the Coosawattee Valley site of Little Egypt (A.D. 1350 – 1475) yielded well-preserved collagen for stable carbon and nitrogen isotopic measurements will be discussed relative to Dorothy Humpf's paleopathology investigations of the site. Local, regional, and temporal patterns of population dynamics are reflected in isotopic signatures. The position of Little Egypt in the context of Mid-Continental resource use and intra-population differences will be illustrated. On average, sixteen adults had a carbon isotope ratio of -9.6 ‰ and a nitrogen value of 8.4 ‰, indicative of a maize-based terrestrial diet. Adult males and females had similar diets, but males tended toward higher maize consumption. (Session 1A)

Reed, David (see Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa)

Reed, Kristen (Panamerican Consultants, Inc)
Kyker, Rachel (Panamerican Consultants, Inc)
Ethnohistorical Archaeological Study of Kasita: Mortuary Behavior

This paper provides an overview of Lower Creek mortuary practices as elucidated from ethnohistoric and ethnographic sources and compares this information with data derived from recent excavations at 9CE1, the Kasita site, and similar historic Creek sites. Material and behavioral correlates will be established between the ethnohistorical and archaeological records. Aspects of mortuary behavior, including grave layout, wealth indicators, and gender differences, will be the main focus. A summation about different views on mortuary theory will follow the information presented. (Session 2C)

Rees, Mark (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)
Plaquemine Mounds on the Southwest Periphery of the Lower Mississippi Valley

The University of Louisiana at Lafayette recently launched the Plaquemine Mounds Archaeological Project (PMAP), a three-year study of Mississippi period mound groups in south-central Louisiana. A series of multiple and single mound sites positioned along the western margin of the Atchafalaya Basin suggest focal points in waterborne transport as well as the demarcation of sociopolitical and ethnic boundaries. These trends reflect extralocal continuity with Woodland traditions rather than Mississippian influence or cultural hybridization. The refinement of regional chronologies will require greater temporal and spatial resolution regarding mound construction and use, site habitation, and abandonment. (Session 1D)

Rees, Mark (see Livengood, Patrick)

Regnier, Amanda (University of Alabama)
The Matthew's Landing Site (1Wx169): Excavations on the Northern Pensacola Frontier

Text excavations at Matthew's Landing (1Wx169), a mound site in the middle Alabama River valley, have

revealed cultural ties between the Late Mississippian populations in this area and the Pensacola culture of the Gulf Coast. Although Matthew's Landing was previously believed to be the only site in the region occupied before, during, and after initial Spanish contact, material recovered from the excavations suggest that the site was abandoned shortly after contact. During the time of cultural upheaval that occurred shortly after initial contact, the inhabitants likely moved upriver to one of the villages associated with the Protohistoric Alabama River phase. (Session 2M)

Regnier, Amanda (see Dumas, Ashley)

Reilly, Kent (Texas State University)

Climbing the Stairway to Heaven: the Visual Validation of Elite Authority at the Lake Jackson Site

Iconographic investigations of embossed copper plates excavated from Mound C at the Lake Jackson Site reveal a specific ideological pattern of elite validation during the Middle Mississippian Period. At least three of the plates depict specific and now identifiable supernaturals. Displaying such objects identified the elite ritualist as one authorized to hold high office in the polity because of their close association with the celestial forces of the cosmos. The heirlooming and ultimate burial deposition of these copper plates strongly suggests a further linkage between specific elite offices and specific episodes along the journey to the realm of the dead. (Session 2J)

Reitz, Elizabeth (University of Georgia)

Quitmeyer, Irv (University of Florida)

Marine Trophic Levels Targeted during the Swift Creek and Savannah Periods, Coastal Georgia and Florida

Faunal assemblages recovered from Swift Creek and Savannah period components of Cathead Creek and Kings Bay sites in Georgia, and the Jacksonville Electric Authority site in Florida are compared in this study. Cathead Creek and Kings Bay sites are stratified, offering evidence of subsistence for both Swift Creek and Savannah occupations. A similar suite of small estuarine fishes and marine mollusks were important subsistence resources for people at all three coastal sites. However, Savannah-period subsistence focused on a less diverse assemblage of animals from lower trophic levels in the food web compared to the preceding Swift Creek strategy. (Session 1E)

Resnick, Ben (see Seibel, Scott)

Reynolds, Matthew (University of Arkansas)

Thompson, Victor (University of Kentucky)

Electrical Imaging at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring

The electrical resistivity pseudosection provides information about variation in soil moisture content and texture at multiple depths along a vertical axis through the ground. A series of pseudosections were collected on Ring 3 at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring site. These show both horizontal and vertical changes in the ring

composition. Two-dimensional inversion of these pseudosections suggests that Ring 3 is made up of discrete concentrations of shell rather than layered shell and soil. (Session 2E)

Rice, Jackie (see Haire, Wenonah)

Rice, Nena P. (SCIAA)

Public Education And Outreach In South Carolina

For the past four decades, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) has been a clearinghouse of information shared with professional and avocational archaeologists, teachers, students, and the general public. During the past 16 years, I have served as the Director of Outreach and have coordinated public programs during Archaeology Month, edited the SCIAA's newsletter, Legacy, and provided opportunities for individuals, civic groups, and other organizations to become involved in archaeological activities in South Carolina. We have reached a successful plateau in recent years, and with budget constraints are now reworking outreach strategies and finding more creative ways to share current archaeological research with the public. This paper will address successful events from the past and propose new strategies for the future to better communicate with a broader segment of the population. (Session 1B)

Riggs, Brett (University of North Carolina)

The Archaeology of 19th-Century Cherokee Life: a Perspective from TVA

Much of the modern domain of the TVA intersects the historic territory of the Cherokee Nation, and the archaeological record of Cherokee life in the 18th and 19th centuries is best known from investigations in TVA reservoirs. This study examines the archaeological records of nineteenth-century Cherokee farmsteads located on TVA lands in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina to illustrate diversity and temporal change in Cherokee lifeways, ca. 1815-1863. Comparison of assemblages recovered from the Old Bark, Bell Rattle, Chewkeeskee, John Christie, Tequanney and Lemmons Branch farmsteads indicate progressive modernization and integration into global economic networks, yet persistent maintenance of traditional technologies and other diacriticae of Cherokee cultural identity. (Session 2H)

Riggs, Brett (see Davis, Steve)

Riggs, Brett (see Shumate, Scott)

Richman, Rebecca (see Hutchinson, Dale)

Roberts, Erika (University of Florida)

