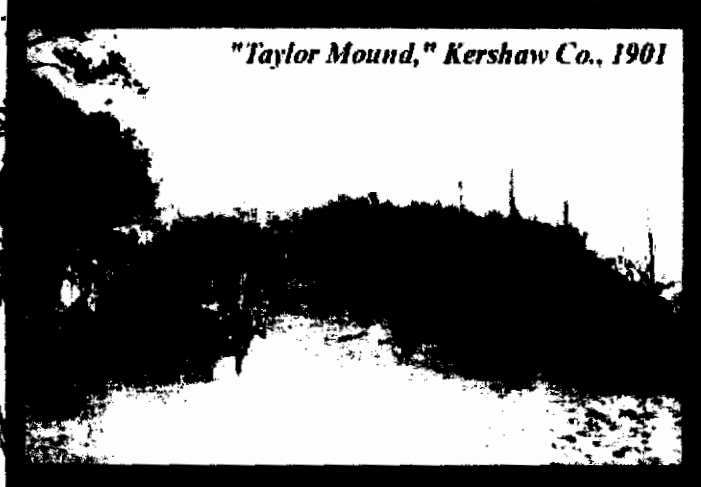
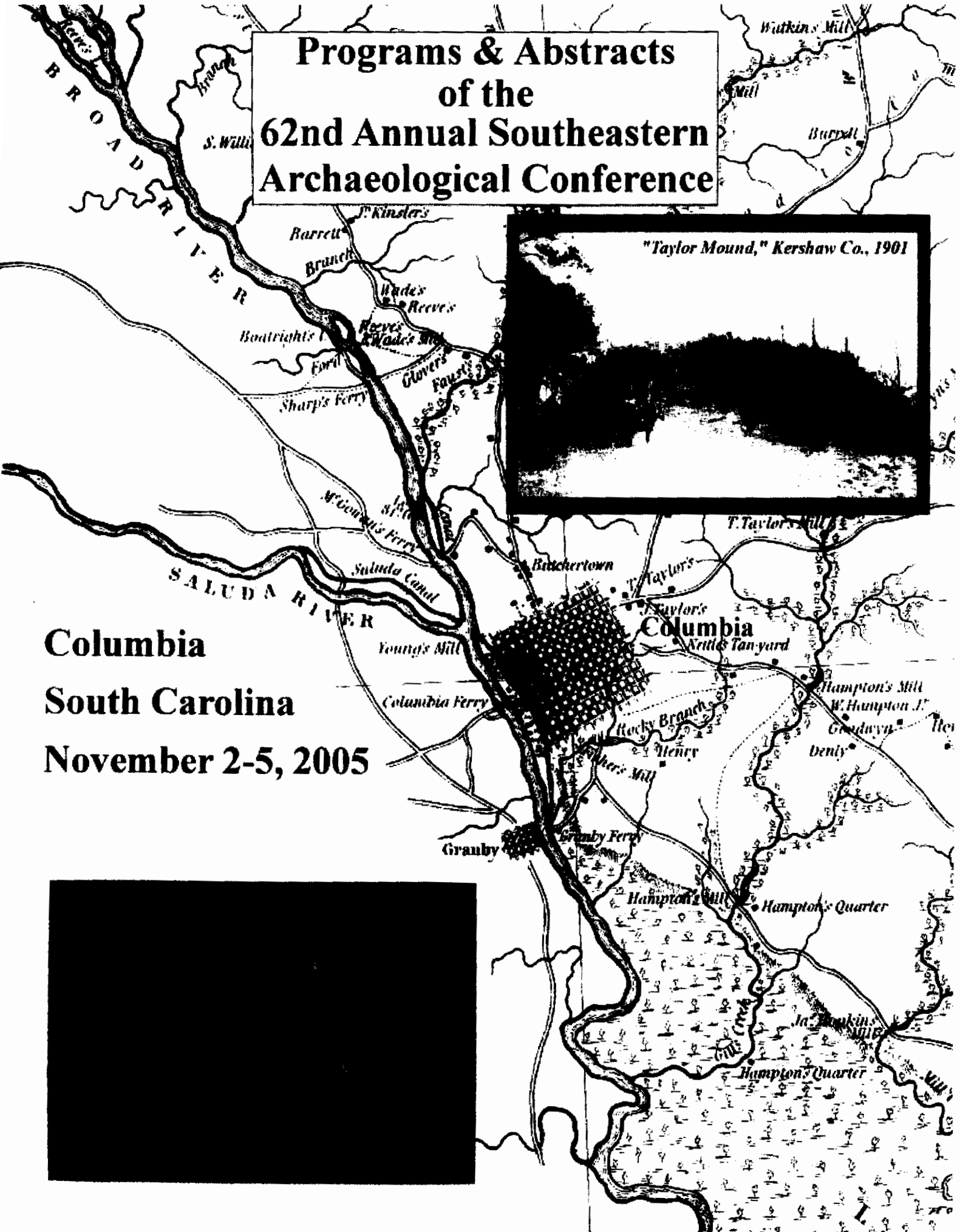
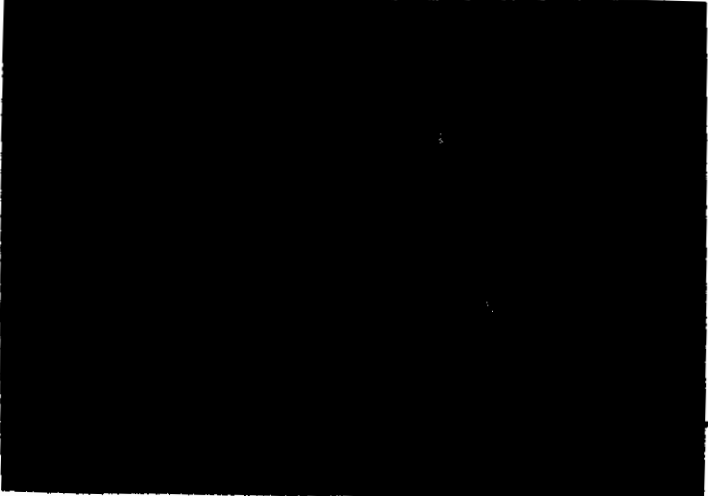


**Programs & Abstracts  
of the  
62nd Annual Southeastern  
Archaeological Conference**



*"Taylor Mound," Kershaw Co., 1901*

**Columbia  
South Carolina  
November 2-5, 2005**





# SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 48

2005

Abstracts of the Sixty-Second Annual Meeting  
November 2-5, 2005

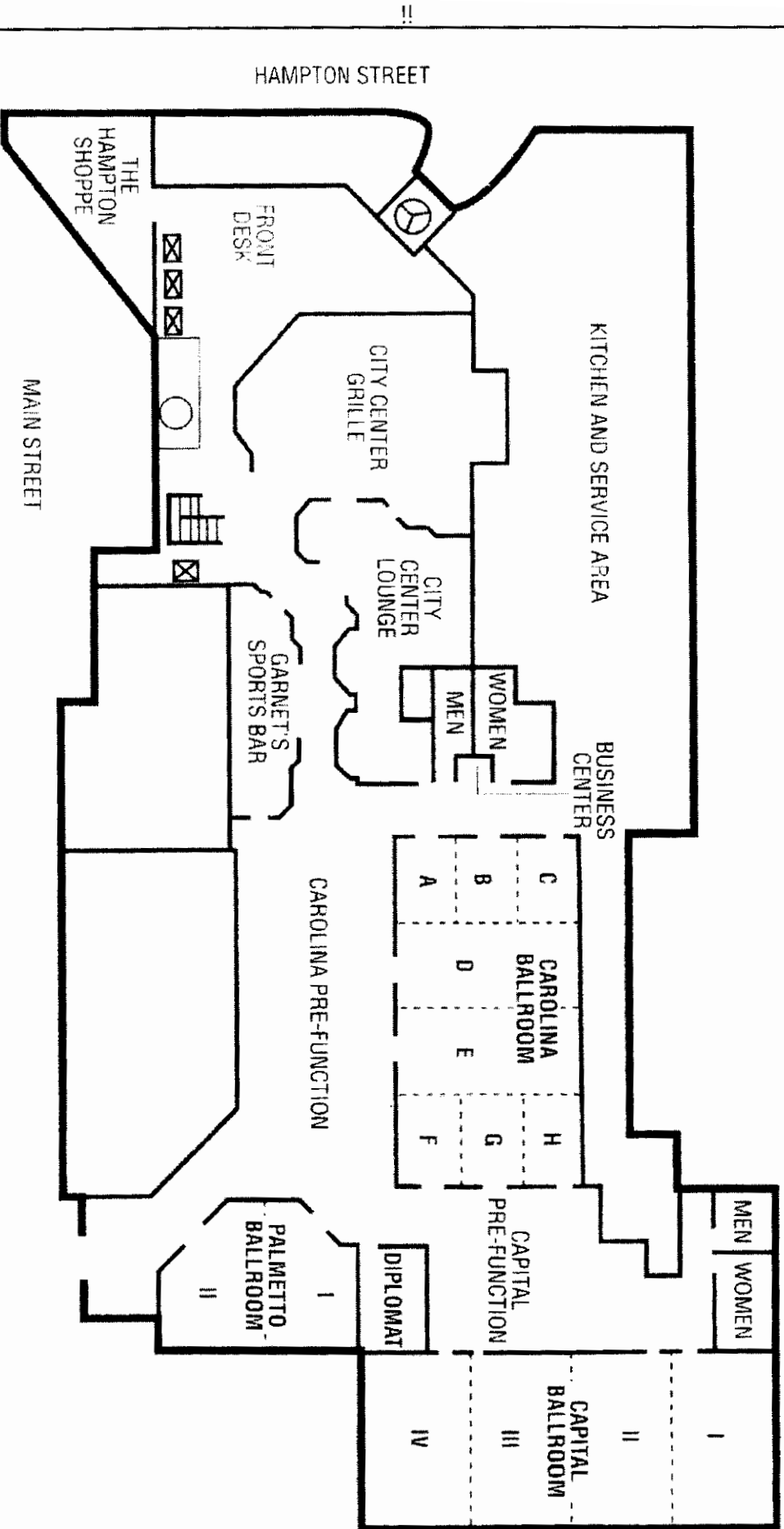
The Columbia Marriott  
Columbia, South Carolina

Edited by  
Pamela Johnson  
Keith Stephenson  
and  
Robert Moon

Keith Stephenson, Program Chair  
Adam King, Chris Judge, Nena Rice, William Green, and Gail Wagner, Local Arrangements

Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists  
ISSN-0584-410X

# THE COLUMBIA MARRIOTT--FLOOR PLAN



# PREFACE & ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists welcomes our SEAC colleagues to the Palmetto State and the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. This event marks the fifth time that SEAC has visited South Carolina and the third time in Columbia. The first meeting in Columbia, held in 1970,—when SEAC annual dues were \$6.00 and meeting registration cost \$2.00—was the 27th Annual Meeting and was chaired by Robert Stephenson who reported 176 attendees and 34 scheduled papers (in those years of two day meetings, Friday mornings were given over to reports of current fieldwork from each state). Thirteen years later, SEAC met for a second time in Columbia for the 40th Annual Conference organized by Stan Green and Al Goodyear with 371 in attendance and 122 scheduled papers. With a venue change, Glen Hanson and Al Goodyear organized the 44th Annual Meeting in downtown Charleston during 1987—a time when hotel room rates in Charleston were still SEAC affordable—with 125 scheduled papers. Finally, in 1998, the “legendary” 55th Annual Meeting of Greenville, organized by Ken Sassaman, Chris Judge, and Monica Beck, had an attendance of nearly 600 strong with 212 presentations, including 9 posters.

Predictably then, the participation increase at this year’s meeting is reflected in the full agenda of 245 scheduled papers, 22 symposium discussants, 2 workshop presentations, and a keynote address. Not surprisingly, the chief area of current growth is among poster presentations with a record 28 posters divided into 6 sessions. In keeping with the program trend of recent years, there are 5 concurrent sessions to accommodate the 16 symposia and 13 general sessions covering a wide range of topics. Prior to the cancellation of a dozen or more papers and posters due to the direct and indirect effects of Hurricane Katrina and the ensuing “energy crisis,” we had been considering a sixth concurrent session to avoid Saturday afternoon presentations.

Organizing SEAC is a monumental and multi-task endeavor, which could not be done without the perseverance of those creative individuals who have contributed unbegrudgingly their time and efforts to the success of this conference. First, I thank the members of the Council of South Carolina Professional Archeologists, who enthusiastically volunteered (after some coercive arbitration on my part) to host this year’s meeting. I am certainly indebted to those individuals of the Local Arrangements Committee including Bill Green, Chris Judge, Adam King, Nena Rice, and Gail Wagner. In particular, Bill Green secured a generous contribution from SCANA, which has funded the Thursday Evening SEAC reception at the State Museum. Cheers to SCANA! Chris Judge arranged for the bands that will perform at the various social events throughout the meeting. Adam King and Nena Rice handled the lion’s share of the hotel, catering, and on-site conference arrangements. Gail Wagner is to be commended for coordinating the student volunteer labor source. The Bulletin and Program were completed with the efforts of Rob Moon, who took the responsibility of formatting, Pam Johnson who facilitated the sometimes onerous job of detail editing several times over, and George Wingard, who effectively pulled together the cover art from my rudimentary musings. I express my thanks to all individuals who graciously accepted my invitation to Chair a general session. Finally, I owe a debt of gratitude to Mark Brooks, my supervisor, who allowed me the time and resources to effectively organize this meeting. Again, welcome to South Carolina, and I hope you enjoy your stay in Columbia and the SEAC 2005 conference.

Keith Stephenson  
Program Chair

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Bulletin Layout and Design: Keith Stephenson and Robert Moon, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

Cover Design by George Wingard, Savannah River Archeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

#### Front Cover Art:

Historic Map by Robert Mills, Engineer and Architect. Mills compiled an atlas of the districts of South Carolina in 1825 under the authority of the state legislature. The Richland District (map portion on the cover shows the greater Columbia area), was surveyed by Marmaduke Coate in 1820 and incorporated into Mills' Atlas in 1825. The Mills Atlas was reproduced in 1965 by Robert Pearce Wilkins and John D. Keels, Jr. and again in 1979 by The Sandlapper Store, Inc.

Photograph of the "Taylor Mound": This mound is thought to be Mound A at the Mulberry site (38KE12) along the Wateree River. The Mulberry site, the largest mound center in South Carolina, once was called the Taylor site. Using the horse for scale, the mound appears to be 18 ft in height and about 90 ft in length when the ends of the slopes, which are cut off in the photo, are extended. Photograph shot by William S. Alexander, who operated a photography business in Camden, SC. The original photo is curated at the South Caroliniana Library.

Photograph of the Fig Island 2 Shell Ring: The aerial view of this Archaic period shell ring (4112-3709 BP) was shot by Skipper Keith in the early 1970s shortly after E. Thomas Hemmings excavated two trenches totaling 50 linear m from the ring edges to the center of the plaza. The circular ring measures 77 m in diameter and ascends to a height of over 2 m. More recently, Rebecca Saunders and Michael Russo directed a comprehensive investigation of the three large shell rings in the Fig Island complex during 2001.

#### Back Cover Art:

The palmetto tree and the crescent grace the state flag of South Carolina. In 1775, Col. William Moultrie chose a crescent, which reproduced the silver emblem on the front of the caps worn by state revolutionary soldiers, as the symbol for the flag of the South Carolina troops. The palmetto tree was added to the state flag following Moultrie's defeat of the British fleet while defending a palmetto-log fort on Sullivan's Island in 1776.

# ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

## Registration & Membership Renewals

*Carolina Pre-Function*

3:00 – 9:00 p.m. Wednesday  
7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Thursday  
7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Friday  
8:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Saturday

## Book Exhibits

*Palmetto Ballroom I & II*

8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Thursday  
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Friday  
8:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. Saturday

## Slide Preview

*Diplomat Room*

3:00 – 9:00 p.m. Wednesday  
7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Thursday  
7:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Friday  
8:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Saturday

## SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

### SEAC Executive Board Meeting

Governor's Suite  
6:00 to 8:30 p.m. Wednesday

### Annual Student Reception

*Carolina Pre-Function*  
5:00 to 6:30 p.m. Thursday

### SEAC Reception & Great Spirits Competition

Featuring Local Archaeologist Band  
"Ethnomusicology"

*South Carolina State Museum*  
6:30 to 10:00 p.m. Thursday

### Student Workshop: The Ins and Outs of Publication

*Diplomat Room*  
3:00 to 4:00 p.m. Friday

### Workshop on Flotation Recovery

*110 Hamilton Building,  
Department of Anthropology, USC*  
1:00 to 4:00 p.m. Friday

### SEAC Annual Business Meeting

*Capital Ballroom*  
5:30 to 6:30 p.m. Friday

### Keynote Address by Albert C. Goodyear

"Early Human Settlement at the Topper Site,  
Allendale County, South Carolina"

*Capital Ballroom*

Presentation: 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. Friday  
Q & A Discussion: 8:30 to 9:00 p.m. Friday

### SEAC Dance Featuring "Elliott and the Untouchables" with Special Guest "Drink Small the Blues Doctor"

*Carolina Ballroom*

9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. Friday/Saturday

### Lowcountry Boil at Millaree Plantation Featuring Music by the "Black Bottom Biscuits"

*Millaree Plantation*

(Food and beverage by advance reservation only)  
4:00 to 8:00 p.m. Saturday

## SYMPOSIA

### SYMPOSIUM 1. Historic Low-Fired Earthenwares in the Carolinas

[9:20 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

### SYMPOSIUM 2. The Archaeology and History of Chucalissa: A Mississippian Period Community in Memphis, Tennessee

[8:00 to 11:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital I]

### SYMPOSIUM 3. South Carolina: The Mississippian Frontier

[8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

### SYMPOSIUM 4. The Historical Archaeology of North Carolina: Reviewing Past Patterns and Paradigms to Establish Future Context for the "Old North State"

[Part 1. 8:00 to 11:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

[Part 2. 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

### SYMPOSIUM 5. Revealing Mound A, Shiloh, Tennessee: Research Results of the 1999-2004 Field Program

[1:00 to 5:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**SYMPOSIUM 6. Ceremony and Daily Life through the Eyes of a Pot**

[1:00 to 3:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**SYMPOSIUM 7. Style and Substance: Papers in Honor of Jon Muller**

[1:00 to 5:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**SYMPOSIUM 8. Bioarchaeological Investigations at Orendorf, a Middle Mississippian Site from West-Central Illinois**

[8:00 to 11:40 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**SYMPOSIUM 9. The Yamasee: A Look at a Once Forgotten Group**

[8:00 to 10:20 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**SYMPOSIUM 10. Coastal Atlantic Research I: Methods in Action**

[8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Friday, Capital II]

**SYMPOSIUM 11. Supplying the Colonial Markets: Archaeological Investigations of Food Distribution in the Lowcountry**

[1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**SYMPOSIUM 12. Coastal Atlantic Research II: Sites in Context**

[1:00 to 4:20 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**SYMPOSIUM 13. Alexander Culture in the Valley and Ridge: Excavations at the Old Eighty Site, Shelby County, Alabama**

[1:00 to 4:40 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**SYMPOSIUM 14. Archaeology and Public Education at Site 38DA75: The Johannes Kolb Site**

[8:30 a.m. to 12:10 p.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**SYMPOSIUM 15: Variability in Native American Architecture of the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Southeast**

[8:30 to 11:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**SYMPOSIUM 16. Current Research on Swift Creek Material Culture and Society**

[8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**GENERAL SESSIONS**

**GENERAL SESSION 1. Prehistoric Dogs of the Greater Southeast**

[8:00 to 9:20 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**GENERAL SESSION 2. Historic Period Studies I**

[8:00a.m. to 11:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**GENERAL SESSION 3. Protohistoric & Historic Native American Studies**

[1:00 to 5:20 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**GENERAL SESSION 4. Florida Site Investigations**

[3:40 to 5:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**GENERAL SESSION 5. Archaic Period Studies**

[10:40 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**GENERAL SESSION 6. Prehistoric Vessel Studies**

[8:00 a.m. to 11:40 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**GENERAL SESSION 7. Mississippi Period Studies**

[8:00 a.m. to 12:20 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**GENERAL SESSION 8. Methodological Considerations**

[1:00 to 2:40 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**GENERAL SESSION 9. Late Woodland Period Studies**

[3:00 to 4:20 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**GENERAL SESSION 10. Lithic Artifact Studies**

[1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**GENERAL SESSION 11. Historic Period Studies II**

[8:30 to 11:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital II]

**GENERAL SESSION 12. Zooarchaeological & Paleoethnobotanical Studies**

[8:30 to 10:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**GENERAL SESSION 13. Bioarchaeological Studies**

[10:30 a.m. to 11:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

## THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3

### GENERAL SESSION 1

#### Prehistoric Dogs of the Greater Southeast

Renee B. Walker, Chair

*Carolina F-G-H*

- 8:00 a.m. **Worthington, Brian E.** Southeastern Dogs: A Preliminary Analysis
- 8:20 a.m. **Walker, Renee B.** The Role of Domestic Dogs during the Archaic Period in the Southeast and Midwest
- 8:40 a.m. **Windham, Rachel J.** A Canine Burial at Site 1DK71 in Northeast Alabama
- 9:00 a.m. **Lapham, Heather A.** An Early-Middle Woodland Dog Burial from Southern Illinois

### SYMPOSIUM 1

#### Historic Low-Fired Earthenwares in the Carolinas

Natalie P. Adams and Carl Steen, Organizers

*Carolina F-G-H*

- 9:20 a.m. **Steen, Carl.** Colonoware Origins
- 9:40 a.m. **Anthony, Ronald W.** South Carolina Colonoware: Perplexing Yet Exciting
- 10:00 a.m. **Isenbarger, Nicole.** Potters, Hucksters, and Consumers: Introducing Colonoware into the Slaves' Internal Market Economy in Downtown Charleston, South Carolina
- 10:20 a.m. **Tankersley, Matt.** Colonowares of the Charleston Judicial Center Site (38CH1708): Typologies and Analysis
- 10:40 a.m. **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.** and **Beaman, Thomas E., Jr.** Enigmatic Earthenwares: Colonowares from Non-Plantation Sites in North Carolina
- 11:00 a.m. **Espenshade, Chris.** What Individuals Say of Tradition: Slave-Made Pottery in Nineteenth-Century South Carolina
- 11:20 a.m. **Riggs, Brett H., R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.,** and **Mark L. Plane.** Catawba Pottery in the Post-Revolutionary Era: A View from the Source
- 11:40 a.m. **Adams, Natalie P.** Open Discussion/ Show and Tell

### SYMPOSIUM 2

#### The Archaeology and History of Chucalissa: A Mississippian Period Community in Memphis,

Tennessee

Jay D. Franklin, Organizer

*Capital I*

- 8:00 a.m. **Franklin, Jay D.** Introductory Remarks and the Dawn of Archaeology at Chucalissa, Memphis, Tennessee
- 8:20 a.m. **Dye, David H., Ronald C. Brister, and Margaret H. McNutt.** Archaeological Investigations at Chucalissa: The Charles H. Nash Years, 1955-1968
- 8:40 a.m. **Hartman, Christopher J.** Archaeological Investigation of Mound A (Unit 5) at Chucalissa: Results of the Summit Excavations
- 9:00 a.m. **McCurdy, Todd D. and Jay D. Franklin.** Renewed Archaeological Investigations in Mound A at Chucalissa, Memphis, Tennessee
- 9:20 a.m. **Sharp, Steven M.** A Prehistoric Chronology of the Residential Ridge Entrance Trench (Unit 3) at Chucalissa in Memphis, Tennessee
- 9:40 a.m. **Franklin, Jay D., Steven M. Sharp, and Todd D. McCurdy.** A Revised Radiocarbon Chronology for Chucalissa: A Mississippian Period Community, Memphis, Tennessee
- 10:00 a.m. Break
- 10:20 a.m. **O'Brien, Michael J.** Chucalissa's Place on the Late Mississippian-Period Cultural Landscape
- 10:40 a.m. **Gorman, Joshua M. and Daniel C. Swan.** Interpretation and Cultural Tourism at Chucalissa: Beyond the Archaeology
- 11:00 a.m. **Anderson, David G.** Discussant
- 11:20 a.m. **McNutt, Charles H.** Discussant

### SYMPOSIUM 3

#### South Carolina: The Mississippian Frontier

Gail E. Wagner, Organizer

*Capital II*



- 8:00 a.m. **Reid, Dawn, Bobby Southerlin, and Mackensie Cornelius.** Grand Strand Mississippian
- 8:20 a.m. **Lansdell, M. Brent.** Investigations at Magnolia Mound in Charleston, South Carolina
- 8:40 a.m. **Lansdell, M. Brent.** Question of Subsistence and Trade from the Early Contact in South Carolina
- 9:00 a.m. **Dale, Emily.** Testing at Red Lake: Preliminary Findings from a Middle Mississippian Site in the Middle Savannah River Valley
- 9:20 a.m. **Nelson, Michael.** Mound Town Functionality: How the Lawton Site (38AL11) Compares to Other Mississippian Chiefdom Capitals in the Southeast
- 9:40 a.m. **Wood, M. Jarred.** Mound Excavations at Red Lake and Lawton: Two Middle Mississippian Centers in the Lower Savannah River Valley
- 10:00 a.m. Break
- 10:20 a.m. **Thornock, Christopher.** The Search for Mason's Plantation
- 10:40 a.m. **Wagner, Gail E.** Early Mississippian in Central South Carolina at the Belmont Neck Site (38KE6)
- 11:00 a.m. **Bartley, Heather.** Geomorphology and Formation Processes of the Belmont Neck Site (38KE6) in the Wateree Valley, South Carolina
- 11:20 a.m. **Hally, David J.** Discussant
- 11:40 a.m. **King, Adam.** Discussant

#### SYMPOSIUM 4, PART 1

##### The Historical Archaeology of North Carolina: Reviewing Past Patterns and Paradigms to Establish Future Context for the "Old North State"

John J. Mintz and Thomas E. Beaman, Jr., Organizers  
*Capital III*

- 8:00 a.m. **Mintz, John J. and Thomas E. Beaman, Jr.** From Roanoke to Raleigh: A Chronicle of Historical Archaeology in the "Old North State"
- 8:20 a.m. **Moore, David G.** Foraging into the New World: Early Spanish and Native

American Cultures in Contact at the Berry Site

- 8:40 a.m. **Ewen, Charles.** Searching for the "Lost" Colonists: The Archaeology of British Colonization in Eastern North Carolina
- 9:00 a.m. **Mintz, John J. and Paul J. Mohler.** An Historical Archaeology of Native North Carolina
- 9:20 a.m. **Beaman, Thomas E., Jr.** Unearthing the Cities and Cultivated Countysides: Archaeological Approaches to Community for North Carolina's Historic Towns and Plantations
- 9:40 a.m. **Hartley, Michael O.** Archaeology of the Moravians in North Carolina: Past, Present, and Future
- 10:00 a.m. Break
- 10:20 a.m. **Robinson, Kenneth E. and J. Alan May.** The North Carolina Backcountry from an Archaeological Perspective
- 10:40 a.m. **May, J. Alan and Kenneth E. Robinson.** The Industrial Archaeology of North Carolina: A Survey of Activities in the "Old North State"
- 11:00 a.m. **Abbott, Lawrence E., Jr.** The Tobacco Barn: A Rudimentary Artifact of Landscape Use and Community Development
- 11:20 a.m. **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.** Turning to Clay: The Historic Pottery Industry in North Carolina

#### GENERAL SESSION 2

##### Historic Period Studies I

David F. Mann, Chair  
*Capital IV*

- 8:00 a.m. **Haywood, Elizabeth.** The Environmental Archaeology of Santa Elena
- 8:20 a.m. **Agha, Andrew and Charlie Philips.** Understanding the Beginning: New Research and Methods for Learning about Early Inland Rice Production (ca. 1695-1760)
- 8:40 a.m. **Waselkov, Gregory A.** Finding Fort Louis at Old Mobile

- 9:00 a.m. **Boling, Melissa D.** An Exploration of Expedient Glass Tool Use by Europeans and African Americans at Late Eighteenth-to Early Twentieth-Century Historic Sites in the Southeastern U.S. and Caribbean
- 9:20 a.m. **Harris, Lynn, Monica Beck, and Tina Rust.** "We came in here with about 600 pounds Sterling": The Investigation of a Lowcountry Shipyard
- 9:40 a.m. **Mann, David F., Henri Grissino-Mayer, Charles Faulkner, and John Rehder.** The Dendroarchaeology of the Swaggerty Blockhouse, Cocke County, Tennessee
- 10:00 a.m. Break
- 10:20 a.m. **Blankenship, Sarah A. and Henri D. Grissino-Mayer.** The Dendro-archaeology of Cagle Saltpetre Cave: A Nineteenth-Century Saltpeter Mining Site in Van Buren County, Tennessee
- 10:40 a.m. **Smith, Steven D. and James B. Legg.** Observations on the State of Battlefield Archaeology: The View from South Carolina
- 11:00 a.m. **Wagner, Mark J.** Searching for Cantonment Wilkinson (11PU282): An 1801-1802 U.S. Army Camp in Southern Illinois
- 11:20 a.m. **Leader, Jonathan M.** Mt. Dearborn: Initial Research at a United States Armoury and Arsenal on the Catawba River

#### POSTER SESSION I

8:30 to 11:30 a.m.

*Carolina Pre-Function*

- Cooper, Leslie and Karen Smith.** Investigations of Colonoware Form and Function
- Hammerstedt, Scott.** Tree-Felling and Mississippian Palisades: A Time-Prediction Model
- Koerner, Shannon D.** DeArmond (40RE12) Mound Occupational History: Providing New Insights from Old Data
- Chamblee, John F.** New Insights from the Same Old Strata: Intra-Site Patterns and Regional

Settlement Trends from the Chickasawhatchee Swamp

- Vonarx, A. J. and John F. Chamblee.** Sedimentological and Geochemical Approaches for the Identification of Prehistoric Living Surfaces along Chicksawhatchee Creek, Southwestern Georgia

- Wallis, Neil J., Ann S. Cordell, and Lee A. Newsom.** Petrographic Analysis of Charcoal-Tempered Pottery from Northeastern Florida

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 3

### GENERAL SESSION 3

#### Protohistoric & Historic Native American Studies

Thomas Foster, Chair

*Carolina F-G-H*

- 1:00 p.m. **Smith, Marvin T.** Problems of the Protohistoric
- 1:20 p.m. **Ethridge, Robbie.** The Demography of Commercial Slaving: Reconsidering the Early Historic Population Collapse in the Southeast
- 1:40 p.m. **Jefferies, Richard W. and Victor D. Thompson.** Contact Period Native American Settlement and Interaction on Sapelo Island, Georgia
- 2:00 p.m. **Moore, David G. and Robin A. Beck, Jr.** Beyond Joara: Burke Phase Structures at the Ensley-Ballew Site, Burke County, North Carolina
- 2:20 p.m. **Jerome, Lorrie.** Examining the Chickasaw Experience in the Eighteenth Century: Comparing Grave Lots with Trash Pit Seriation
- 2:40 p.m. **O'Hear, John W. and Brad R. Lieb.** The Chickasaw Collection
- 3:00 p.m. **Lewis, Kenneth E.** Catawba Ceramics at Camden: Assessing the Role of Native Products in a Frontier Economy
- 3:20 p.m. **Blumer, Thomas.** Catawba Studies Center, Lancaster, South Carolina