Whitney Plantation: Investigations of Identity

The Haydel family of Wallace, Louisiana was a prominent member of agricultural society along the Mississippi River. Situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, Whitney Plantation (16SJB11) provides

a unique opportunity to study Creole life of the nineteenth century. Archaeological excavations during the summer of 2002 focused on two distinct areas of this particular plantation, the kitchen and overseer's house. This study used both excavated material culture and historical documentation in order to reach a clearer understanding of the plantation population's identity. More specifically, this paper explores the different faces of identity: the gender, ethnicity, and social status of those that lived at Whitney Plantation. (Session 2D)

Roberts, Katherine (University of Alabama, OAR)
Gage, Matthew (University of Alabama, OAR)
Botanical Remains and Subsistence at the Whitesburg Bridge Site

Shell midden sites from the middle Tennessee River Valley have been the subject of numerous archaeological excavations. The majority of these were conducted during the period of New Deal archaeology. Partly as a result of the field methods of the day, the evidence for botanical remains from such sites is limited to the occasional discussion of macrobotanical materials. Recently collected flotation samples gathered during the excavation of the Whitesburg Bridge Site offer a rare glimpse at botanical remains from temporally isolated Late Archaic and Woodland Component. (Session 3A)

Robinson, Kenneth (Wake Forest University)
From the Coast to the Inner Coastal Plain: Recent Archaeological Research in North Carolina's Cape Fear Region

This paper summarizes the highlights of research from projects undertaken by Wake Forest University in the Cape Fear valley of North Carolina over the past several years. Data relating to Archaic and Woodland period occupations are summarized, and environmental and chronological interpretations are discussed. (Session 1C)

Rochester, Stephen (PBS&J)
Courville, Louis (PBS&J)
Abbott, David (Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History)
Excavating Cultural Features in the Acidic Sandy Soils of the Southeastern Mississippi Pine Hills, an Illustration from Sites 22Gn687, 22Gn685, and 22Gn680

The recent phase III excavations at 22Gn687, 22Gn685, and 22Gn680 are among the first large scale excavations in the Pine Hills of southeastern Mississippi. Uncovered during the course of the work were many pit features and postholes representing the remains of cooking pits, and house structures. These finds demonstrate untapped research potential of sites in this region, as well as other sites located in acidic sandy soils. (Session 2F)

Rodning, Chris
(see Best, Megan)

Roe, Lori (Tulane University)
The Raffman Site: Coles Creek Roots of Plaquemine Culture

Plaquemine culture has often been described as developing from indigenous Coles Creek roots and external contacts with Mississippian peoples and/or ideas. The Raffman site, located in the Tensas Basin in northeast Louisiana, is a late Coles Creek multi-mound complex with little evidence of external contacts. The site does exhibit characteristics that continue into Plaquemine times, especially the mound and plaza architecture. This paper presents data from excavations and coring at the Raffman site from 1998 to 2002. This data serves as the basis for comparing and contrasting the Raffman site with transitional Coles creek and Plaquemine mound complexes in the Tensas basin. (Session 1D)

Ross-Stallings, Nancy (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)
What is "Middle Mississippian"?: Interpersonal Violence and Mortuary Practices in the Southeast, Circa AD 1200

"Middle Mississippian" is a term, which has been in use for 100 years, and was first intended to characterize shell-tempered pottery that was found in burials in the Central Mississippi Valley. Subsequently, the term took on a life of its own, and a set of "cultural manifestations" comes to mind when the term is used. Two elements of the Middle Mississippian Period are examined, using AD 1200 as a benchmark date. The presence or absence of notable interpersonal violence, and differing mortuary practices are compared from selected Southeastern sites, demonstrating that regional violence and treatment of the dead varied widely. (Session 1L)

Rudes, Blair (UNC-Charlotte)
The First Description of an Iroquoian People: The Spaniards among the Tuscarora before 1521

The identification of native peoples of the Southeast at first European contact typically depends on the interpretations given to information in documents written by Spanish, French, and English authors. One of the earliest such documents is the so-called Testimony of Chicora. A careful examination of the linguistic and ethnographic data in the Testimony reveals that, by 1521, the Spaniards had explored the Carolina coast from the Savannah to Pamlico Sound. The Testimony is particularly noteworthy for providing the earliest description of an Iroquoian people, thirteen years prior to Cartier's encounter with the Laurentian Iroquois. (Session 1G)

Sabo, George (see Berg Vogel, Michelle)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida)
Thinking Regionally and Acting Locally in 25 Years of SRARP Archaic Archaeology

Survey and excavation on the Savannah River Site in early 1980s contributed to the development of

models of Archaic settlement that continue to influence research throughout the region. A critical review of these early efforts and ensuing research underscores the value of long-term, dedicated engagements with particular archaeological problems through comparative research, theorizing, and methodological innovation. Advances in knowledge were enabled by the research-oriented compliance policy of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, but perhaps more so by the relatively unglamorous archaeological record of the SRS, which forced SRARP practitioners to conceptualize research significance in decidedly regional terms. (Session 1H)

Sassaman, Kenneth (University of Florida)

Blessing, Meggan E. (University of Florida)

Hallman, Peter R. (University of Florida)

Randall, Asa R. (University of Florida)

Recent Field Investigations at Hontoon Island and Crescent Lake, Northeast Florida

The 2003 St. Johns Archaeological Field School of the University of Florida delved into the subsurface remnants of a massive shell-mound complex on Hontoon Island, and found evidence for primary midden and deliberate shell mounding dating to the pre-ceramic Archaic period. Survey and testing elsewhere on the island resulted in the recognition of a pattern of small-scale settlement at shallow midden sites that complements the occupational sequence of mounds. An unrelated survey project initiated by Barbara Purdy at Crescent Lake resulted in the recognition of submerged and near-shore sites that inform on long-term patterns of settlement and climate change. (Session 2E)

Saunders, Rebecca (see Thacker, Paul)

Saunders, Rebecca (see Tucker, Bryan)

Scarry, John (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Constructing Elite Identities and Authority in the Mississippian World

The political elite of Lake Jackson used material symbols bearing SECC iconography to construct identities and chiefly authority. Elites throughout the Mississippian World used similar material symbols, but they deployed them in significantly different ways. The similarities and differences in the symbols and their use allow us to paint a picture of the nature of elite identities, the basis of elite authority, and the dynamics of social and political practice in the Lake Jackson chiefdom. This examination also provides the basis for a broader interpretation of the SECC and its place in the Mississippian World. (Session 2J)

Schilling, Tim (see Thacker, Paul)