- 3:40 p.m. **Jackson, Paul D.** and **Kristen R. Reed.** Testing History through Ethnographic and Archaeological Evidence: Five Creek Towns Examined
- 4:00 p.m. **Foster, Thomas.** Intra-site Layout of the Muskogee Creek Town of Cussetuh: Synthesis of the 1936, 2001, and 2005 Excavations
- 4:20 p.m. **Redwine, Charles.** Nineteenth-Century Creek Settlement on the "Point": Evidence from a Pit Feature at Site 1RU109
- 4:40 p.m. **Whyte, Thomas R.** An Archaeological Study of Cherokee Ethnogenesis
- 5:00 p.m. **Rodning, Christopher B.** The Cycle of Building and Rebuilding the Cherokee Townhouse at Coweeta Creek

#### SYMPOSIUM 5

##### Revealing Mound A, Shiloh, Tennessee: Research Results of the 1999-2004 Field Program

David G. Anderson, John E. Cornelison, Jr., and Sarah C. Sherwood, Organizers  
*Capital I*

- 1:00 p.m. **Cornelison, John E., Jr. and David G. Anderson.** Shiloh Mound A Excavations: An Introduction with Special Emphasis on the Support Infrastructure
- 1:20 p.m. **Meeks, Scott C.** Late Prehistoric Disturbance Regimes in the Southeastern United States: Paleoecological Analysis of the Mound G Pond Core, Shiloh Mounds, Tennessee
- 1:40 p.m. **Lydick, Christopher M., John E. Cornelison, Jr., and David G. Anderson** Sensor Fusion: Integrated Remote Sensing Surveys at Shiloh Mounds National Historic Landmark, Shiloh, Tennessee
- 2:00 p.m. **McNeil, Jessica.** Lithics and Logistics: An Introduction to the Shiloh Mound A Artifact Assemblage
- 2:20 p.m. **Welch, Paul D., James Feathers,** and **James B. Stoltman.** Prehistoric Pottery from Shiloh Mound A

- 2:40 p.m. **Sichler, Judith A., Kandace Hollenbach, Paul Parmalee, Kimberly Schaefer,** and **Amanda Tickner.** Foodways at Shiloh Mound A: Initial Interpretations and Future Directions
- 3:00 p.m. **Adovasio, J. M., A. N. Rexroth,** and **J. S. Illingworth.** Perishable Plant-Fiber Remains from Mound A (40HR0007), Shiloh Military Park: A Progress Report
- 3:20 p.m. **Sherwood, Sarah C.** The Geoarchaeological Study of Shiloh's Mound A
- 3:40 p.m. **Wells, E. Christian.** A Soil Chemical Approach to Understanding the Diachronic Use of Space on Mound A
- 4:00 p.m. **Anderson, David G. and Cornelison, John E., Jr.** Revealing Mound A: Research Results and Future Directions
- 4:20 p.m. **Kidder, Tristram R.** Discussant
- 4:40 p.m. **Perry, Kirk.** Discussant
- 5:00 p.m. **Rausch, Donna J.** Discussant

#### SYMPOSIUM 6

##### Ceremony and Daily Life through the Eyes of a Pot

Maureen Meyers and Victor Thompson, Organizers  
*Capital II*

- 1:00 p.m. **Thompson, Victor D., Wesley D. Stoner,** and **Harold Rowe.** Slice It, Digest It, and Zap It: Petrographic, Chemical, and Mineral Analysis of Late Archaic Ceramics from Two Shell Ring Sites
- 1:20 p.m. **Waggoner, James C., Jr.** Fiber-Tempered Pottery, Soapstone Vessels, and Shifting Alliances in the Interior Coastal Plain of the Late Archaic Southeast
- 1:40 p.m. **Markin, Julie.** Woodstock Ceramics: Witness to Political Change in North Georgia—Film at 11:00
- 2:00 p.m. **Keene, Deborah A. and Elizabeth A. Garrison.** Determining Whether Exotic Ceramics are the Result of Trade or Local Manufacture: An Example from the Little Egypst Site
- 2:20 p.m. **Meyers, Maureen.** Life on the Mississippian Periphery: A Re-

- examination of Ceramics from Holland's Survey of Southwest Virginia
- 2:40 p.m. **Cordell, Ann.** Resolving Manufacturing Origins of Safety Harbor-Related Pottery at the Pineland Site Complex, Lee County, Florida
- 3:00 p.m. **Pappas, Christina.** Textile-Imprinted Ceramics and the Caborn-Welborn in Kentucky
- 3:20 p.m. Break

**GENERAL SESSION 4**  
**Florida Site Investigations**  
 Asa R. Randall, Chair  
*Capital II*

- 3:40 p.m. **Thunen, Robert L. and John C. Whitehurst.** Cedar Point Survey: The 2005 Field School
- 4:00 p.m. **Randall, Asa R. and Kenneth E. Sassaman.** St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2005: The Hontoon Dead Creek Village Site
- 4:20 p.m. **Endonino, Jon C. and Robert J. Austin.** Mitigative Excavations at the Monteverde Site, 8LA243, Lake County, Florida
- 4:40 p.m. **Weatherby, Shannon R.** Preliminary Survey Results from Wood Lake Site Evaluation, Apalachicola National Forest, Florida
- 5:00 p.m. **Worth, John E.** Exploring Early Pineland: 2003-2004 Excavations at Surf Clam Ridge

**SYMPOSIUM 4, PART 2**

**The Historical Archaeology of North Carolina: Reviewing Past Patterns and Paradigms to Establish Future Context for the "Old North State"**  
 John J. Mintz and Thomas E. Beaman, Jr., Organizers  
*Capital III*

- 1:00 p.m. **Clauser, John W., Jr.** "Eternal Rest" is a Relative Term
- 1:20 p.m. **Babits, Lawrence E.** Overview of North Carolina Military Sites
- 1:40 p.m. **Stine, Linda F.** Engendering North Carolina Historical Archaeology

- 2:00 p.m. **Samford, Patrica.** Looking Back, Looking Forward: African-American Archaeology in North Carolina
- 2:20 p.m. **Lawrence, Richard W.** From Wilmington to the Sea: An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Lower Cape Fear River
- 2:40 p.m. **Babits, Lawrence E., Franklin Price, and Chris McCabe.** Rivers, Sounds, and Coastal Waters: North Carolina Maritime Archaeology
- 3:00 p.m. Break
- 3:20 p.m. **Lautzenheiser, Loretta.** Historic Archaeology from a CRM Perspective
- 3:40 p.m. **Oliver, Billy L.** From Whence We Have Come: Exploring Archaeological Collections as the New Frontier
- 4:00 p.m. **Hall, Dolores.** Discussant
- 4:20 p.m. **Claggett, Steve.** Discussant
- 4:40 p.m. **Joseph, J. W.** Discussant

**SYMPOSIUM 7**

**Style and Substance: Papers in Honor of Jon Muller**  
 Charles R. Cobb, Brian M. Butler, and Timothy R. Pauketat, Organizers  
*Capital IV*

- 1:00 p.m. **Butler, Brian M., Charles R. Cobb, and Timothy R. Pauketat.** Style and Substance: A Retrospective on Jon Muller's Contributions to Archaeology
- 1:20 p.m. **Kuttruff, Carl.** Fort Loudoun, Tennessee: Salvage Archaeology to Public Education
- 1:40 p.m. **Butler, Brian M. and Charles R. Cobb.** Notes in the Margins: Late Mississippian Occupation in the Ohio River Hinterlands of Southern Illinois
- 2:00 p.m. **Lafferty, Robert H., III.** A Mississippian Sweat Lodge?
- 2:20 p.m. **Clay, R. Berle.** Structure, Sequence, and Interpretation in Some Middle Woodland Sub-Mound Contexts
- 2:40 p.m. **Johnson, Jay K.** A Structural Comparison of Two Late Mississippian Mound Centers in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi

- 3:00 p.m. **Holley, George R.** Birds of a Feather: The Bird Complex and Ramey Incised in the Late Prehistoric of the Midwest
- 3:20 p.m. **Canouts, Veletta.** Whither the Structural Analysis of Design?
- 3:40 p.m. **Cobb, Charles R.** Time Loves a Hero: Mississippian Temporality, Valor, and Hybridity
- 4:00 p.m. **Pauketat, Timothy R.** A Crisis in Theory: Rethinking Mississippian Political Economy
- 4:20 p.m. **Hargrave, Michael L.** Geophysical Investigation of Mississippian Settlements in the Cahokia Area
- 4:40 p.m. **Wilson, Gregory D.** Enduring Descent Groups: An Investigation of Moundville's Residential History
- 5:00 p.m. **Knight, Vernon J., Jr.** Farewell to the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex
- 5:20 p.m. **Muller, Jon.** Discussant

#### POSTER SESSION II

1:30 to 4:30 p.m.

*Carolina Pre-Function*

- Lees, William B.** The New Florida Public Archaeology Network
- Livingood, Patrick and Karen O'Brien.** Digitizing University of Michigan's Museum of Anthropology Slide Collection
- Lotti, Teresa and Katina Lear.** Georgia DOT in Partnership with FHWA: Digging the Past and Educating the Future
- Nieves, Megan R. and Tiffanie Burke.** Digging Out of Trouble: Archaeology and Abjudicated Youth
- Patch, Shawn M.** Partnerships, Cooperation, and Outreach: New Developments at the Georgia Department of Transportation
- Underwood, John R.** Dusting Off the Boxes: MDOT's Continuing Efforts to Showcase the Past

#### ANNUAL STUDENT RECEPTION

*Carolina Pre-Function*

5:00 to 6:30 p.m. Thursday

## THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3

### SEAC RECEPTION & GREAT SPIRITS COMPETITION FEATURING LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGIST BAND "ETHNOMUSICOLOGY"

*South Carolina State Museum*

6:30 to 10:00 p.m. Thursday

## FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4

### SYMPOSIUM 8

#### Bioarchaeological Investigations at Orendorf, a Middle Mississippian Site from West-Central Illinois

Dawnie W. Steadman, Organizer

*Carolina F-G-H*

- 8:00 a.m. **Conrad, Lawrence A.** Ancient Lives: The View from the Orendorf Habitation Areas Including Brief Comments on Mortuary Customs
- 8:20 a.m. **Wilson, Jeremy J.** Morbidity, Mortality, and Linear Enamel Hypoplasias in the Orendorf Skeletal Sample
- 8:40 a.m. **Bauder, Jennifer.** Porotic Hyperostosis at Orendorf
- 9:00 a.m. **Minton, Charles E.** Old Age at Orendorf: A Comparison of Age Estimation Methods
- 9:20 a.m. **Worne, Heather.** Lower-Limb Biomechanics and Behavior in a West-Central Illinois Skeletal Sample
- 9:40 a.m. **Allison, Jamie and Dawnie W. Steadman.** The Application of Two Histological Ageing Methods to a Middle Mississippian Population from West-Central Illinois
- 10:00 a.m. Break
- 10:20 a.m. **Strange, Malinda.** The Effect of Tuberculosis on the Stable Isotopes of Carbon and Nitrogen: Implications for Dietary Reconstruction
- 10:40 a.m. **Steadman, Dawnie W.** Demographic and Health Parameters of Warfare-Related Trauma at Orendorf

- 11:00 a.m. **Charles R. Cobb.** Discussant  
 11:20 a.m. **George Milner.** Discussant

Shell Mound Archaic in Western  
 Kentucky

**SYMPOSIUM 9**

**The Yamasee: A Look at a Once Forgotten Group**  
 Andrea P. White, Organizer  
*Capital I*

- 8:00 a.m. **Southerlin, Bobby.** Chechessee: All That Remains  
 8:20 a.m. **Sweeney, Alex.** Identifying Pocotaligo, an Upper Yamasee Town in Jasper County, South Carolina  
 8:40 a.m. **Halbirt, Carl D.** "Where sea breezes constantly blow, an ideal place for a home": The Eighteenth-Century Mission Community of Nuestra Señora del Rosario de la Punta  
 9:00 a.m. **White, Andrea P.** Living on the Periphery: A Study of an Eighteenth-Century Yamasee Mission Community in Colonial St. Augustine  
 9:20 a.m. **Harris, Norma.** The Yamasee in Eighteenth-Century Northwest Florida: Mission San Antonio de Punta Rasa and Presidio Isla de Santa Rosa  
 9:40 a.m. **DePratter, Chester.** Discussant  
 10:00 a.m. **Worth, John E.** Discussant  
 10:20 a.m. Break

**GENERAL SESSION 5**  
**Archaic Period Studies**  
 Adam King, Chair  
*Capital I*

- 10:40 a.m. **Arco, Lee J.** The Nolan Site (16MA201): Middle Archaic Alluvial Geoarchaeology in the Lower Mississippi Valley  
 11:00 a.m. **Baluha, David S.** Structures at Parrot Point and Other Late Archaic Sites in South Carolina  
 11:20 a.m. **Ortmann, Anthony** and **Tristram R. Kidder.** Recent Excavations at Poverty Point's Mound A: The "Tail" of Two Mounds  
 11:40 a.m. **Marquardt, William H.** and **Patty Jo Watson.** The End of the Green River

**SYMPOSIUM 10**

**Coastal Atlantic Research I: Methods in Action**  
 Joseph M. Herbert, Organizer  
*Capital II*

- 8:00 a.m. **Kakakliouris, Ann.** A Re-evaluation of Late Woodland North Carolina Coastal Biocultural Relationships  
 8:20 a.m. **Steponaitis, Laurie C., Joseph M. Herbert, Gregory A. Waselkov, George Abbe,** and **Erich Mueller.** An Experimental Study of Shell Growth in Oysters Grown in Dauphin Island Bay, Alabama  
 8:40 a.m. **Quitmyer, Irvy R., Douglas S. Jones,** and **C. Fred Andrus.** Seasonal Collection and Climate Reconstruction from Shells of the Variable Coquina Clam (*Donax variabilis*) during the Middle to Late Holocene of Northeastern Florida: Evidence from Oxygen Isotopes  
 9:00 a.m. **Irwin, Jeffrey D., Vincas P. Steponaitis, Christopher R. Moore,** and **Theresa E. McReynolds.** Lithic Provenience in North Carolina: A Pilot Study of Carolina Slate Belt Material  
 9:20 a.m. **Herbert, Joseph M., Theresa E. McReynolds, Michael S. Smith, Robert J. Speakman,** and **Michael J. Glascock.** Clay Sources, Pottery Production and Circulation in the Carolina Sandhills  
 9:40 a.m. **Moore, Christopher R.** A Geoarchaeological Study of Relict Aeolian Dunes: Application of LiDAR Elevation Data for the Identification of Relict Landforms  
 10:00 a.m. Break  
 10:20 a.m. **Seramur, Keith C., Ellen A. Cowan,** and **Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr.** Geoarchaeology of Site 31HT435: An Example of Aeolian Burial in the Sandhills of the North Carolina Inner Coastal Plain

- 10:40 a.m. **Cable, John** and **Charles Cantley**. A Methodological and Theoretical Approach to the Investigation of Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems: A Case Study from Fort Bragg, North Carolina
- 11:00 a.m. **Phelps, David S.** Discussant
- 11:20 a.m. **DePratter, Chester**. Discussant
- 11:40 a.m. **Judge, Christopher**. Discussant

**GENERAL SESSION 6**  
**Prehistoric Vessel Studies**  
 Pamela A. Johnson, Chair  
*Capital III*

- 8:00 a.m. **Tibbetts, Rachel S.** Quantity or Quality? A Comparison of Ceramic Assemblages from the Glen Dornoch and Cypress River Projects in Horry County, South Carolina
- 8:20 a.m. **Spanos, Mary**. Cord Marked or Fabric Impressed? A Guide for Artifact Identification
- 8:40 a.m. **Regnier, Amanda**. Pottery Styles and the Ethnic Composition of Late Mississippian Towns in the Alabama River Valley
- 9:00 a.m. **Carey, Heather**. Mississippian Miniature Vessels: More Than Mere Child's Play
- 9:20 a.m. **Ford, Janet L.** Dragonskin Pots: Engraved Vessels from Walls, Mississippi
- 9:40 a.m. **Howell, Cameron**. Ceramic Analysis of Fain's Island (40JE1), a Late Dallas Phase Mississippian Site in Upper East Tennessee
- 10:00 a.m. Break
- 10:20 a.m. **Johnson, Pamela A.** The Occupational History of Mound W at Moundville, Alabama
- 10:40 a.m. **Ivas, Alice A.** Colorful Bowls and Jars with Flare: An Examination of Hope Hull Ceramics from the Madison Park Site, Montgomery County, Alabama
- 11:00 a.m. **Wells, Edward W., III**. Temporal and Functional Analysis of Soapstone Artifacts from the Townsend Site, Eastern Tennessee

- 11:20 a.m. **Laird, Price K.** Fiber-Tempered Pottery at Fort Benning, Georgia: Evidence of Terminal Archaic Occupations

**GENERAL SESSION 7**  
**Mississippi Period Studies**  
 Tony Boudreaux, Chair  
*Capital IV*

- 8:00 a.m. **Smith, Kevin E.** and **Emily L. Beahm**. Castalian Springs: A Mississippian Chiefdom in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee
- 8:20 a.m. **Boudreaux, Tony**. Mound Construction and Community Patterns at Town Creek
- 8:40 a.m. **Tiede, Vance R.** Astronomical Orientation at Town Creek Indian Mound, Montgomery County, North Carolina
- 9:00 a.m. **Sherard, Jeff L.** An Analysis of Daub from Mound V, Moundville: Its Role as an Architectural Indicator
- 9:20 a.m. **Williams, Mark**. Whitehead Corner: A Late Mississippian Community in Central Georgia
- 9:40 a.m. **Phillips, Erin**. Status and the Distribution of Stone Palettes, Stone Pendants, and Copper Gorgets in Moundville Burials
- 10:00 a.m. **Steponaitis, Vincas P., George E. Lankford, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., David H. Dye, and Robert V. Sharp**. Iconography of the Thruston Tablet
- 10:20 a.m. **Simek, Jan F.** and **Sarah A. Blankenship**. Prehistoric Cave Art in 44th Unnamed Cave, Tennessee
- 10:40 a.m. **Tyler, Jack** and **Terry Jackson**. Iterated Unit Circle Mappings: Models of Mississippian Chiefdom Spatial Dynamics?
- 11:00 a.m. **Livingood, Patrick**. Chiefly Diplomacy in the Mississippian
- 11:20 a.m. **Thomas, Chad R.** Vertically-Focused Ideology at Spiro, Oklahoma
- 11:40 a.m. **Troccoli, Ruth**. Traditions of Female Leadership in the Chiefdoms of the Southeastern U.S.: The Ethnohistoric Evidence

12:00 p.m. **Weinstein, Richard A.** and **Nancy M. White.** The Mexican Connection and the Far West of the Southeast

**POSTER SESSION III**

8:30 to 11:30 a.m.

*Carolina Pre-Function*

**Madry, Scott, Matthew L. Cole,** and **Scott Seibel.**  
Archaeological Predictive Modeling:  
Method and Theory

**Norris, Sean, William Green,** and **Sarah Kautz.**  
Cultural Resources Investigations for the  
Saluda Hydroelectric Project

**Payne, Claudine** and **Jami J. Lockhart.** Archaeology  
and Geophysics at a Mississippian  
Community in the St. Francis Basin

**Walker, Karen J.** and **William H. Marquardt.**  
Modeling and Presenting Sixteenth-  
Century Pineland

**Welch, Paul D.** and **Brian M. Butler.** Expanding  
Kincaid

**White, Andrea P.** Archaeological Resource  
Management Training for State Land  
Managers: Providing Land Managers the  
Right Tools to Properly Manage State-  
Owned Cultural Resources

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 4**

**SYMPOSIUM 11**

**Supplying the Colonial Markets: Archaeological  
Investigations of Food Distribution in the  
Lowcountry**

J. W. Joseph, Elizabeth J. Reitz, and Martha A.  
Zierden, Organizers  
*Carolina F-G-H*

1:00 p.m. **Orr, Kelly L., Gregory Lucas, M.  
Rhonda Cranfill.** Native American and  
European Foodways in Colonial  
Georgia: Vertebrate Faunal Remains  
from Mary Musgrove's Trading Post  
(9CH137)

1:20 p.m. **Joseph, J. W.** Understanding Colonial  
Urban Landscapes: Evidence from the

Charleston Judicial Center Site  
(38CH1708)

1:40 p.m. **Raymer, Leslie.** From Home to Market:  
Changing Origins of Foods and  
Foodways in Colonial Charleston

2:00 p.m. **Zierden, Martha A.** Charleston's  
Eighteenth-Century Beef Market:  
Excavations inside City Hall

2:20 p.m. **Reitz, Elizabeth J.** Animal Remains from  
the Eighteenth-Century Charleston Beef  
Market

2:40 p.m. **Hamby, Theresa M. and J. W. Joseph.**  
Sugar Production in Charleston at the  
Time of the Revolution: Archaeological  
Investigations of the Philip Meyers Sugar  
House

3:00 p.m. Break

3:20 p.m. **Smith, Hayden.** "Our Daily Bread":  
The Sarah Reeves Gibbes Memoranda  
Book and Nineteenth-Century  
Charleston Market-Ways

3:40 p.m. **Lucas, Gregory S.** Zooarchaeology and  
the Nineteenth-Century Pork Industry:  
Faunal Remains from the Heroine Pork  
Barrel

4:00 p.m. **Joseph, J. W.** Closing Remarks

4:20 p.m. **Reitz, Elizabeth J.** Closing Remarks

4:40 p.m. **Zierden, Martha A.** Closing Remarks

**GENERAL SESSION 8**

**Methodological Considerations**

William F. Stanyard, Chair

*Capital I*

1:00 p.m. **Vargo, Barbara A. and Jeremy  
Samples.** Eliminating the Paper Chase:  
Collecting Field Data Using Hand Held  
Computers – A New Approach to Data  
Collection

1:20 p.m. **Stanyard, William F.** The Archaeology  
of Reservoirs: A Case Study of Site  
Identification, Definition, and  
Destruction in the Seven Mile Island  
Archaeological District of the Middle  
Tennessee River Valley

1:40 p.m. **Smith, Jonathan P.** Remote Sensing at  
the Humber Site



- 2:00 p.m. **Stevens, Erin L.** Interpreting Mound Stratigraphy in the Yazoo Basin: A Case for the Harris Matrix
- 2:20 p.m. **Leader, Jonathan M.** Adventures in Infrastructure: Tales from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
- 2:40 p.m. Break

**GENERAL SESSION 9**  
**Late Woodland Period Studies**  
 Mark A. Rees, Chair  
*Capital I*

- 3:00 p.m. **Ashley, Keith.** Exotica, Ritual, and Extralocal Interactions: A View from the Mill Cove Complex
- 3:20 p.m. **DiCosola, Anne C.** Places Set Apart: Stone Enclosures and Ritual Practice in the Late Woodland of Southern Illinois
- 3:40 p.m. **Rees, Mark A.** Born on the Bayou: Culture History and Historical Process in the Lower Mississippi Valley
- 4:00 p.m. **Schilling, Timothy M.** Recent Research at the Mott Site, Franklin Parish, Louisiana

**SYMPOSIUM 12**  
**Coastal Atlantic Research II: Sites in Context**  
 Joseph M. Herbert, Organizer  
*Capital II*

- 1:00 p.m. **Heath, Charles L., Jr.** Great Guns and Grenadoes: Materialization of Life in an Early Eighteenth-Century Shatterzone
- 1:20 p.m. **Millis, Tracy L. and Rick Richardson.** Woodland Settlements at the Edge of the Sea: Archaeological Investigations along the Southeastern North Carolina Coast
- 1:40 p.m. **Cassedy, Daniel and Mathew Jorgenson.** An Algonkian Longhouse from the Southern Periphery
- 2:00 p.m. **Martin, Tracy.** Refining the Definition of Deep Creek Ceramics
- 2:20 p.m. **Saunders, Rebecca and Vicki Rolland.** Exploring the Interior of the Guana River Shell Ring

- 2:40 p.m. **Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr.** Paleoindian Research in the North Carolina Coastal Plain
- 3:00 p.m. Break
- 3:20 p.m. **Phelps, David S.** Discussant
- 3:40 p.m. **DePratter, Chester.** Discussant
- 4:00 p.m. **Judge, Christopher.** Discussant

**SYMPOSIUM 13**  
**Alexander Culture in the Valley and Ridge: Excavations at the Old Eighty Site, Shelby County, Alabama**  
 Virgil R. Beasley, III, Organizer  
*Capital III*

- 1:00 p.m. **Jenkins, Ned J.** The Alexander Series in Southeastern Prehistory
- 1:20 p.m. **Meyer, Catherine C.** Who Woulda Thought? Background to the Investigations at Site 1SH493
- 1:40 p.m. **Ryba, Elizabeth.** Archaeological Investigations at the Old Eighty Site (1SH493), Shelby County, Alabama
- 2:00 p.m. **Meredith, Steven M.** The Alexander Culture in the Alabama Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province
- 2:20 p.m. **Marcoux, Jon B.** Seriation as a Means of Exploring Stylistic Variation among Ceramic Assemblages from the Old Eighty Site
- 2:40 p.m. **Rosenzweig, Melissa.** Vessel Form and Distribution at the Old Eighty Site (1SH493)
- 3:00 p.m. Break
- 3:20 p.m. **Meredith, Steven M.** Analysis of Lithic Materials at the Old Eighty Site in the Lower Appalachian Valley and Ridge
- 3:40 p.m. **Hill, M. Cassandra and Virgil Roy Beasley, III.** Burial and Ritual in the Late Gulf Formational: The Evidence from the Old Eighty Site
- 4:00 p.m. **O'Hear, John.** Discussant
- 4:20 p.m. **Dye, David H.** Discussant

## GENERAL SESSION 10

### Lithic Artifact Studies

J. Christopher Gillam, Chair

#### Capital IV

- 1:00 p.m. **Carr, Philip J. and Andrew Bradbury.** Making Inferences from Lithic Material Percentages: A Simulation Approach
- 1:20 p.m. **Norton, Mark.** Obsidian Artifacts from Tennessee and Alabama
- 1:40 p.m. **Kubilius, Walt.** Salvage Excavations at the Wilson Pond Site in Aiken, South Carolina: Exploitation of Local Chert Resources at a Multi-Component Occupation in the Sandhills
- 2:00 p.m. **Grunewald, Matthew.** Tallahatta Sandstone Acquisition and Reduction at the Joe Long Site (1CK305)
- 2:20 p.m. **Grunewald, Matthew and Steven M. Meredith.** Prehistoric Utilization of Knappable Stone in Southwest Alabama
- 2:40 p.m. **Munro, Kimberly E.** Receding Waters: An Analysis of Ocean Pond, Florida, a Pre-Ceramic Site
- 3:00 p.m. **O'Neal, Michael K. and Dawn Reid.** Who Says There Aren't Rocks in the Coastal Plain: Local Lithic Resources and Bipolar Reduction Strategies in Horry County, South Carolina
- 3:20 p.m. **Poplin, Eric C. and Kara Bridgman Sweeney.** Exploring the Terminal Archaic in Piedmont South Carolina: Recent Investigations at Site 38UN989 on the Broad River
- 3:40 p.m. **Bridgman Sweeney, Kara.** Environmental Constraints and Side-Notched Tool Variation in Florida
- 4:00 p.m. **Gillam, J. Christopher.** A Geographic Analysis of the South Carolina Paleo-Point Database
- 4:20 p.m. **Goodyear, Albert C.** The Allendale-Brier Creek Clovis Complex: A Clovis Center in the Middle Savannah River Valley
- 4:40 p.m. **Midgette, Gordon M.** Discovery and History of the Theriault/Waring Site on Brier Creek, Burke County, Georgia

## POSTER SESSION IV

1:30 to 4:30 p.m.

### Carolina Pre-Function

- Bowen, Jonathan.** Deer Remains from Watts Cave, Christian County, Kentucky
- Caffrey, Karen and Paul Thacker.** Lithic Raw Material Use and Reduction Strategies at the Donnaha Site (31YD9)
- Jackson, Edwin H.** Changes in Latitude, Changes in Attitude: The Passenger Pigeon as a Subsistence Resource in the Prehistoric Southeast
- Kelly, Jennifer A. and Robert H Tykot.** Stable Isotope Analysis Suggests Early Use of Maize in Central Florida
- McKnight, Matthew D.** Evaluating Early and Middle Woodland Copper Procurement
- Thacker, Paul.** The Economic Role of Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) in the Late Woodland North Carolina Piedmont

## WORKSHOPS

- Student Workshop: The Ins and Outs of Publication**  
Jamie Waggoner, Organizer  
*Diplomat Room*  
3:00 to 4:00 p.m.  
Speakers. **Judith Knight, Lynne Sullivan, and David G. Anderson**

### Workshop on Flotation Recovery

- Gail Wagner, Organizer  
*110 Hamilton Building, Department of Anthropology, USC*  
1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

## SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

*Capital Ballroom*  
5:30 to 6:30 p.m. Friday

## FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4

### KEYNOTE ADDRESS

**Albert C. Goodyear**

Early Human Settlement at the Topper Site, Allendale  
County, South Carolina

*Capital Ballroom*

Presentation: 7:30 to 8:30 p.m. Friday

Q & A Discussion: 8:30 to 9:00 p.m. Friday

### SEAC DANCE

Featuring "Elliott and the Untouchables" with  
Special Guest "Drink Small the Blues Doctor"

*Carolina Ballroom*

9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. Friday/Saturday

## SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5

### SYMPOSIUM 14

Archaeology and Public Education at 38DA75, The  
Johannes Kolb Site

Carl Steen and Chris Judge, Organizers

*Carolina F-G-H*

- 8:30 a.m. **Steen, Carl and Chris Judge.**  
Introduction: Archaeology at the Kolb  
Site
- 8:50 a.m. **Judge, Chris.** Public Education at the  
Kolb Site
- 9:10 a.m. **Heimbrook, Erika.** Relationship  
between Professional and Avocational  
Archaeologists
- 9:30 a.m. **Wicker, Emily.** Communication in  
Public Archaeology: Issues in Translation  
at the Kolb Site
- 9:50 a.m. **Agha, Andrew.** "Place in Continuum":  
10,000 Years of Place-Making at the  
Johannes Kolb Site
- 10:10 a.m. **Steen, Carl, Sean Taylor, and Chris  
Judge.** Early Stone Tools at the Kolb Site
- 10:30 a.m. Break

- 10:50 a.m. **Taylor, Sean, Carl Steen, and Chris  
Judge.** Native American Ceramics at the  
Kolb Site
- 11:10 a.m. **Steen, Carl, Sean Taylor, and Chris  
Judge.** Later Stone Tools at the Kolb Site
- 11:30 a.m. **Steen, Carl.** Historic Occupations at the  
Kolb Site
- 11:50 a.m. **Dawson, Audrey R.** Connecting the  
Dots: Making Sense of the Historic  
Postholes Identified at the Johannes  
Kolb Site (38DA75)

### SYMPOSIUM 15

Variability in Native American Architecture of the  
Late Prehistoric

and Early Historic Southeast

Cameron H. Lacquement, Organizer

*Capital I*

- 8:30 a.m. **Reed, Nelson.** Evidence of Curved Roof  
Construction in Mississippian Structures
- 8:50 a.m. **Blanton, Dennis.** A Retrospective on  
Experimental Construction and  
Excavation of a Mississippian Structure  
at Etowah
- 9:10 a.m. **Downs, Lauren.** Plaquemine Culture  
Structures in the Natchez Bluffs:  
Architectural Grammar at the Mound 3  
Summit Locale, the Anna Site, Adams  
County, Mississippi
- 9:30 a.m. **Warhop, Jennifer.** Investigations of a  
Unique Structure at the Anna Site  
(22AD500), Mississippi
- 9:50 a.m. **Polhemus, Richard.** Mississippian Sites  
and Structure Samples: A Cautionary  
Tale
- 10:10 a.m. **Lacquement, Cameron H.** Typology,  
Chronology and Transition of  
Mississippian Architecture in West-  
Central Alabama
- 10:30 a.m. Break
- 10:50 p.m. **Brennan, Tamira.** Architecture at the  
Kincaid Mounds Site
- 11:10 a.m. **Scott, Robert.** Interpreting Changes in  
Historic Creek Household Architecture  
at the Turn of the Nineteenth Century
- 11:30 a.m. **Hally, David J.** Discussant