Schneider, Max (see Coco, Julie)

Schohn, J. Michelle (University of North Carolina)
A Mississippian Woman's Lodge?: A Final Examination of the Manning Dike Break Site (38KE215)

Ethnographic records suggest that women's

lodges were ubiquitous on Mississippian societies. Cultural proscriptions surrounding menstruation and childbirth required the seclusion of women during these time periods. These lodges, however, have seldom been identified in the archaeological record. In this paper, using models I created for identifying site function of isolated structures, I examine Manning Dike Break site, an isolated structure on the Wateree River dating to the mid-fifteenth century. Based on these models, I suggest that the Manning Dike Break site possibly served as a Mississippian women's lodge. (Session 2B)

Schohn, J. Michelle (University of North Carolina)

The Role of Ceramic Production in the Catawba Economy

As deerskin trade began to wane in importance, the Catawba Indian Nation's economy could essentially be divided into three parts: subsistence economy, lease payments, and ceramic production. Of these, ceramic production was arguably the most important in terms of survival on a day-to-day basis and survival of the Catawba culture as distinct from the surrounding communities. Beginning as early as 1760, Catawba women began altering the forms of their vessels to meet the ceramic needs of their non-Indian neighbors. This paper will begin to examine the impact of that trade with non-Indians both on the Catawba economy and on the ceramics produced. (Session 2I)

Schroeder, Sissel (University of Wisconsin)

The Significance of Dating a Conflagration at Jonathan Creek

The poorly known Mississippian mound and village site of Jonathan Creek, now largely inundated by the waters of Kentucky Lake, was partially excavated from 1940 to 1942. On-going studies of the collections, maps, photographs, and notes are providing new insights into the history of the site. AMS dates obtained from curated samples of charred wood and corn are helping to resolve questions regarding the dating of the site and the nature of a conflagration that destroyed an important sacred structure on top of a small mound. These new pyro-archaeological data indicate that the burning was a deliberate act. (Session 2A)

Scott, Robert (University of Alabama)

Household Activities and Material Culture at the Historic Lower Creek Town of Kasita

This paper examines household activities and material culture at the Historic Lower Creek town of Kasita (9-Ce-1) during the mid to late eighteenth century. Data collected as a result of recent excavations at Kasita are compared to what is known from the historic record of production and consumption within Creek communities at the level of the household and co-residential group. Assuming that household refuse would be characterized by a greater variety of materials related to different activities, a richness index is used to identify those features that most likely contain household refuse. The analysis of these materials in relation to the

historic record provides new insight into what daily life within this Lower Creek community was like and offers to further our understanding of Creek economic and culture change at the turn of the eighteenth century. (Session 2C)

Seramur, Keith (see Daniel Jr., I. Randolph)

Seibel, Scott (Environmental Services, Inc)

Resnick, Ben (GAI Consultants)

GIS and Predictive Modeling: Identifying North Carolina's Historic Archaeological Resources

As part of the creation of the statewide archaeological predictive model, the team will develop a historic model to supplement the prehistoric model. Instead of using only historic archaeological sites as data points, this method will attempt to use features on historic maps as additional data points to create a more robust historic predictive model. Towards this goal, the team scanned statewide and county historic maps, referenced them spatially using both GIS and manual methods, and digitized features in ArcMap. The scanned historic maps will also be useful tools in NCDOT's NEPA planning process. (Session 2N)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

Driskell, Boyce N. (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

A Chronostratigraphic Framework for the Early and Middle Archaic At Dust Cave

Dust Cave was occupied periodically for over 7000 years, with the earliest habitation at 10,650 cal B.C. The cave entrance contains uniquely well preserved bone and botanical materials, with microstratigraphy and intact occupation surfaces typically destroyed in open-air sites in the Midsouth. In this paper we present a chronostratigraphic framework for the interpretation of this archaeological material based on the local and regional geoarchaeology and 46 radiocarbon dates from the entrance chamber. We summarize the cultural chronology of the cave with an emphasis on the discrete Early and Middle Archaic units designated Early Side Notched, Kirk Stemmed, Eva/Morrow Mountain, and Benton components. (Session 1I)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

Kocis, James J. (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

Avery, Paul (MACTEC Engineering and Consulting)

Creswell, B.A. (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

Marcel, D. L. (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)

Deep Testing in Alluvial Settings: Coring vs. Trenching on the Nolichucky River

Identifying the potential for buried soils (Paleosols) in alluvial and colluvial settings typically involves backhoe trenching. For trenches to reach the base of Holocene deposits, staying within OSHA guidelines, extensive horizontal areas must often be removed. We explore an informative, efficient, and safe alternative-

in deep testing using a Geoprobe®, a hydraulic coring device. Field inspection of such cores can provide immediate information while laboratory microartifact data indicate buried cultural deposits. Using the results from two sites on the Nolichucky River in east Tennessee we compare observations from deep trenches with 2-inch vs. 4-inch diameter cores, supplemented with microartifact sampling. (Session 2G)

Sherwood, Sarah (see Gage, Mathew)

Shields, Ben (University of Alabama)

Childhood Health and Mortality at the Mulberry Creek Site (1CT27), Colbert County, Alabama

Recent bioarchaeological studies of prehistoric adaptation in the Pickwick Basin of northern Alabama have emphasized health and trauma data collected from adult individuals. This paper offers a preliminary assessment of Archaic Stage childhood health and mortality in this area as observed at the Mulberry Creek site, a multicomponent shell mound excavated in 1936 and 1937. The mortality distribution at this locality is compared to findings at other shell mound sites in the Southeast. Previous studies of Archaic subsistence, settlement, and social interaction in this segment of the Tennessee Valley also are considered to discuss the impact of associated activities on children. (Session 2E)

Shuman, Malcolm (SURA)

Terminal Coles Creek/Plaquemine Relationships on Northwest Lake Salvador, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana

That the Plaquemine Barataria Phase is distinct from the Mississippian Bayou Petre Phase is contradicted by an examination of Barataria Basin ceramics. The presence of shell tempering only indicates the influence of Mississippian ceramic technology and not the immigration of Mississippian peoples. Excavations in the summer of 2002 at three shell midden sites on Lake Salvador lend credence to this view. Combined with radiocarbon dates, the absence of Southern Cult motifs on ceramics, and the scarcity of Coles Creek ceramics, this suggests the presence during terminal Coles Creek times of Mississippian shell-tempered ceramics usually considered to postdate AD 1200. (Session 1D)

Shumate, Scott (Appalachian State University)