**GENERAL SESSION 11**  
**Historic Period Studies II**  
Ramie Gougeon, Chair  
*Capital II*

- 8:30 a.m. **Young, Amy L.** Women's Work and Middle Class Gentility: Excavations at an Antebellum Urban Farmstead in Jackson, Mississippi
- 8:50 a.m. **Greene, Lance K.** Race, Class and Material Culture in Antebellum North Carolina
- 9:10 a.m. **Hughes, Geoffrey R.** "About the order in the God's acre": Deviation in Spatial Patterning as the Discursive Negotiation of Social Difference within the Graveyard
- 9:30 a.m. **Gougeon, Ramie.** The Life, Death, and Rebirth of a Nineteenth-Century North Carolina Grist Mill
- 9:50 a.m. **Webb, Paul, Tasha Benyshek, Russell Townsend, and Bennie Keel.** Ravensford Tract Excavations: Archaic through Historic Cherokee Components
- 10:10 a.m. **Barrett, Jared, Paul Webb, Larry McKee, Russell Townsend, and Bennie Keel.** Ravensford Tract Excavations: Twentieth-Century Components
- 10:30 a.m. Break
- 10:50 a.m. **Avery, Paul G.** Wood's Mine: Barite Mining in Monroe County, Tennessee
- 11:10 a.m. **Bretzke, David E.** "Bring Out Your Dead" When Your Final Resting Place Becomes an Inconvenience to Modern Development: Cemetery Delineation and Removal in Northern Kentucky
- 11:30 a.m. **Hicks, Jeremy.** First Time for Everything: An Investigation into Feature 1 at Site 9CE1914

**GENERAL SESSION 12**  
**Zooarchaeological & Paleoethnobotanical Studies**  
Amber VanDerwarker, Chair  
*Capital III*

- 8:30 a.m. **Spencer, Matthew D.** The Red Wolf (*Canis rufus*) as a Taphonomic Agent in Southeastern Zooarchaeology

- 8:50 a.m. **Marrinan, Rochelle A.** A Comparison of Faunal Remains from the Grant and Shields Mounds, Florida
- 9:10 a.m. **VanDerwarker, Amber and Bruce Idol.** Rotten Food or Ritual Behavior? Archaeobotanical Analysis of Special-Function Features at Buzzard Rock, Virginia
- 9:30 a.m. **Compton, Matthew.** White-Tails and Waterfowl: Regional Patterns of Animal Use in the Central Mississippi Valley during the Woodland and Mississippian Periods
- 9:50 a.m. **Hollenbach, Kandace.** Modeling Resource Procurement of Southeastern Hunter-Gatherers: A View from Northwest Alabama
- 10:10 a.m. Break

**GENERAL SESSION 13**  
**Bioarchaeological Studies**  
Bryan D. Tucker, Chair  
*Capital III*

- 10:30 a.m. **Wentz, Rachel K.** Florida's Deep Past: Analysis of Skeletal Remains from Little Salt Spring
- 10:50 a.m. **Tucker, Bryan D. and John Krigbaum.** Different Statuses or Different Groups? Using Light Stable Isotopes to Address Status, Residence, and Sedentism during the Middle Archaic
- 11:10 a.m. **Giles, Bretton T., Jennifer M. Bauder, and Marta Alfonso.** Remembering the Dead of Helena Crossing
- 11:30 a.m. **Shuler, Kristrina A.** Health and Quality of Life: Skeletal Patterns for Barbadian and South Carolina Enslaved Africans

**SYMPOSIUM 16**  
**Current Research on Swift Creek Material Culture and Society**  
Thomas J. Pluckhahn, Organizer  
*Capital IV*

- 8:30 a.m. **Frashuer, Anya and Nancy White.** Middle Woodland Mound Distribution in the Apalachicola Valley, Northwest Florida

- 8:50 a.m. **Hendryx, Greg S.** Waning Swift Creek Site Characteristics along the Lower Atlantic Coast
- 9:10 a.m. **Elliott, Daniel T.** Cracked Pots, Crystal Mines, and Paddling: An Update on Swift Creek in West-Central Georgia and East-Central Alabama
- 9:30 a.m. **Harper, Cassandra R.** Middle Woodland Ceramics and Domestic Sites in the Apalachicola Valley, Northwest Florida
- 9:50 a.m. **Smith, Karen.** Can Correspondence Analysis (CA) Contribute to Our Understanding of Middle and Late Woodland Ceramic Assemblage Variation?
- 10:10 a.m. **Ashley, Keith, Keith Stephenson, and Frankie Snow.** Teardrops, Ladders, and Bull's Eyes: Swift Creek along the Georgia Coast
- 10:30 a.m. **Wallis, Neill J.** Social Organization, Interaction, and Communal Property: Pottery Production and Consumption at a Swift Creek Circular Village in Northeastern Florida
- 10:50 a.m. **Keith, Scot J.** Leake Site Archeology: Current Research and Analysis of a Middle Woodland Village and Mound Occupation along the Etowah River in Northwest Georgia
- 11:10 a.m. **Wood, W. Dean.** The Bartow Dig Archaeology Study at the Middle Woodland Period Leake Site, Cartersville, Georgia
- 11:30 a.m. **Williams, Mark.** The Swift Creek Site 70 Years After
- 11:50 a.m. **Benson, Robert W.** Social Ties and Family Lines: Interconnected Swift Creek Households in the Fall Line Hills of Georgia
- 12:10 p.m. **Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** Reflections on Paddle-Stamped Pottery: Symmetry Analysis of Swift Creek Design Motifs from Kolomoki

## POSTER SESSION V

8:30 to 11:30 a.m.

*Carolina Pre-Function*

- Ferguson, Terry A., Frances R. Knight, and Tommy Charles.** Two Woodland and Archaic Period Sites in the South Saluda River Drainage of the Northwestern Piedmont of South Carolina
- Dautartas, Angela M., Robert C. Whisonant, Kristen L. Stevens, Cliff Boyd, and Rhett B. Herman.** Mapping Civil War Sites the NPS Way in Saltville, Virginia
- McKinnon, Jennifer F.** The Mystery Wreck Project: Investigations of an Early Spanish Shipwreck in the Florida Keys
- Pomfret, James.** A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of Andersonville National Historic Site

## SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 5

### LOWCOUNTRY BOIL

Featuring Music by the "Black Bottom Biscuits"  
*Millaree Plantation*

(Food and beverage by advance reservation only)

4:00 to 8:00 p.m. Saturday

## STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Student Paper Review Committee  
Renee Walker, Chair (SUNY Oneonta)  
Rich Weinstein (Coastal Environments, Inc.)  
Paul Welch (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)

**Arco, Lee J.** (Washington University – St. Louis)

*The Nolan Site (16MA201): Middle Archaic Alluvial Geoarchaeology in the Lower Mississippi Valley*  
[General Session 5, 10:40 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Carey, Heather** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)

*Mississippian Miniature Vessels: More Than Mere Child's Play*  
[General Session 6, 9:00 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Downs, Lauren** (University of Alabama)

*Plaquemine Culture Structures in the Natchez Bluffs: Architectural Grammar at the Mound 3 Summit Locale, the Anna Site, Adams County, Mississippi*  
[Symposium 15, 9:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**Greene, Lance K.** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

*Race, Class and Material Culture in Antebellum North Carolina*  
[General Session 11, 8:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital II]

**Haywood, Elizabeth** (University of Georgia)

*The Environmental Archaeology of Santa Elena*  
[General Session 2, 8:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Hollenbach, Kandace** (University of Tennessee)

*Modeling Resource Procurement of Southeastern Hunter-Gatherers: A View from Northwest Alabama*  
[General Session 12, 9:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Nelson, Michael** (University of South Carolina)

*Mound Town Functionality: How the Lawton Site (38AL11) Compares to Other Mississippian Chiefdom Capitals in the Southeast*  
[Symposium 3, 9:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Stevens, Erin L.** (University of Mississippi)

*Interpreting Mound Stratigraphy in the Yazoo Basin: A Case for the Harris Matrix*  
[General Session 8, 2:00 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

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

*Fiber-Tempered Pottery, Soapstone Vessels, and Shifting Alliances in the Interior Coastal Plain of the Late Archaic Southeast*  
[Symposium 6, 1:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

## ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA AND WORKSHOPS

### SYMPOSIUM 1

#### Historic Low-Fired Earthenwares in the Carolinas

9:20 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H

*Organizers:* **Natalie P. Adams** (New South Associates, Inc.) and **Carl Steen** (Diachronic Research Foundation)

For many years, historical archaeologists have struggled with questions and answers regarding the origins, production, and meaning of low-fired earthenwares referred to as Colonoware, Colono-Indian ware, and River Burnished or Catawba pottery. The papers in this session will explore old questions and recent research into these potteries.

### SYMPOSIUM 2

#### The Archaeology and History of Chucalissa: A Mississippian Period Community in Memphis, Tennessee

8:00 to 11:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital I

*Organizer:* **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

*Discussants:* **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee) and **Charles H. McNutt** (University of Memphis)

Archaeological excavations at Chucalissa were begun in 1940 by The University of Tennessee. Since that beginning, numerous investigations under various aegises have taken place at Chucalissa through 2004. It has been suggested that more is known about Chucalissa than any other archaeological site in the Midsouth. However, after more than 60 years of archaeology at Chucalissa, relatively little has been formally published. Further, the chronology of the site largely remains unresolved. In this symposium, we aim to synthesize the current body of archaeological data from Chucalissa to present a broad and timely understanding of this important place in Southeastern prehistory.

### SYMPOSIUM 3

#### South Carolina: The Mississippian Frontier

8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital II

*Organizer:* **Gail E. Wagner** (University of South Carolina)

*Discussants:* **David J. Hally** (University of Georgia) and **Adam King** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

From the coastal plain to the piedmont to the mountain foothills, Mississippian folk occupied the frontier of South Carolina. We are lucky that early European accounts describe some of the Mississippian societies at Contact. Yet the study of Mississippians in South Carolina has been an archaeological frontier for which we are now increasingly accumulating modern archaeological studies. This symposium shows the breadth of Mississippian occupation in the state, and in the process breaks some myths about Mississippians in different environmental settings.

#### SYMPOSIUM 4

### The Historical Archaeology of North Carolina: Reviewing Past Patterns and Paradigms to Establish Future Context for the "Old North State"

Part 1. 8:00 to 11:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital III

Part 2. 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital III

*Organizer:* **John J. Mintz** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology) and **Thomas E. Beaman, Jr.** (Tar River Archaeological Research)

*Discussants:* **Dolores Hall** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), **Steve Claggett** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), and **Joe Joseph** (New South Associates, Inc.)

Beginning with nineteenth-century antiquarian site investigations, through excavations in the 1950s and 1960s to establish public historic parks, to the modern world of cultural resource management and university-based research, North Carolina has had a lengthy and diverse history of historical archaeology. With few exceptions, the archaeological investigations of historic period sites have been largely site-specific, without regard for larger historical and archaeological contexts. The purpose of this session is two-fold; it first seeks to thematically review past projects, patterns, and personalities, and second it strives to establish both historical and anthropologically-based research questions and goals for the "Old North State."

#### SYMPOSIUM 5

### Revealing Mound A, Shiloh, Tennessee: Research Results of the 1999-2004 Field Program

1:00 to 5:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital I

*Organizers:* **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee), **John E. Cornelison, Jr.** (National Park Service), and **Sarah C. Sherwood** (University of Tennessee)

*Discussants:* **Tristram R. Kidder** (Washington University), **Kirk Perry** (The Chickasaw Nation), and **Donna Jean Rausch** (Southeast Missouri State University)

Multidisciplinary research associated with excavations into threatened portions of Mound A, Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark, have revealed a wealth of information about the chronology, natural environment, associated material culture and architecture, and appearance of the mound when it was under construction and in use. Mound A was a complicated and symbolically charged structure, whose upper stages were built ca. AD 1100-1300. While the focus of local populations, occasional contact with societies at great distances occurred. The ongoing support of the Chickasaw Nation and the National Park Service proved critical to the success of the project.

#### SYMPOSIUM 6

### Ceremony and Daily Life through the Eyes of a Pot

1:00 to 3:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital II

*Organizers:* **Maureen Meyers** (University of Kentucky) and **Victor Thompson** (University of Georgia)

Recent analyses of various Southeastern pottery collections have allowed archaeologists to use ceramics as a means of understanding the social history of Southeastern groups. Papers in this symposium address the ways in which pottery can inform archaeology about socio-cultural change in the Southeast. Some of the techniques used in these papers include, but are not limited to, petrographic, chemical, stylistic, and use-wear analyses. These papers will discuss ceramics from multiple regions and occupational periods in the Southeast. In so doing, we seek to understand not just what pottery can tell us about the chronological occupation of a region, but the ways in which the specifics of that occupation—both sacred and profane—occurred.



## SYMPOSIUM 7

### Style and Substance: Papers in Honor of Jon Muller

1:00 to 5:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV

*Organizers:* **Charles R. Cobb** (SUNY Binghamton), **Brian M. Butler** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale), and **Timothy R. Pauketat** (University of Illinois)

*Discussant:* **Jon Muller** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)

A collection of papers honoring Jon Muller, recently retired Professor of Anthropology at Southern Illinois University – Carbondale, presented by former students and colleagues.

## SYMPOSIUM 8

### Bioarchaeological Investigations at Orendorf, a Middle Mississippian Site from West-Central Illinois

8:00 to 11:40 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H

*Organizer:* **Dawnie W. Steadman** (Binghamton University)

*Discussants:* **Charles R. Cobb** (SUNY Binghamton) and **George Milner** (Pennsylvania State University)

Orendorf, a Middle Mississippian site (AD 1150-1250) in west-central Illinois, is situated temporally, spatially and ecologically within one of the most prolific bioarchaeological regions in North American prehistory. The sample consists of nearly 300 skeletons, including individuals of all ages and adults of both sexes, and affords a wonderful opportunity to: 1) evaluate current theories of diet, health, and demography; 2) refine paleopathologic and demographic methodological approaches; and 3) create new models of community health in the face of conflict. This symposium presents the bioarchaeological research conducted at Orendorf to date.

## SYMPOSIUM 9

### The Yamasee: A Look at a Once Forgotten Group

8:00 to 10:40 a.m. Friday, Capital I

*Organizer:* **Andrea P. White** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

*Discussants:* **Chester DePratter** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) and **John E. Worth** (Randell Research Center)

The Yamasee were a part of a loose multiethnic confederation formed from dispersed interior Mississippian chiefdoms in Georgia. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Yamasee were a leading force in the struggle for control over the British and Spanish borderlands in the Colonial Southeast. Allying themselves with both the English and the Spanish at various times, the Yamasee learned to manipulate a rivalry that centered on competition for Native American alliances and trade. Collectively there has been little research conducted on the Yamasee until about fifteen years ago with the creation of the Yamasee Archaeological Project. This symposium discusses relevant work in both South Carolina while the Yamasee were allied with the British and in Florida during the Yamasee's tenure among the Spanish. Additionally, future directions in research will be addressed to increase and refine our understanding of the Yamasee, bringing to light a once forgotten group.

**SYMPOSIUM 10**  
**Coastal Atlantic Research I: Methods in Action**  
8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Friday, Carolina II

*Organizer:* **Joseph M. Herbert** (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg)  
*Discussants:* **David S. Phelps** (East Carolina University), **Chester DePratter** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), and **Christopher Judge** (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program).

This session focuses on methods and results of recent research of Atlantic coastal sites and subjects. Dental morphometric data are used to explore the relatedness of coastal and interior populations. A methodology for determining the season of harvest of Gulf coastal oysters is presented, and a paleoclimatic model for the Florida Atlantic, based on a study of coquina clams, is offered. Chemical and mineralogical studies attempt to identify specific procurement locations for lithic and ceramic resources. Geomorphological data are used to explore the archaeological implications of relic dune formation, and site formation in the Sandhills. An innovative testing methodology designed to capture hunter-gatherer activities and settlement patterns provides compelling results.

**SYMPOSIUM 11**

**Supplying the Colonial Markets: Archaeological Investigations of Food Distribution in the Lowcountry**  
1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H

*Organizers:* **J. W. Joseph** (New South Associates, Inc.), **Elizabeth J. Reitz** (University of Georgia), and **Martha A. Zierden** (The Charleston Museum)

To understand the food remains recovered from urban domestic archaeological sites, and the consumption patterns reflected by these remains, it is necessary to investigate the food supply. These papers report on a number of recent archaeological projects to examine various aspects of the production and distribution of meats, vegetables, and other staples. Archaeological, zooarchaeological, and documentary sources are utilized. The session focuses on Colonial Charleston, South Carolina, but considers data from the surrounding hinterland to suggest a regional distribution system.

**SYMPOSIUM 12**

**Coastal Atlantic Research II: Sites in Context**  
1:00 to 4:20 p.m. Friday, Capital II

*Organizer:* **Joseph M. Herbert** (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg)  
*Discussants:* **David S. Phelps** (East Carolina University), **Chester DePratter** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), and **Christopher Judge** (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program).

This session focuses on recent research of Atlantic coastal sites and issues in which the results of site-specific analyses are used to evaluate and refine regional cultural expressions. Materials from the early historic Tuscarora fortress of Neoheroke and the Cape Creek site are interpreted as evidence of a militarized shatter-zone. Recent excavations of a stratified Woodland site at Onslow Beach, a Late Woodland Algonkian longhouse at Minnesott, and an Early Woodland Deep Creek component at Barber Creek are described. The Guana River shell ring and Archaic period ceremonialism on the lower Atlantic coast are considered, and Paleoindian evidence in coastal North Carolina is reviewed.

### SYMPOSIUM 13

#### Alexander Culture in the Valley and Ridge: Excavations at the Old Eighty Site, Shelby County, Alabama

1:00 to 4:40 p.m. Friday, Capital III

*Organizer:* **Virgil R. Beasley** (MRS Consultants)

*Discussants:* **John O'Hear** (Cobb Institute of Archaeology) and **David H. Dye** (University of Memphis)

The focus of this symposium will be on the analyses and interpretations of the Alexander component of the Old Eighty Site (15H493). The papers will attempt to contextualize Alexander, as a regional and local phenomenon, and provide specific datasets in an attempt to create a robust understanding of this fascinating culture in this little known area. For full impact, stick around for the whole thing.

### SYMPOSIUM 14

#### Archaeology and Public Education at Site 38DA75: The Johannes Kolb Site

8:30 a.m. to 12:10 p.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H

*Organizers:* **Carl Steen** (Diachronic Research Foundation) and **Chris Judge** (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)

Since 1997 excavations have been conducted every spring at the Johannes Kolb site, 38DA75. The site is located on the bank of the Great Pee Dee River in Darlington County, South Carolina. It has been the site of human occupations through most of prehistory and the historic period. Significant occupations during the Early Archaic and Woodland periods have been identified. The site was also occupied from the 1730s to the turn of the twentieth century by Euro and African Americans. Papers devoted to the educational aspects of the project will be presented, along with papers on the archaeology of the site.

### SYMPOSIUM 15

#### Variability in Native American Architecture of the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Southeast

8:30 to 11:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital I

*Organizer:* **Cameron H. Lacquement** (University of Alabama)

*Discussant:* **David J. Hally** (University of Georgia)

The significance of architectural variation among Native structures has long been recognized by archaeologists in the Southeastern United States. This symposium offers papers that address architectural variability in several regions including Southern Illinois, West-Central Alabama, the Lower Mississippi Valley, Northwest Georgia, and East Tennessee. The scope of architectural variability discussed ranges from chronological variation of architectural features in a region to the above-ground architecture of specific building types. Chronologically, the papers address Early Mississippian through Historic Creek architecture, while the authors use an array of approaches including ethnohistory, ethnography, cultural ecology, and experimental archaeology.

**SYMPOSIUM 16**  
**Current Research on Swift Creek Material Culture and Society**  
8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Saturday, Capital IV

*Organizer:* **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (University of Oklahoma)

This symposium reviews recent work relating to the material culture complex known as Swift Creek. Swift Creek dates to the Middle and Late Woodland periods and is located primarily in the lower Southeast in Georgia, Florida and Alabama. The focus of the papers that comprise this symposium includes Swift Creek settlement, material culture, and society.

**WORKSHOP I**  
**The Ins and Outs of Publication**  
SEAC Student Affairs Committee  
3:00 to 4:00 p.m. Friday, Diplomat Room

*Organizer:* **Jamie Waggoner** (University of Florida)

*Speakers:* **Judith Knight** (University of Alabama Press), **Lynne Sullivan** (editor, *Southeastern Archaeology*), and **David G. Anderson** (editor, SAA Press)

Regular publishing is a necessity for anyone interested in a successful career in archaeology. While developing articles, presentations, and book chapters may be common practice for many "veterans of the trade," it can be a daunting task for students and newcomers who have never experienced the process. During this workshop, we hope to allay some of the fears associated with writing publishable materials for a wide audience. The workshop speakers will discuss important aspects regarding the publication process and how the writer can avoid common mistakes.

**WORKSHOP II**  
**The Techniques of Flotation Recovery**  
1:00 to 4:00 p.m. Friday, 110 Hamilton Bldg., Department of Anthropology, USC

*Organizer:* **Gail Wagner** (University of South Carolina)

This three-hour hands-on workshop covers basic how-to flotation recovery for macrobotanical remains: sampling strategies, water floatation with mechanical barrel, processing heavy fractions, and demonstration of what happens during analysis. Participants will receive handouts on forms, procedures, and how to build a mechanical system. Participation is limited to 20 people and is recommended for single representatives of CRM companies. There will be a \$5.00 cost payable in cash at the workshop.

## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

**Abbe, George** (see **Steponaitis, Laurie C., Joseph M. Herbert, Gregory A. Waselkov, and Erich Mueller**)

**Abbott, Lawrence E., Jr.** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)  
*The Tobacco Barn: A Rudimentary Artifact of Landscape Use and Community Development*

Tobacco barns were once very prominent on the landscape of North Carolina and Virginia. Presently, many of these structures exist within archaeological contexts and serve as landscape artifacts of tobacco farmsteads. This paper will discuss the relationships between the placement and use of tobacco barns and tobacco farmstead development and decline. This discussion will be expanded to include the role of the tobacco farmstead in the development and decline of small communities such as the "Harricane" in North Carolina. This discussion will use data compiled from four separate areas in north-central North Carolina and south-central Virginia and will revisit some of the theoretical issues posed by Rubertone (1989).

[Symposium 4, Part 1, 11:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Abbott, Lawrence E., Jr.** (see **Seramur, Keith C., and Ellen A. Cowan**)

**Adams, Natalie P.** (New South Associates, Inc.)  
*Open Discussion/Show and Tell*

The symposium participants and audience are encouraged to examine examples of Colonoware and Catawba Indian pottery, discuss issues, and pose questions to presenters.

[Symposium 1, 11:40 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Adovasio, J. M., A. N. Rexroth, and J. S. Illingworth** (Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute, Mercyhurst College)  
*Perishable Plant-Fiber Remains from Mound A (40HR0007), Shiloh Military Park: A Progress Report*

During the 2001 excavations at Shiloh Mound A (40HR0007), a series of carbonized plant-fiber artifacts were encountered. These rare items were subsequently removed en bloc and transported to the R. L. Andrews Center for Perishables Analysis of the Mercyhurst Archaeological Institute for conservation and analysis. The preliminary results of this complex and ongoing project are presented, and the unique attributes of some of the analyzed specimens are summarized.

[Symposium 5, 3:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Agha, Andrew** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*"Place in Continuum": 10,000 Years of Place-Making at the Johannes Kolb Site*

People, throughout all time periods of our existence, everywhere around the world, have created places for themselves. Place, then, is a very important avenue of archaeological and anthropological inquiry, because it is the location where society, culture, and nature become integrated. At the Johannes Kolb Site, archaeologists excavating for the last nine years have recovered thousands of artifacts belonging to the multiple occupations of the site. Archaeologically-derived material culture can be seen as the byproduct of activities which occurred at these people's places. As I have excavated at the Kolb Site for the last eight years, I too have made it a place. This paper is a reflection of how the Kolb Site not only contains the places of past peoples, but how we today also make the Kolb Site a place that is much more than just an archaeological site.

[Symposium 14, 9:50 a.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Agha, Andrew and Charlie Philips** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*Understanding the Beginning: New Research and Methods for Learning about Early Inland Rice Production (ca. 1695-1760)*

For years, archaeologists, historians, and geographers have studied landscapes and archaeological sites that contain remnants of inland swamp rice culture (ca. 1690s-1760s). This research has revealed links to West African, British, and Dutch technologies, along with engineering and hydrological feats that rivaled any plantation agriculture of that time period. However, these extensive and intricate inland field systems remain poorly understood because researchers have done little on-site fieldwork. Rather, they have focused on archival documents and dated histories that generalize swamp reclamation and inland rice field construction processes. This paper presents practical and applicable field and research methods that can be used to expand our knowledge of how favorable land for field systems was selected, how field systems were engineered and constructed, and what inland rice culture means to archaeology, history, and geography.

[General Session 2, 8:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Alfonso, Marta** (see **Giles, Bretton T. and Jennifer M. Bauder**)

**Allison, Jamie and Dawnie W. Steadman** (SUNY Binghamton)  
*The Application of Two Histological Ageing Methods to a Middle Mississippian Population from West-Central Illinois*

This study seeks to determine the precision of histological age estimation techniques when applied to the Orendorf skeletal sample, a Middle Mississippian population (ca. AD 1150) from west-central Illinois. Cross-sections of the rib were analyzed for 35 individuals, a population with osteological ages of 17 or older and with an approximate equal number of males and females. The histological methods being utilized are those of Stout and Paine (1992) and Cho, et al. (2002). These results are compared with those of the pubic symphysis, auricular surface, and Transitional Analysis to assess precision and appropriateness of the age ranges.

[Symposium 8, 9:40 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Anderson, David G.** (University of Tennessee) and **John E. Cornelison, Jr.** (National Park Service)  
*Revealing Mound A at Shiloh: Research Results and Future Directions*

The multidisciplinary research program conducted at Mound A, Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark, has generated a wealth of information about the chronology, natural environment, associated material culture and architecture, and appearance of the mound when it was under construction and in use. The portions of Mound A threatened with erosion have been only partially examined, however, and further investigations will be essential to mitigate the loss that is occurring. A continuation of the strong support provided by the National Park Service, the Chickasaw Nation, and the professional archaeological community will be essential to completing the work.

[Symposium 5, 4:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Anderson, David G.** (University of Tennessee)  
Discussant. *The Archaeology and History of Chucalissa: A Mississippian Period Community in Memphis, Tennessee*  
[Symposium 2, 11:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital I]

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

**Anderson, David G.** (see **Lydick, Christopher M.** and **John E. Cornelison, Jr.**)

**Andrus, C. Fred** (see **Quitmyer, Irvy R.** and **Douglas S. Jones**)

**Anthony, Ronald W.** (The Charleston Museum)  
*South Carolina Colonoware: Perplexing Yet Exciting*

The name Colonoware was offered by Leland Ferguson as a broad classification analogous to the term British ceramics. It encompassed both African-American and Native-American earthenwares of the Colonial and early Antebellum periods. As an ethnic marker, Colonoware was used by several researchers during the late 1970s and 1980s essentially as evidence of African or African-American occupation. This low-fired, hand-built earthenware is likely one of our best surviving examples of material culture for the investigation of cultural interaction during the Colonial period in the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic areas. Early archaeological study regarding cultural interaction in rural South Carolina contexts was reflected and facilitated by the delineation of several varieties of Colonoware. I will discuss these varieties of Colonoware as well as potentially new varieties evidenced at Stono Plantation, just south of Charleston, as well as in other rural and urban Lowcountry locales.

[Symposium 1, 9:40 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Arco, Lee J.** (Washington University – St. Louis)  
*The Nolan Site (16MA201): Middle Archaic Alluvial Geoarchaeology in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

The Nolan site (16MA201), radiocarbon dated to 5200-4800 Cal BP and located in the Tensas Basin of northeastern Louisiana, is the only recorded Middle Archaic mound site in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River. However, the lack of other contemporary sites in this floodplain is likely the result of low archaeological visibility. Alluvial deposition has buried the site under 3 to 4 m of later Holocene sediment. Solid soil core extraction and subsequent stratigraphic and sediment analyses allow for a reconstruction of the cultural and natural depositional history of the Nolan site. Subsurface investigations permit the identification of four earthen mounds and one earthen ridge, revealing one of the largest Middle Archaic mound sites in North America.

[General Session 5, 10:40 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Ashley, Keith** (Savannah College of Art and Design)  
*Exotica, Ritual, and Extralocal Interactions: A View from the Mill Cove Complex*

The Shields and Grant mounds comprise the Mill Cove Complex, a major St. Johns II site in northeastern Florida. Although living outside the southeastern “edge” of the Early Mississippian world (AD 900-1250), the coastal fisher-hunter-gatherers of this site were active in exchange relations that ushered in exotic raw materials, high-profile finished goods, and non-local cordmarked pottery. This paper explores feasting, ritual, and the possible role of exotica at the Mill Cove Complex and highlights the relationship between St. Johns II peoples and Ocmulgee hunter-gatherers of southern-central Georgia.

[General Session 9, 3:00 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Ashley, Keith** (Savannah College of Art and Design), **Keith Stephenson** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), and **Frankie Snow** (South Georgia College)  
*Teardrops, Ladders, and Bull's Eyes: Swift Creek along the Georgia Coast*

Swift Creek pottery has been recovered from many locations along the Georgia coast, but the frequency of this complicated stamped ware varies greatly on sites throughout this stretch of Atlantic seaboard. With a few noted exceptions, archaeologists have under-pursued Swift Creek research on the Georgia coast, limiting our local and regional understandings of the makers of the distinctive paddle stamped pottery. This paper brings together evidence of Swift Creek occupations and interactions from Kings Bay to the Savannah River, including new information on the Evelyn site. It further explores issues of chronology, settlement types, and known contact designs.

[Symposium 16, 10:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

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

**Avery, Paul G.** (MACTEC Engineering and Consulting)  
*Wood's Mine: Barite Mining in Monroe County, Tennessee*

Barite is a dense white mineral with several industrial uses. Mining activities aimed at the extraction of barite ore began as early as the 1870s in east Tennessee, with the center of this

industry located near Sweetwater in Monroe County, Tennessee. The remains of Wood's Mine (40MR700) were recorded during a survey for the Tennessee Department of Transportation. Historically known as the Ballard Mine, the site represents one of the earliest barite mines in the county. This paper examines the history of barite mining in Monroe County, with particular emphasis on Wood's Mine and its role in the industry.

[General Session 11, 10:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital II]

**Babits, Lawrence E.** (East Carolina University)  
*Overview of North Carolina Military Sites*

North Carolina has a wide array of uninvestigated military sites, including far more related to housing and training than to battle. This paper looks at these from chronological and regional perspectives to assess significance and archaeological potential.

[Symposium 4, Part 2, 1:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Babits, Lawrence E., Franklin Price, and Chris McCabe.** (East Carolina University)  
*Rivers, Sounds, and Coastal Waters: North Carolina Maritime Archaeology*

North Carolina is blessed with an inordinate number of maritime archaeological sites. This is due, in part, to the Graveyard of the Atlantic, but also to the second largest estuary system in North America, and an interior network of rivers, sounds, and lakes that provided transportation routes over the last 500 years. This paper focuses on two river sections as part of a general overview.