Riggs, Brett (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Kimball, Larry (Appalachian State University)

Investigations at a Mid-Seventeenth Century Cherokee Household (31Sw273) in the Southern Mountains

In 1997 Appalachian State University structures in both structures define hearths, benches, partitions, and storage facilities. The houses are radiocarbon dated to AD 1640-1665 and associated artifactual and ecofactual remains indicate a very short site occupation. The associated trade goods (glass beads and a small iron wedge) and carbonized peach pits indicate European contact much earlier than normally assumed. (Session 1M)

Shumate, Scott (see Kimball, Larry)

Simek, Jan (University of Tennessee)

Prehistoric Cave Art Sites and TVA: An Update on 1st and 19th Unnamed Caves

The Tennessee Valley Authority manages two significant Southeastern prehistoric cave art sites: 1st Unnamed Cave (Tennessee) and 19th Unnamed Cave (Alabama). This paper discusses the discovery, documentation, and protection of these sites under TVA auspices. New and complete inventory data for both sites are presented, along with associated chronological and cultural-historical information. Both sites are important elements in the growing corpus of Southeastern cave art sites and the iconographies they contain. (Session 2A)

Simek, Jan (see Spears, Anita)

Simon, Sara (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Health and the Emergence of Chiefdoms: Three Ossuary Sites from Piscataway, Maryland

Health conditions were viewed over time to determine the effects of the formation of an agricultural chiefdom on the health of aboriginal populations. The focus of this study is three small ossuary sites from Middle Woodland through Protohistoric, located in Piscataway Park, Maryland. Nonspecific skeletal indicators of health were used to evaluate these peoples. The data support an increase in dental pathology. By contrast, there was very little porotic hyperostosis, cribra orbitalia, or trauma observed. These data support a decline in community health over time due to various cultural and environmental factors with the emergence of complex societies. (Session 1E)

Simmons, Christopher (University of Mississippi)
Everybody Loves Chocolate: A Geophysical and Archaeological Examination of Chocolate Plantation on Sapelo Island, Georgia

Chocolate Field, the area containing the ruins of Chocolate Plantation, was occupied from the Late Archaic through the antebellum period into 20th century. A complex overlay of architectural remains generated during the operation of the plantation by everyone from French nobles to 20th century millionaires is buried at the site. A four-instrument geophysical survey in conjunction with test excavations provides data upon which to delineate the extent of the site, determine structure function, and separate the plantation into occupational phases. These results will serve to help link the Geechee/Gullah community presently living on Sapelo Island with their past. (Session 2D)

Simpson, Duane (AMEC Earth & Environmental)
Predicting Cultural Anomalies in a Set of Geophysical Data from 3Be536

This paper is a graphical presentation of a hybrid classification technique that used a set of four different geophysical techniques to identify archeological

features at an early Caddoan period hamlet along the Illinois River in extreme northwestern Arkansas. (Session 2G)

Smith, Caleb (NC DOT)

A Mysterious Hydroelectric Facility in Polk County, North Carolina

This paper discusses the archaeological and historical investigation of a water wheel complex in Polk County, North Carolina. The complex consists of a dam, a 1/4 mile-long water pipe, water wheel, and a structure. It was most likely an early 20th-century hydroelectric facility that powered the processing and preservation of fruit. Information is presented to support this hypothesis and the "local legend" is contrasted with the results of the investigation. The unique nature of this small industrial complex in a forgotten creek valley in southwestern North Carolina is explored in this presentation. (Session 2L)

Smith, Greg (Environmental Services, Inc)

Patterns of Coastal Settlement and Subsistence During Late Archaic, St. Johns, Gule, and British Occupations at the Ponce de Leon Golf Course, St. Augustine, Florida

Excavations at a cluster of multicomponent, National Register eligible sites along the Intracoastal Waterway at St. Augustine revealed hundreds of features and postholes. Remains associated with the Gule Indian village of Capuaca (ca. 1710) were most notable, and extensive horizontal exposure revealed a square structure with an associated well and agricultural furrows. Settlement and subsistence data from Late Archaic through British Period features are contrasted. (Session 2M)

Smith, Maria (see Sullivan, Lynne P.)

Smith, Marvin T. (Valdosta State University)

Coosa in Retrospective

Years of research on the Chiefdom of Coosa have led to important understandings of the nature of these Mississippian peoples and the collapse of their society following European contact. While we know much more than we did twenty years ago, there are still gray areas in our understanding of the Coosa people. This paper discusses some of those imperfect areas and makes suggestions for future research. (Session 3B)

Smith, Patrick (Panamerican Consultants)

The Devil's in the Detail: Understanding a Creek Feature Assemblage Synthetically

The excavation of a portion of Kasita in 2001 revealed hundreds of features containing tens of thousands of artifacts of both Creek and European manufacture. This material dates the occupation of this portion of the site to ca. 1760-1790. In addition to discussing some of the more remarkable features and their possible uses, this paper seeks to present a synthetic treatment of the Kasita feature assemblage. Particular attention will be paid to the significance

of patterning as understood through both artifact distributions and ethnohistoric accounts detailing Creek domestic life, economy, and ritual. (Session 2C)

Smith, Patrick (see Jackson, Paul)

Smith, Steve (SCIAA)

Legg, James B. (SCIAA)

Archaeological and Historical Analysis of the Battle of Camden, August 16th, 1780

In recent years a public preservation effort has sought to protect the Revolutionary War battlefield of Camden. A critical component has been establishing the battlefield's boundaries and the locations of the various battle events. Unfortunately, the battlefield has been heavily collected by relic hunters. Our solution is the Camden Battlefield Collector Survey, an effort to record as much data as possible from private collectors. This data has provided new insights; most interestingly, the synthesis of archaeological and historical data suggests two very different battle scenarios. This paper describes the project and discusses our struggle to accurately interpret the evidence. (Session 1B)

Somers, Lewis (see Hargrave, Michael)

South, Stanley (SCIAA)

Forts at Ninety Six

In 1970 and 1971 I conducted three exploratory archaeology surveys at what is now Ninety Six National Historic Site in Greenwood County, South Carolina. The discovery of several forts and fortification features dating from 1751 to 1781 resulted from those efforts. These were documented on a dozen maps on file at SCIAA, and in various publications. One palisade ditch was found at the south edge of Ninety Six that I now think is that for the palisade built to protect against possible Cherokee attack in July 1776. I followed this palisade some distance on the last day of the project, but never returned to reveal the bastions associated with it. This paper reviews why I would like to return to Ninety Six to draft yet another map revealing the extent of this anti-Cherokee fortification of 1776. (Session 1B)