[Symposium 4, Part 2, 2:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Baluha, David S.** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*Structures at Parrot Point and Other Late Archaic Sites in South Carolina*

Archaeological investigations in South Carolina have not exposed much evidence of Late Archaic structures. This kind of evidence is manifested by the identification of postmolds, wall trenches, clay or compacted floors, and daub. These features are often associated with other cultural features, including hearths and storage pits. A small but developing number of sites from across South Carolina exhibit such features including Bass Pond Dam, Fish Haul Creek, Mims Point, Rabbit Mount, Sara's Ridge, and Sol Legare. The evidence at each of these sites is compared to the evidence recently identified at the Parrot Point site.

[General Session 5, 11:00 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Barrett, Jared** (TRC, Inc.), **Paul Webb** (TRC, Inc.), **Larry McKee** (TRC, Inc.), **Russell Townsend** (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), and **Bennie Keel** (National Park Service)  
*Ravensford Tract Excavations: Twentieth-Century Components*

In addition to prehistoric and historic Cherokee components, data recovery excavations at the Ravensford Tract in western North Carolina are investigating the early twentieth-century lumber mill town of Ravensford. Although no structures

associated with the town remain standing, archaeologically its various neighborhoods, industrial facilities, and infrastructural features are largely intact. The project has focused on archaeological evidence of how town residents responded to the planned, intended organization of this company town. Excavation has recovered rich deposits associated with individual houselots, which will allow for detailed analysis within and between the various socio-economically divided neighborhoods within the town. The time frame of the component and quantities and broad categories of artifacts recovered also encourage review of how best to address large-scale archaeological sites dating to the twentieth century.

[General Session 11, 10:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Bartley, Heather D.** (University of Georgia)  
*Geomorphology and Formation Processes of the Belmont Neck Site (38KE06) in the Wateree Valley, South Carolina*

The platform mound at the Belmont Neck site (38KE06), an Early Mississippian town on the Upper Coastal Plain in the Wateree Valley of South Carolina, has been substantially reduced in size during historic time. The objectives of this geoarchaeological research are to determine (1) the subsurface and surface geomorphology in the vicinity of the site; (2) the source of the mound fill; and (3) the nature and extent of site formation and destruction processes. A 0.8-km-long transect of excavation units, soil cores, and backhoe trenches traversed the site and extended beyond the site boundaries. Analytical methods involve pedology, allostratigraphy, and soil micromorphology.

[Symposium 3, 11:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Bauder, Jennifer M.** (SUNY Binghamton)  
*Porotic Hyperostosis at Orendorf*

This paper reports on the presence of porotic hyperostosis and corresponding health issues in the Orendorf collection. These skull lesions form during childhood and have multiple etiologies including iron deficiency anemia and scurvy. Of 67 sub-adults, 31 (46 percent) exhibit porotic hyperostosis. It is not possible to assign etiology to 16 cases based on macroscopic examination alone. Of the remaining 15 cases, four represent scurvy, eight anemia and three show signs of both. Of 92 adult skulls, 31 (34 percent) exhibit lesions. Assignment of specific etiology in adults is not possible due to remodeling. Future work will employ radiographic and CT methods to increase diagnostic acumen.

[Symposium 8, 8:40 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Bauder, Jennifer M.** (see **Giles, Bretton T.** and **Marta Alfonso**)

**Beahm, Emily L.** (see **Smith, Kevin E.**)

**Beaman, Thomas E., Jr.** (Tar River Archaeological Research)  
*Unearthing the Cities and Cultivated Countrysides:  
Archaeological Approaches to Community for North Carolina's  
Historic Towns and Plantations*

Since the 1950s archaeological studies of urban centers and plantations in North Carolina have continued as the exploration of a series of singular sites. With over half a century of investigations, few studies have attempted to explore these singular sites in towns and plantations as part of a broader systemic context. This paper reviews the analytical methods and practices that have historically dominated urban and plantation archaeology. It stresses a comprehensive approach with comparative methodology, where specific sites are evaluated in broader contexts as part of a singular locale bounded and defined by social, cultural, economic and geographic forces.

[Symposium 4, Part 1, 9:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Beaman, Thomas E., Jr.** (see **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.**)

**Beaman, Thomas E., Jr.** (see **Mintz, John J.**)

**Beasley, Virgil R., III** (see **Hill, M. Cassandra**)

**Beck, Monica** (see **Harris, Lynn** and **Tina Rust**)

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

**Benson, Robert W.** (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.)  
*Social Ties and Family Lines: Interconnected Swift Creek  
Households in the Fall Line Hills of Georgia*

A pattern of Swift Creek period land use on the southern edge of the Fall Line Hills in central Georgia suggests the existence of "non-nucleated" villages. Villages are comprised of both year-round and seasonally-occupied households dispersed among adjacent upland and lowland landforms of tributary watersheds. Intra-site patterns, differences in Swift Creek ceramic assemblages, and settlement choice among five excavated sites in the Ocmulgee Wildlife Management Area, Pulaski County, Georgia, demonstrate differential use of the local landscape during the period of AD 550-750.

[Symposium 16, 11:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Benyshek, Tasha** (see **Webb, Paul, Russell Townsend,** and **Bennie Keel**)

**Blankenship, Sarah A.** and **Henri D. Grissino-Mayer**  
(University of Tennessee)  
*The Dendroarchaeology of Cagle Saltpetre Cave: A  
Nineteenth-Century Saltpeter Mining Site in Van Buren County,  
Tennessee*

During the historic mining episodes at Cagle Saltpetre Cave, wooden leaching vats needed for the lixiviation of saltpeter, or calcium nitrate, from mined sediment were constructed and used within the cave. When mining operations ceased, these

artifacts were abandoned and preserved in situ, some remaining virtually intact. Their remarkable preservation enabled tree-ring dating of timbers associated with these artifacts. Tree rings from oak planks used in the construction of the leaching vats were measured to 0.001 mm precision on a Velmex measuring system then entered into COFECHA software to evaluate cross-dating and measurement accuracy. The measurement series were then compared to the Piney River Pocket Wilderness white oak reference chronology, spanning from 1651 to 1982, contained in the International Tree-Ring Data Bank. Through the application of dendrochronology, specific temporal parameters for the site have been established and are presented in this paper.  
[General Session 2, 10:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Blankenship, Sarah A.** (see **Simek, Jan F.**)

**Blanton, Dennis** (Fernbank Museum of Natural History)  
*A Retrospective on Experimental Construction and Excavation  
of a Mississippian Structure at Etowah*

A Mississippian small pole structure was reconstructed at Etowah Mounds State Park in 1981 as a project in experimental archaeology. The first objective was to test hypotheses regarding this mode of construction set forth by Lewis and Kneberg, based on their excavations at Hiawasee Island in Tennessee. Results of the experiment (albeit humbling) establish basic parameters for labor, materials, and maintenance associated with a common mode of Mississippian construction. The second objective was to conduct a blind test of archaeological reasoning. The experimental site was (bravely) excavated by a crew unfamiliar with the experiment, ten years after the structure was burned. Their interpretation provides a fascinating case study that reminds us of both the limitations and possibilities of our approach to the material world.

[Symposium 15, 8:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**Blumer, Thomas** (Independent Scholar)  
*Catawba Studies Center, Lancaster, South Carolina*

Lancaster has been selected as the home for a Catawba Indian Studies Center. Three innovative thinkers were key to this move. They include Shari Eliades, Librarian at the Medford Library at the University of South Carolina Lancaster (USCL); Lindsay Pettus, President of the Katawba Valley Land Trust (KVLT); and Sandy Nelson of the Pettus Real Estate in Lancaster. A huge Catawba archives is being prepared for scholars at USCL. KVLT has taken custody of a collection of over 1,000 Catawba vessels and ethnographic objects. Finally, the collector relocated in Lancaster nineteen miles east of the Catawba Indian Reservation. Efforts are being made to make these and other materials available to scholars.

[General Session 3, 3:20 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]



**Boling, Melissa D.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
*An Exploration of Expedient Glass Tool Use by European and African Americans at Late Eighteenth-to Early Twentieth-Century Historic Sites in the Southeastern U.S. and Caribbean*

The amount of historical archaeological literature pertaining to expedient glass tool use is quite small; however, many of the existing publications concerning this practice have focused almost exclusively on the presumed use of glass tools by enslaved African Americans due to limited access to resources, conveying the notion that these objects represent African-American ethnic markers. This paper will address this notion and offer an alternative interpretation for why, and by whom, expedient glass tools were used through an examination of documentary evidence and an inter-site comparative study of late eighteenth-to early twentieth-century European and African-American occupied sites located in eastern Tennessee, South Carolina and Guadeloupe. The results of this study indicate that expedient glass tool use was and is a widespread phenomenon, traversing ethnic, cultural, economic, and temporal boundaries. The results also suggest that expedient glass tools serve very specific functions.

[General Session 2, 9:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Boudreaux, Tony** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)  
*Mound Construction and Community Patterns at Town Creek*

The appearance of earthen mounds in the Southeast often has been interpreted as a manifestation of social and political changes within native groups. Mississippian platform mounds in particular are frequently thought to represent increased political complexity and centralized political authority. This paper will use public architecture, community patterns, vessel analysis, and mortuary data to explore some of the changes associated with mound construction at Town Creek, a South Appalachian Mississippian site in North Carolina. The patterns at Town Creek show that changes did occur, but that they cannot be understood strictly in terms of increased political complexity and centralization.

[General Session 7, 8:20 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Bowen, Jonathan** (Ohio Historical Society)  
*Deer Remains from Watts Cave, Christian County, Kentucky*

Watts Cave in Christian County, Kentucky contained extensive Terminal Archaic deposits, including a well-preserved faunal assemblage. The white-tailed deer mortality profile suggests relatively low harvest pressure on the local population.

[Poster Session III, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Boyd, Cliff** (see **Dautartas, Angela M., Robert C. Whisonant, Kristen L. Stevens, and Rhett B. Herman**)

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

**Breetzke, David E.** (Environment and Archaeology, LLC.)  
*"Bring Out Your Dead" When Your Final Resting Place Becomes an Inconvenience to Modern Development. Cemetery Delineation and Removal in Northern Kentucky.*

In today's modern world, expansion and movement have become the norm. Sometimes, projects requiring ground disturbance do not fall under a Section 106. Simply because a project is not covered under Section 106 would not mean that valuable data could not be recorded or reported. An example of this was found in a cemetery removal project in Boone County, Kentucky, where valuable data was recorded. This data has increased our understanding of family burial practices on the edge of the northern Kentucky frontier in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

[General Session 11, 11:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital II]

**Brennan, Tamira** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)  
*Architecture at the Kincaid Mounds Site*

The Kincaid Mounds site, located in the Black Bottom of southernmost Illinois, underwent substantial excavation during the 1930s and 1940s under the aegis of the University of Chicago and the Works Progress Administration. While an abundance of data was gathered during those field seasons, the information reported on Kincaid's above ground architectural traits has been very limited. Among the published data, anomalous features such as a "hollow-core wall" construction technique have been reported. All available field notes, existing texts and manuscripts on the site have been reanalyzed to provide comparative data as well as to question and clarify previous interpretations on feature types and construction techniques at Kincaid.

[Symposium 15, 10:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**Bridgman Sweeney, Kara** (University of Florida)  
*Environmental Constraints and Side-Notched Tool Variation in Florida*

Recent analyses of side-notched hafted bifaces from throughout much of the lower Southeast suggest that environmental stresses may be reflected in tool variability. This seems to be the case in Florida, which experienced drought conditions during the Early Archaic period. Comparisons of side-notched variability in Florida collections, with variability in collections from other portions of the Southeast, suggest that the region's southernmost makers of side-notched tools may have been place-centered by necessity. An apparent reliance on locally available raw materials, as well as a high degree of variability with respect to individual haft elements, lends support to this possibility.

[General Session 10, 3:40 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Bridgman Sweeney, Kara** (see **Poplin, Eric C.**)

**Brister, Ronald C.** (see **Dye, David H. and Margaret H. McNutt**)

**Burke, Tiffanie** (see **Nieves, Megan R.**)

**Butler, Brian M.** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale) and **Charles R. Cobb** (SUNY Binghamton)  
*Notes in the Margins: Late Mississippian Occupation in the Ohio River Hinterlands of Southern Illinois*

In the 1990s, research on Mississippian culture in the Kincaid sphere shifted to a series of settlements located in the upper Bay Creek drainage in the rugged hinterlands north of the Ohio River. An examination of these sites has provided a very different perspective on the region, especially in Late Mississippian times. This paper presents some key results of this research and their implications for Late Mississippian political and social dynamics in the region.  
[Symposium 7, 1:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Butler, Brian M.** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale), **Charles R. Cobb** (SUNY Binghamton), and **Timothy R. Pauketat** (University of Illinois)  
*Style and Substance: A Retrospective on Jon Muller's Contributions to Archaeology*

An overview of Jon Muller's theoretical and substantive work in archaeology, ranging from stylistic analysis, to settlement pattern studies, to political-economic research.  
[Symposium 7, 1:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Butler, Brian M.** (see **Welch, Paul D.**)

**Cable, John** and **Charles Cantley** (Palmetto Research Institute)  
*A Methodological and Theoretical Approach to the Investigation of Hunter-Gatherer Settlement Systems: A Case Study from Fort Bragg, North Carolina*

Although hunter-gatherer settlement systems can be characterized as relatively simple and redundant, describing and interpreting them is a complex endeavor requiring special investigative field and analytic methodologies. Over the past twelve years we have developed a series of techniques designed specifically for hunter-gatherer sites in Coastal Plain settings. This paper will discuss the long-term development of these techniques, their application to different scales of settlement, and will present some preliminary results from Phase II testing projects conducted in the Sandhills environment of Fort Bragg, North Carolina.  
[Symposium 10, 10:40 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Caffrey, Karen** and **Paul Thacker** (Wake Forest University)  
*Lithic Raw Material Use and Reduction Strategies at the Donnaha Site (31YD9)*

Located on a floodplain of the Yadkin River, the Late Woodland village site of Donnaha has yielded abundant flaked stone tools manufactured from many different raw materials. Variability in raw material use and technological organization across the site resulted from different reduction strategies for projectile point manufacturing and expedient tool production. Site

maintenance activities related to discard of lithic debris are reflected in intra-site spatial patterns. This study of lithic technology and raw material provisioning underscores the importance of contextualizing raw material use prior to integrating site-level data into models of exchange networks and social interaction in the prehistoric North Carolina Piedmont.  
[Poster Session IV, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Canouts, Veletta** (Tohono O'odham Nation Cultural Center and Museum)  
*Whither the Structural Analysis of Design?*

The presentation will focus on the use of structural and/or formal analyses to understand and interpret designs as they pertain to underlying social behavior and communication. Championed by a handful of archaeologists a generation ago, structural analyses are not being furthered by current researchers who apparently find little utility in the methodology. Instead design metaphor, stylistic intent, and, in some cases, even form-versus-function arguments are being invoked. The reasons for such different approaches are explored and the potential research value of the structural analysis of design compared.  
[Symposium 7, 3:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Cantley, Charles** (see **Cable, John**)

**Carey, Heather** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)  
*Mississippian Miniature Vessels: More Than Mere Child's Play*

Limited knowledge of Mississippian miniature vessels, in conjunction with their diminutive nature, often leads to their plausible though unsubstantiated interpretation as products of child manufacture, specifically as toys or practice pots. In order to test this assumption, an examination of the morphological attributes and archaeological contexts of miniature specimens from the Lower Ohio and Tennessee-Cumberland region was carried out. Results suggest that the association between miniature vessels and children is not as strong as previously supposed and that miniatures should be equally evaluated as products of adult manufacture and use.  
[General Session 6, 9:00 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.** (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg)  
*Turning to Clay: The Historic Pottery Industry in North Carolina*

Research on the historic pottery industry in North Carolina has increased in scope and participation over the past 20 years. While initial studies of this cottage craft were earlier documented by folklorists, collectors, and antiquarians, archaeologists have now gotten their hands dirty. Beginning with excavations of the eighteenth-century Moravian potters in the early 1970s by South, Bivins, and Outlaw, other archaeologists have expanded this research front to include regional surveys, site mitigations, testing programs and

complete excavations of over 40 pottery kilns sites throughout North Carolina. This synthesis will examine what has been learned from recent research and what is planned for future exploration of these specialized activity sites.