Spears, Anita (University of Tennessee)

Simek, Jan (University of Tennessee)

The Documentation And Context of a New Prehistoric Petroglyph Site (15Lr77) In Southeastern Kentucky

In a remote region of Southeastern Kentucky, a unique petroglyph site has recently been studied and documented. This open-air site (15Lr77) consists exclusively of single and multiple circle motifs pecked and abraded onto boulders and vertical cliff walls in association with an impressive natural water feature. This paper focuses on the preliminary investigation of the site and discusses its archaeologically significant physiographical, geological, and cultural contexts. (Session 3C)

Spirek, James D. (SCIAA)

Amer, Christopher F. (SCIAA)

Thirty Years Of Maritime Research In South Carolina

SCIAA-sponsored maritime research began in 1973 with the realization of the importance of submerged archaeological sites to our state's heritage. Until recently, the focus of that research involved looking at specific sites. With the state involvement in the Hunley Project came the opportunity to diverge from that path to a broader regional approach. The acquisition of state-of-the-art remote sensing equipment is now being used by the Maritime Research Division to inventory and assess maritime resources throughout state waters. This paper will focus on current research projects and future directions of management and research. (Session 1B)

Stallings, Richard (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

A Dot on the Landscape: The Role of Small Sites During the Late Archaic in Middle Tennessee

Despite excellent datasets from Late Archaic sites in Middle Tennessee, the nature of smaller, specialized camps has rarely been addressed in any detail. Such sites are usually not given much attention since they are frequently limited to mixed plowzone deposits and rarely contain features or midden. Phase III excavations at the Concord Road Site (15WM184) allowed a rare glimpse into a reasonably well-preserved example of a specialized, Ledbetter Phase site. Drawing from different analytical techniques and ethnographic comparisons, the intra-site patterns will be discussed. The role of small sites within the Late Archaic settlement system will be explored as well. (Session 2E)

Stanyard, Bill (TRC Garrow)

Archaeology for the Future of Seven Mile Island Archaeological District and Vicinity 8 Revisiting the Shoreline Downstream from Wilson Dam

TRC surveyed 133 linear miles of shoreline in Pickwick Reservoir in northwest Alabama. The area encompasses the Seven Mile Island Archaeological District and contains over 200 previously recorded sites. Despite the abundance of information about sites along this section of the Tennessee River, TVA needed specific, current information to help them assess the need for site protection in the face of accelerated erosion from the new turbines planned for Wilson Dam. This paper summarizes the project's significant findings, and shows how archaeological methods can be tailored to specific research needs, to provide information needed for proper management of archaeological treasures threatened by modern development. (Session 2A)

Stephenson, Keith (SCIAA)

A Quarter-Century Perspective on Two-Millennia of Woodland Prehistory

Woodland period research in the Middle Savannah River Valley shows increased utilization of upland, fluvial resources through time. Settlement patterning indicates intensively occupied villages along the Savannah floodplain terrace with dispersed, probably

seasonal encampments in the interior. Population density appears to peak during the Middle Woodland where societies, although outside of the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere proper, participated in cross-regional exchange for exotic items and ideas. Although succeeding population densities apparently remained stable, Late Woodland society became more prosaic in terms of material culture and political economy. (Session 1H)

Stephenson, Keith (SCIAA)

For Dot: Estimating Spatial Parameters and Populations Density at the Middle Mississippian Sandy Hammock Mound Site and its Environs

Recently for the late prehistoric Southeast, demographic trends have been quantified and interpreted through the application of various formulas and other statistical measures. In this analysis, population probabilities are derived for several Mississippian political centers, and particularly that of Sandy Hammock, in the interior Coastal Plain of Georgia. Further expanding the demographic equation, regional population estimates are calculated on the basis of small outliers, presumably supporting farmsteads, indicative of a dispersed economic community. Ultimately, these data can be used in demographic comparisons spanning the Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1200) and Mississippi periods in the area. (Session 1A)

Stephenson, Keith (see King, Adam)

Stewart, Sheila K. (see Kolianos, Phyllis E.)

Sullivan, John (see Martin, Paul)

Sullivan, John (see Haley, Bryan)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (University of Tennessee)

Smith, Maria O. (Loyola University)

Diverse Dallas and Coosa Chiefs

The sixteenth-century Coosa chiefdom is proposed to include native societies in the Upper Tennessee Valley as either subjects of a Coosa paramount chief, or perhaps in a mutual non-aggression pact. The developmental history of Mississippian societies in the Upper Tennessee Valley shows significant diversity in organization, inter- and intra-group aggression, as well as waning and waxing interactions with surrounding areas. We examine this diversity, particularly in southeastern Tennessee, and suggest that the Tennessee groups likely had periods of contentious relationships and periods of political linkages with chiefdoms in northern Georgia. Nonetheless, the nature of relationships between the two areas in the sixteenth century remains unresolved. (Session 3B)

Sullivan, Lynne (see Harle, Michaelyn)

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

Teaford, Mark (see Hutchinson, Dale)

Thacker, Paul (Wake Forest University)

Saunders, Rebecca (Louisiana State University)

Schilling, Tim (Louisiana State University)

Mounds, Marsh Ridges, and Constructed Causeways:

Geoarchaeological Identification of Anthropogenic

Landforms in the Vicinity of Bayou Grande Cheniere

The Coles Creek period Bayou Grande Cheniere mound complex is located about 60 km southeast of New Orleans. Geoarchaeological research integrating particle size distributions, surface textural morphology, microscopic examination of soil matrix inclusions, and the evaluation of magnetic/paramagnetic soil mineralogy through magnetic susceptibility and visual spectroscopy techniques provides evidence of landform occupation and prehistoric construction activities at the site. Findings indicate that a ridge was constructed linking the outlier Mound 12 to the primary mound complex; however, results cast doubt on the hypothesis that a constructed causeway linked the main complex to Bayou Grande Cheniere. (Session 2G)

Thomas, Jr., Prentice (see Campbell, L. Janice)

Thompson, Victor (University of Kentucky)

Technical Choice and Cooking Technology among

Holocene Hunter-Gatherers of the South Atlantic

Coast: A Reanalysis of the Sapelo Shell Ring Materials

Examination of the distribution of pottery and baked clay objects by level from the Sapelo Shell Ring indicates that these objects existed simultaneously on the coast during its early occupation. Later, baked clay object production ceases. Using data collected from Sapelo and other sites I examine early ceramic technology from the perspectives of ceramic ecology and technical choice as defined by Schiffer and Skibo (1997) and used by Pool (1999). I suggest that the ability of pottery to transmit social information gave it a unique advantage over other cooking technologies in this context and thus led to the decline in use of baked clay objects. (Session 2K)

Thompson, Victor (see Jeffries, Richard)

Thornock, Chris (SRARP)

Hughes, Geoff (SRARP)

Groover, Mark (Ball State University)

Results of Site Survey and Testing at Fort Moore, 2001-2002

Fort Moore, located in Aiken County, South Carolina, adjacent to the Savannah River, was important in the Indian and deerskin trade. Colonial militia and traders between 1716 and 1766 operated the fort. Site survey and testing conducted between 2001 and 2002, summarized in the following presentation, provided new information concerning the archaeological record at Fort Moore. Spatial analysis of recovered field data revealed the location of an earthfast structure occupied during the first half of the 18th century. Perhaps typical of trading posts, stratigraphic analysis of artifacts from the test units near the structure indicated an appreciable amount of consumption activities occurred at the fort. (Session 1H)fort. (Session 1H)

Tippett, Lee (Louis Berger Group)

Hayes, Daniel (Hayes and Monaghan)

Initial Investigation of Buried, Multicomponent Crabtree Creek Site (31WA1359), Wake County, North Carolina

The Louis Berger Group conducted data recovery excavations at the multicomponent Crabtree Creek Site (31WA1359) in July 2003, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Situated within a Piedmont floodplain setting, this site is located along a low-order tributary, 2 km upstream of the Neuse River. Historic alluvium blankets the site; nevertheless, several distinct, coarse-grained alluvial depositional sequences were noted. A late-Holocene sedimentary facies (3-1 ky BP) included stratified Early-Middle Woodland components at depths of 2 m below ground surface. This paper focuses on site formation history, features, chronology, and preliminary results of special analyses. (Session 1E)

Tippitt, V. Ann (see May, J. Alan)

Tippitt, V. Ann (see Watts, Steven)

Troccoli, Ruth (Smithsonian/Univ Florida)

Engendering Coosa

Data on the social organization of the inhabitants of the Coosa polity are examined to shed light on the gender structure, division of labor, health of the inhabitants, and the roles of women in society. Ethnohistoric data are compared to the archaeological and bioarchaeological records, ground-truthing the recorded observations, and establishing time depth for the observed practices. The conventional wisdom that women's status among these groups and their Creek descendants was low is also addressed. (Session 3B)

Tucker, Bryan (University of Florida)

Saunders, Rebecca (Museum of Natural Sciences, LSU)

Periwinkle Punctuation: More Common Than You Thought

While analyzing Thoms Creek ceramics from the Fig Island Shell Ring Complex (38CH42), it was noted that several design elements traditionally identified as reed punctate might be produced with periwinkle shells. To test this hypothesis, periwinkle shells were used to reproduce various design elements which were compared with Thoms Creek sherds and published images. The results indicate that several design elements traditionally thought produced with reed were likely produced with periwinkle shells. While not questioning the existence of a reed punctate, this research demonstrates the need for a more critical evaluation of stylus types when classifying Thoms Creek ceramics. (Session 2-O)

Underwood, John (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Lewes, David W. (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Blanton, Dennis B. (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research)

Windows into the Past: Public Archaeology in the City of Hopewell, Virginia

The City of Hopewell, Virginia boasts an extraordinary history spanning from the English colonization of the New World to General Grant's occupation at the close of the Civil War. In 2002, the City of Hopewell took the unusual step of enlisting archaeologists from William and Mary to document and interpret its human past. Over the past two years, Hopewell and William and Mary have developed a community-based program of archaeological research and education spurred by the desire to address the diverse and sometimes delicate interests of the community. This poster illustrates the results to date of this community-based program. (Session 2-O)

Voigt, Eric (Louis Berger Inc.)

Excavations at the Brook Run Jasper Quarry, Virginia

The Brook Run Site contains late Paleoindian and Early Archaic deposits that date to just after the onset of the Holocene, i.e., Cal BP 11,500-10,500. Excavations at the site resulted in the discovery of a fault in the local country rock. The jasper in the fault represents the remains of a fossilized hydrothermal vent, which was mined for nodules. The jasper nodules were reduced to transportable cores. Two hearths were identified during the excavation and consisted of burned country rock, jasper debitage, jasper core fragments, and wood charcoal. Botanical remains recovered include taxa that are characteristic of northern boreal forests. (Session 1K)

Waggoner Jr., James C. (University of Florida)

Gum Ponds and Cypress Swamps: Late Archaic Use of Upland Interriverine Resources in the Dougherty Plain of Southwest Georgia

A reliance on aquatic resources by Late Archaic groups who inhabited the Coastal Plain of the lower Southeast is well established. Much research and interpretation has been focused on flood plain riverine resources, but little attention has been given to smaller interriverine resources such as Gum Ponds and Cypress swamps in upland locales. This paper presents the preliminary results of a site discovery survey in southwest Georgia, which indicates that these wetland resources were an important factor in Late Archaic settlement and that site density and diversity in the uplands is more extensive than has been previously suggested. (Session 2E)

Wagner, Gail E. (University of South Carolina)
Mapping Cofitachequi

Recently, the Wateree Archaeological Research Project (WARP) initiated an effort to map all known Late Woodland, Mississippian, and Contact period sites in the central Wateree River Valley of central South Carolina, with an eye toward mapping the chiefdom of Cofitachequi. In its initial phase, all site files from four counties (Kershaw, Sumter, Richland, and Fairfield) were examined for artifacts diagnostic of these time periods. An Access database was constructed to aid in making GIS maps with site distributions. For the first time, we can begin to see site distribution within this chiefdom. (Session 2B)

Walker, Danny (see Martin, Andrew)

Walker, Renee B. (Oneonta State College)
Transitions in Animal Use at Dust Cave between 8,500 and 5,200 years ago

The Early and Middle Archaic occupation (circa 8,500 to 5,200 years ago) of Dust Cave corresponds to a global warming and drying event: the Hypsithermal. Thus, the faunal material at the site provides a rich resource to discern how people occupying the cave may have changed in response to the Hypsithermal. The faunal remains also provide a means for documenting local changes in faunal distribution. To this end, this paper examines the trends in faunal acquisition, habitat exploitation, and cultural use of animals that may be responses to the Hypsithermal. (Session 11)

Walker, Stephanie Rae (University of South Carolina)
The Old Town Creek Site (38Ke192): A Moundless Town on the Wateree River

In 1806, William Blanding described an Indian town at the mouth of Town Creek on the Wateree River in central South Carolina. I report on the testing of that site in 2000 and 2001 as part of the Wateree Archaeological Research Project. At least 300 by 600 meters in size, this moundless town was occupied during the Mississippian period and into historic times. Although heavily damaged by plowing and trenching for a tree plantation, sheet midden and features are preserved in parts of the site. (Session 2B)

Wallis, Neill (see Ashley, Keith)

Wampler, Marc (see McKee, Larry)

Ward, Tiffany (see Little, Keith)

Waselkov, Gregory A. (University of South Alabama)
Métis and Settler at Fort Mims: Conflict on a Multi-ethnic Frontier

Fifty years of archaeology and historical research at Fort Mims (an Alabama Historical Commission park) reveals that the battle of August 30, 1813 profoundly altered the course of U.S.–Native American relations. Wealthy Creek métis (part Creek–part English) had established plantations north of Mobile. When the Creek

Redstick faction resisted assimilation, métis families took refuge in American forts such as Fort Mims. Fort Mims's fall destroyed a frontier society that had included Native American and white American planters on relatively equal economic footing. Archaeology provides insights into a poorly known Creek effort at accommodation to early federal U.S. Indian policy. (Session 1M)

Watkins, Joel (University of Alabama, OAR)
The Historic Component of the Whitesburg Bridge Site

While the focus of Phase III mitigation at the Whitesburg Bridge Site was the prehistoric components, it also yielded considerable information related to its historic occupation as a river port. The area, settled as early as 1805, saw itself grow into the community of Ditto's Landing, later evolving into the nearby town of Whitesburg. By the middle of the 19th century warehouse facilities were established on the site. By 1931, when the C.C. Clay (Whitesburg) Bridge was completed, both communities were but memories. An examination of historic features found within the excavations will be related to available ethnohistorical accounts. (Session 3A)

Watts, Steven (Schiele Museum)

Tippitt, V. Ann (Schiele Museum)

May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum)

The Old Rag Project, The Story of an Experimental Archaeology Site

In 1972, Errett Callahan began one of the first living archaeology projects in the United States. For several weeks, Callahan and his students lived in a small clearing in the Appalachian foothills. Experimental activities included building a shelter, gathering raw materials, preparing food, and making several classes of tools. All activities were documented in detail. Since 1972, the changes in the site have been meticulously documented. Archaeological investigations at the site (1999–2001) provided a rare opportunity to compare inferences from archaeological data with the actual documentation of real-time activities. (Session 2-O)

Webb, Malcolm (University of New Orleans)
If Not Columbus, Then What? Social Circumscription and Potential State Origins in the Southeast

Recent reconsideration of sixteenth century entrada chronicles in conjunction with protohistoric archaeology suggest that, although some high Mississippian markers (e.g., mound construction) had peaked, the contact period Southeast was not irretrievably in decline. Rather, a temporary cyclical trough typical of the chiefdom pattern may have been the case. If the aboriginal sequence had not been interrupted, would recurring incremental advancement have resulted in state-including social circumscription, as on other continents? Low population concentrations do render this problematic. However, had European contact involved sustained and centralized trade only rather than settlement, further political evolution might well, in time, have resulted. (Session 2M)

Webb, Paul (see Hargrave, Michael)

Weinstein, Richard A. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Wells, Douglas C. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Extra-Regional Contact and Cultural Interaction at the Origins of Plaquemine: Recent Data from the Lake Providence Mounds, East Carroll Parish, Louisiana

Excavations at the Lake Providence Mounds site (16EC6) in 1996 and 1998-'99 uncovered a large amount of aboriginal ceramics characteristic of the local Tensas Basin sequence. Also present were many exotic items whose origins can be traced to locations farther up the Mississippi Valley, particularly the American Bottom region around Cahokia. Numerous radiocarbon and OCR dates suggest that the main occupation at Lake Providence occurred during the transition from late Coles Creek culture to early Plaquemine culture, ca. A.D. 1150 to 1250. Traits generally associated with each of these cultures were found to coexist at the site, thereby indicating a seamless progression through time. Concomitant with this transition was increasing evidence for the emergence of a chiefly elite. (Session 1D)

Weisman, Brent R. (see Kolianos, Phyllis E.)

Wells, Douglas (see Weinstein, Richard)

Wesler, Kit (Murray State University)

Mound Stratigraphy And Chronology At Rowlandtown, 15McN3

The Wickliffe Mounds Research Center conducted excavations at the Rowlandtown Mound (15McN3) in 2001-2003. The excavators documented a sequence that included an underlying midden and eight mound construction zones, and explored a number of features associated with upper mound summits. Ceramics were sparse, but sufficient to suggest a chronology of ca. AD 1000 through 1300. Previous data from the associated village indicate a continued occupation to AD 1400+. Comparable data are available from Wickliffe (15BA4), and have implications for regional patterns of chiefdom organization. (Session 3D)

Whyte, Thomas (Appalachian State University)

Righting and Rewriting Past Wrongs at Yates Rockshelter in the North Carolina Mountains

In 1971 a biologist from Appalachian State University excavated a prehistoric grave in Yates Rockshelter, Watauga County, North Carolina. Subsequently the site had been pot-holed by its owner in search of artifacts. Recent work at the site produced the skeletal remains of a perinatal infant from the 1971 excavation backfill, indicating that the original grave was probably that of a mother and infant who died at or around the time of childbirth. Rockshelters may have served, among other things, as secluded places for childbirth and the convenient burial of those who died in the process. (Session 1L)

Widga, Chris (University of Kansas)

The Big Bone Lick Bison Fauna

The Big Bone Lick (Boone County, Kentucky) bison fauna offer a glimpse into the population dynamics and behavioral characteristics of eastern Bison bison during the 15th century. A re-analysis of these remains suggests a single kill event that took place during late fall or winter. Osteometric analyses indicate that these animals were similar in size and morphology to western Bison bison samples, but may have exhibited reduced sexual dimorphism. Any understanding of the role bison played in Southeast cultural systems requires a secure knowledge not only of this animal's historic distribution but also its role in regional ecological systems. (Session 2-O)

Wilkerson, Matt (NCDOT)

Madry, Scott (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Development of GIS-based Archaeological Predictive Models for Improved Decision-making at NCDOT

The North Carolina Department of Transportation identified the need for developing statewide GIS-based archaeological predictive models for planning roadways for new highway projects. Models will integrate available environmental and cultural variables for ranking proposed highway corridors and alternatives for containing pre-historic and historic archaeological sites. The existing archaeological site file database will be digitized and GIS-based graphic user interface (GUI) will be developed for use by NCDOT and SHPO staff. This paper will present an overview of the project, including approaches to historical resources. (Session 2N)

Wilkins, Christopher (University of Alabama, OAR)

Feature Investigation at the Whitesburg Bridge Site

Excavations of the Whitesburg Bridge site in the summer of 2002 revealed a myriad of features including a possible Late Archaic buried mound and prepared clay floor. Due to preservation issues and Late Archaic occupation trends, architecture is virtually unknown from the middle Tennessee Valley. This paper serves to interpret the possible mound and prepared clay floor, and the relationships of these features to several posts and pits within the same and adjacent units of excavations. (Session 3A)

Williams, Mark (University of Georgia)

Recent Mississippian Research in the Little River Valley

For six years running I have been studying a small Mississippian society located within a confined stretch of the Little River Valley in the Central Georgia Piedmont. Several unusual local environmental advantages are apparent for this location. Defining the western part of the overall Oconee Valley, the Little River Valley was occupied for only 40 years or so beginning about 1500. There are hundred of farmsteads, a single small mound center, and I recently began excavations on a large site with a 15 meter diameter council house. The tight chronological and geographical boundaries make this extinct society near ideal for ongoing detailed studies. (Session 1A)

Williams, Mark (University of Georgia)
A Newly Discovered Document in the Legacy of William Bartram

I have located a third extant copy of the lost manuscript of William Bartram usually entitled "Observations on the Creek and Cherokee Indians". The new copy was that of the E. G. Squire, the first publisher of this famous document. Located in the University of Georgia's Hargrett Library, the document came into the possession of antiquarian Charles C. Jones some time in the late 19th century, and is curated with his papers at that library. I present the complex history of this document, building on the fine work of Gregory Waselkov and Kathryn Braund. New versions of the famous Bartram sketches are also presented. (Session 1M)

Wilson, Gregory (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Davis, Steve (UNC-Chapel Hill)

Mapping the Moundville Community

A new detailed GIS map of the Moundville site has been generated. This GIS map has facilitated a close examination of the excavation maps from the depression era Moundville Roadway excavations. Numerous residential areas have been identified and compared. Detailed information has been gathered about structure size, shape, orientation, and rebuilding. This architectural information is providing new insight into the organization of the early Mississippian community at Moundville. (Session 2-O)

Wingard, George (SRARP-SCIAA)

A 25 Year History of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program

This presentation covers the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program's (SRARP) quarter-century discovery of the past on the Savannah River Site, Aiken, South Carolina. This silver anniversary retrospective discusses various compliance, research, and education projects conducted by the SRARP. A sweeping pictorial-history of SRARP personnel involved in excavation and public-outreach venues will highlight this look back at the SRARP. (Session 1H)

Witt, Brady (see Hazel, Christopher)

Wood, Dean (Southern Research)

Keith, Scott (Southern Research)

Up on Bull Creek

Data recovery excavations were conducted at three Native American sites in Muscogee County, Georgia. The sites are a microcosm of site types and Native American cultures found in the Fall Line Sandhills of western Georgia. All three sites were occupied in the Archaic and Woodland Periods and two had Historic Creek Indian occupations. These two late sites have feature and artifact patterning reminiscent of Creek farmsteads described by federal Indian agent Benjamin Hawkins in the late eighteenth century. We

examine these sites in a regional context against a backdrop of nearly fifty years of large-scale surveys. (Session 1M)

Wood, Laura (University of Alabama)

The Hyland Mound (22Wr679), A Middle Woodland Site in Mississippi: An Approach to Surveying Cultivated Land

The Hyland Mound (22Wr679) is a single-mound Woodland site located in the Lower Mississippi Valley region. Due to years of intense cultivation, the site has been subject to the disturbance of subsurface cultural deposits and the subsequent erosion of the terrain. At sites of this nature, these disturbances frequently present difficulties in determining the appropriate survey methods needed to adequately identify and investigate the sites. The materials were recovered from Hyland Mound by employing an intense controlled surface collection. This paper supports the use of controlled surface collections in an attempt to identify site boundaries, cultural affiliation, and site function. (Session 1E)

Worth, John (Randell Research Center/FLMNH)

An Ethnohistorical Synthesis of Southeastern Chiefdoms: How does Coosa Compare?

During the nearly two decades since the publication of Hudson et al.'s landmark study of the Coosa chiefdom, a considerable amount of new ethnohistorical research has been directed at this and many other chiefdoms across the Southeast. This is particularly the case with chiefdoms that were either assimilated within or had more regular contact with greater Spanish Florida than did Coosa between the 16th and 18th centuries. This paper examines the Coosa chiefdom within the context of an overall ethnohistorical synthesis of Southeastern chiefdoms, and also presents recently-discovered documentary evidence confirming details of the 1560 Spanish-Coosa raid on Napochies. (Session 3C)

Worth, John (Randell Research Center/FLMNH)

The Evacuation of South Florida, 1704-1760

The fall of Spanish Florida's western mission chain between 1704 and 1706 brought the ravages of the English-sponsored Indian slave trade into South Florida, which had previously remained isolated from intensive European contact for more than a century. The peninsula was quickly evacuated, with Indian refugees coalescing both to the south around present-day Miami and the Florida Keys and to the north around St. Augustine. Final remnants of both groups independently settled in Cuba in 1760 and 1763, leaving the entire southern peninsula under Creek domination. This paper presents newly-discovered details and ongoing analysis of this process. (Session 1G)

Yerka, Stephen (see Goodmaster, Christopher)

Young, Amy (University of Southern Mississippi)

Literacy in the Slave Quarters

It has been generally recognized that enslaved African Americans in the South could not read and write, and that teaching slaves to read was considered illegal. This paper explores the historical and archaeological records from a variety of plantation settings, the evidence they provide concerning slave literacy, and the social, political, and economic consequences of these skills within the slave quarter community. (Session 2D)

Zangari, Jason (University of Mississippi)

Magnetic Susceptibility and Ground Truth at the Parchman Place Mounds in Northwestern Mississippi

Magnetic susceptibility is a geophysical technique, which is underused in Southeastern Archaeology. It is based on measuring the magnetic signature that occurs in soils to determine strata. In the summer of 2003 this technique was used at Parchman Place Mounds in Coahoma County, Mississippi in search of the Mound A construction stages. These results, in combination with other geophysical techniques and test excavations, reveal a good deal about mound structure at the site. (Session 3E)