[Symposium 4, Part 1, 11:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.** (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg) and **Thomas E. Beaman, Jr.** (Tar River Archaeological Research)

*Enigmatic Earthenwares: Colonowares from Non-Plantation Sites in North Carolina*

Low-fired, unglazed, handmade earthenware vessels have been recovered from multiple contexts on numerous non-plantation historic sites in North Carolina. These wares, found in urban residential sites, a county jail site, a governor's palace site, and one courthouse cellar, exhibit distinct characteristics of paste, color, form, manufacture, and decoration. A basic visual analysis of these wares, their attributes and context, is presented in this study along with temporal assessments. Contextual factors are examined to determine the intended function of each vessel. Finally, local and non-local potters are considered for the creation and distribution of these enigmatic earthenwares in Colonial North Carolina.

[Symposium 1, 10:40 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

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

*Making Inferences from Lithic Material Percentages: A Simulation Approach*

The percentages of different lithic materials present in an archaeological assemblage are standard reported data. Making inferences from such basic data is not straightforward. Explanations are often non-existent, that is the data speak for themselves, or may involve elaborate models of mobility and trade. The use of simple simulations that start with questions concerning how a technology is organized and models a prehistoric stone toolkit, the rules for tool use, breakage, discard, and replacement in various raw material environments provides important insight into archaeological assemblages. Simulation is an underused, but powerful tool, for understanding prehistoric lithic assemblage formation.

[General Session 10, 1:00 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Cassedy, Daniel** and **Mathew Jorgenson** (URS Corporation)  
*An Algonkian Longhouse from the Southern Periphery*

In 2005, URS Corporation conducted excavations at Site 31PM8 at Minnesott, where the Neuse River meets Pamlico Sound. Multiple Late Woodland features with a rich faunal assemblage were recovered, including buried midden, pits, and hearths. A postmold pattern outlined an apparent longhouse almost 10 m wide. The Neuse River has been suggested as a likely boundary between Algonkian and Siouan territories, but the area around the mouth of the Neuse has seen few excavations compared with regions to the north and south.

This site provides new settlement pattern and subsistence data from the southern edge of known coastal Algonkian settlement. [Symposium 12, 1:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Chamblee, John F.** (University of Arizona)

*New Insights from the Same Old Strata: Intra-Site Patterns and Regional Settlement Trends from the Chickasawhatchee Swamp*

Topographic maps, shovel tests, and stratigraphic test units are routine sources for preliminary intra-site pattern data. Though time-tested, these methods sometimes yield unsurprising results. This poster presents such new-yet-old data from four Woodland and Mississippian period centers in the Chickasawhatchee Creek drainage (southwestern Georgia). Though natural strata are rare, geo-archaeological methods may yield further insights into site formation processes and stratigraphy. Moreover, new insights emerge when thematic maps of mound strata, artifact concentrations and artifact depth are contextualized by regional-scale artifact density data. Results suggest intra-site patterns reflective of occupations more dispersed and short-term than typically seen in neighboring regions.

[Poster Session I, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Chamblee, John F.** (see **Vonarx, A.J.**)

**Charles, Tommy** (see **Ferguson, Terry A.** and **Frances R. Knight**)

**Claggett, Steve** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)  
Discussant. *The Historical Archaeology of North Carolina: Reviewing Past Patterns and Paradigms to Establish Future Context for the "Old North State"*

[Symposium 4, Part 2, 4:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Clauser, John W., Jr.** (Of Grave Concerns, Inc.)  
*"Eternal Rest" is a Relative Term*

"Eternal Rest"—it has a note of permanence that rings through time. Reality is, however, quite different. Hundreds of cemeteries and single graves are moved each year. Whether it is an isolated grave in the middle of a field or a two-hundred grave cemetery, the problem for the archaeologist remains the same: what should we do, and what can we learn? Working within the development community presents many challenges and opportunities, but we must alter our perspective and our methods.

[Symposium 4, Part 2, 1:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Clay, R. Berle** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)  
*Structure, Sequence, and Interpretation in Some Middle Woodland Sub-Mound Contexts*

In contrast to the record of the Kincaid excavations of the 1930s and early 1940s, the record of some of William S. Webb's excavations in Kentucky proves to be an exquisite recording of excavation results. Although Webb failed to exploit

the interpretive possibilities of the site contexts he recorded and, in his penchant for calling everything "Adena," created a taxonomic nightmare—not necessarily the case with the Kincaid report—the data may be used today to develop new insights into past behaviors. Focusing on the Crigler mound, but mentioning in passing Morgan Stone, Riley, and Landing mounds as well, considerable variation in ritual performance is reconstructed in pre-mound contexts.

[Symposium 7, 2:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Cobb, Charles R.** (SUNY Binghamton)  
*Time Loves a Hero: Mississippian Temporality, Valor, and Hybridity*

Although not all aspects of Mississippian iconography relate to status, some constellations of traits can be attributed to what Benedict Anderson referred to as an "imagined community." Certain individuals at widely separated centers had preferred access to symbols and materials of power, fostering a pan-regional communion based on several practices. Foremost among these attributes were conventions found in figural art that are related to warfare, the dissolution of boundaries between humans and animals, and the manipulation of time and memory. The interrelationship of these iconographic conventions promoted practices of exclusion among Mississippian communities.

[Symposium 7, 3:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Cobb, Charles R.** (SUNY Binghamton)  
Discussant. *Bioarchaeological Investigations at Orendorf, a Middle Mississippian Site from West-Central Illinois*  
[Symposium 8, 11:00 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Cobb, Charles R.** (see **Butler, Brian**)

**Cobb, Charles R.** (see **Butler, Brian** and **Timothy Pauketat**)

**Cole, Matthew L.** (see **Madry, Scott** and **Scott Seibel**)

**Compton, Matthew** (University of Georgia)  
*White-Tails and Waterfowl: Regional Patterns of Animal Use in the Central Mississippi Valley During the Woodland and Mississippian Periods*

The seminal work on animal use in the Central Mississippi Valley is Bruce Smith's "Middle Mississippi Exploitation of Animal Populations" (1975). A review of over 50 subsequent faunal studies and new data from the region largely support Smith's characterization of Mississippian animal use. Woodland sites exhibit a similar pattern indicating continuity in animal use from the Woodland to Mississippian periods. This finding contrasts with shifts in plant cultivation, population growth, and sociopolitical change characteristic of the Woodland/Mississippian transition. Inter-site variation in animal use is more often related to site locality and resource availability than to temporal shifts in animal exploitation.

[General Session 12, 9:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Conrad, Lawrence A.** (Western Illinois University)  
*Ancient Lives: The View from the Orendorf Habitation Areas, Including Brief Comments on Mortuary Customs*

The excavation of approximately five ha of the Orendorf habitation areas, including 75 percent of two town sites and a substantial part of a third, all or part of more than 300 buildings, many of which were burned with complete assemblages on their floors, approximately 2500 pit features with an abundance of artifacts and ecofacts, five burials, and all or portions of several defensive systems, provides an essential perspective on the people buried in the cemetery under discussion. The mortuary practices and burial furniture provide additional insight into the social influences involved in the formation and modification of the human remains under study.  
[Symposium 8, 8:00 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Cooper, Leslie and Karen Smith** (Monticello Department of Archaeology)  
*Investigations of Colonoware Form and Function*

Colonoware has long been an enigma for archaeologists. Although much research has focused on understanding who made these vessels, many compelling questions exist about who used Colonoware. This poster uses detailed attribute analysis to answer questions about use through examination of vessel form and function. I use data from the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery, a repository for a variety of archaeological data including detailed artifact attribute information as well as corresponding context information. I explore emergent vessel form and function patterns that arise from Colonoware analysis at both the sherd and vessel level in order to gain a broader understanding of its use throughout the Mid-Atlantic.

[Poster Session I, 8:30 – 11:30 p.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Cordell, Ann S.** (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
*Resolving Manufacturing Origins of Safety Harbor-Related Pottery at the Pineland Site Complex, Lee County, Florida*

The Caloosahatchee archaeological region was home to the Calusa Indians and their prehistoric forebears. During late prehistoric times, this area shows influence from the neighboring Safety Harbor region to the north in terms of ritual or mortuary practices, as indicated by widespread occurrence of Safety Harbor-related pottery in burial mounds in Southwest Florida. Paste characterization of Safety Harbor and related pottery at the Pineland Site Complex was undertaken to resolve manufacturing origins of this pottery. The results add to our understanding of ritual pottery assemblages and the nature and extent of interregional interactions during late prehistoric times in peninsular Florida.

[Symposium 6, 2:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Cordell, Ann S.** (see **Wallis, Neill J.** and **Lee A. Newsom**)

**Cornelison, John E., Jr.** (National Park Service) and **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee)  
*Shiloh Mound A Excavations: An Introduction with Special Emphasis on the Support Infrastructure*

The excavation of Mound A at Shiloh, Tennessee was undertaken by the National Park Service from 2001 to 2004. Mound A is located on a 90-ft bluff overlooking the Tennessee River. This paper summarizes the accomplishments of those excavations while focusing on the infrastructure needed to support such a massive undertaking. The process of overcoming each challenge to create a successful excavation was met with innovative designs.

[Symposium 5, 1:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

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

**Cornelison, John E. Jr.** (see **Lydick, Christopher M.** and **David G. Anderson**)

**Cornelius, MacKensie** (see **Reid, Dawn** and **Bobby Southerlin**)

**Cowan, Ellen A.** (see **Seramur, Keith C.** and **Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr.**)

**Cranfill, M. Rhonda** (see **Orr, Kelly L.** and **Gregory S. Lucas**)

**Dale, Emily** (University of South Carolina)  
*Testing at Red Lake: Preliminary Findings from a Middle Mississippian Site in the Middle Savannah River Valley*

In 1898, Clarence B. Moore trenched a mound site in the Savannah River floodplain of Screven County, Georgia. The site, now known as Red Lake (9SN4), has seen limited research since Moore's visit, but involves two test units by Fred Cook in 1987 and shovel testing by Brockington and Associates in 1994. This year, I initiated a project involving additional site mapping, shovel testing, and test unit excavations. Within a few kilometers of Red Lake is the roughly contemporaneous Lawton mound site (38AL11). In this paper I will discuss the results of excavation at Red Lake and consider the socio-political relationship between Red Lake and Lawton.

[Symposium 3, 9:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr.** (East Carolina University)  
*Paleoindian Research in the North Carolina Coastal Plain*

Very little is known regarding the Paleoindian period in North Carolina and the Coastal Plain in particular. There are both historical and geological reasons for this dearth of knowledge. Recently, efforts have been made to address this problem by gathering new data as well as synthesizing and interpreting existing evidence with regards to 1) a study of ca. 250 fluted points in the state addressing problems related to typological issues, geographic distributions, and patterns of raw material use and 2) conducting the first comprehensive analysis of the

Pasquotank site (31PK1), the only known Paleoindian assemblage in the state.

[Symposium 12, 2:40 p.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Dautartas, Angela M.** (University of Tennessee), **Robert C. Whisonant** (Radford University), **Kristen L. Stevens** (National Park Service), **Cliff Boyd** (Radford University), **Rhett B. Herman** (Radford University)

*Mapping Civil War Sites the NPS Way in Saltville, Virginia*

Saltville, Virginia, became strategically important to the Confederacy as its major salt producer. To defend this industrial site, Confederate engineers constructed a series of fortifications in 1863 and 1864. The town was also the site of two battles in late 1864. The American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service has funded a project to map these Civil War fortifications and battlefield features for the completion of a National Register nomination and preservation plan. Here we discuss the research methodology and the initial results of GPS/GIS mapping and remote sensing of sites during the 2005 field season.

[Poster Session V, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Saturday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr.** (see **Riggs, Brett H.** and **Mark L. Plane**)

**Dawson, Audrey R.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

*Connecting the Dots: Making Sense of the Historic Postholes Identified at the Johannes Kolb Site (38DA75)*

Archaeological excavations at the Johannes Kolb Site, Darlington County South Carolina, have identified hundreds of prehistoric and historic features. This paper focuses on examining the historic postholes relating to the site's nineteenth-century occupation. Posts associated with structures, fence lines, etc. will be identified through an examination of the artifacts recovered in the postholes and the spatial distribution and depths of the postholes. Through the use of historical documents and the archaeological record, this paper will attempt to identify patterns associated with the historic postholes in order to determine the types of structures associated with these patterns.

[Symposium 14, 11:50 a.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**DePratter, Chester** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
Discussant. *The Yamasee: A Look at a Once Forgotten Group*  
[Symposium 9, 9:40 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**DePratter, Chester** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
Discussant. *Coastal Atlantic Research I: Methods in Action*  
[Symposium 10, 11:20 a.m. Friday, Capital II]

**DePratter, Chester** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Discussant. *Coastal Atlantic Research II: Sites in Context* [Symposium 12, 3:40 p.m. Friday, Capital II]

**DiCosola, Anne C.** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)  
*Places Set Apart: Stone Enclosures and Ritual Practice in the Late Woodland of Southern Illinois*

Due to their specific topographic nature, Late Woodland stone enclosures (locally termed “stone forts”) in the Shawnee Hills region of southern Illinois have been interpreted in terms of defensive fortifications. An analysis of the topographic features of these enclosures, as well as distance to nearest known contemporary sites indicates that the locations of these sites preclude, rather than support, the notion of defense. Using landscape concepts, common to the analysis of monumental architecture in Europe, as well as ethnographic analogy, I argue that stone forts represent a sanctified space for the performance of ritual during the Late Woodland period. [General Session 9, 3:20 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Downs, Lauren** (University of Alabama)  
*Plaquemine Culture Structures in the Natchez Bluffs: Architectural Grammar at the Mound 3 Summit Locale, the Anna Site, Adams County, Mississippi*

This paper provides an examination of Plaquemine culture architecture at the Anna site (22AD500), a large mound center located in the Natchez Bluffs region of the Lower Mississippi Valley. The data utilized for this investigation were recovered from the summit of Mound 3 during the 1997 excavations at the site. These materials were examined using architectural, ceramic, and stratigraphic analyses. Portions of two stratigraphically distinct rectangular wall trench structures were exposed on the summit of Mound 3, the principal mound at the site. To further elucidate the significance of the architectural features found at the Anna site, a detailed investigation of all known structures in the Natchez Bluffs region was conducted and compared with that encountered at the Anna site. Using linguistic studies of syntax and grammar as a foundation, an architectural grammar for the Natchez Bluffs region is proposed. Variables examined in the formulation of this grammar included floor area, wall trench width, and wall post diameter and spacing. [Symposium 15, 9:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**Dye, David H.** (University of Memphis)  
Discussant. *Alexander Culture in the Valley and Ridge: Excavations at the Old Eighty Site, Shelby County, Alabama* [Symposium 13, 4:20 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Dye, David H.** (University of Memphis), **Ronald C. Brister** (Pink Palace Museum), and **Margaret H. McNutt** (Pink Palace Museum)  
*Archaeological Investigations at Chucalissa: The Charles H. Nash Years, 1955-1968*

Charles Nash was instrumental in the early development, reconstruction, and investigation of the Chucalissa site located near modern Memphis, Tennessee. His prior archaeological experience with major excavations at large Mississippian towns in the Mid-South provided a critical background for later fieldwork at Chucalissa. From 1955 until his premature death in early 1968, he oversaw extensive excavations at the site. In this paper, we present an overview of Nash’s work at Chucalissa that includes not only his field archaeology, but also his concern with experimental archaeology, site reconstruction, museum development, and cultural anthropology. [Symposium 2, 8:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Dye, David H.** (see **Steponaitis, Vincas P., George E. Lankford, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., and Robert V. Sharp**)

**Elliott, Daniel T.** (The LAMAR Institute, Inc.)  
*Cracked Pots, Crystal Mines, and Paddling: An Update on Swift Creek in West-Central Georgia and East-Central Alabama*

Geographically speaking, west-central Georgia and east-central Alabama lie at the core of the Swift Creek culture. Ironically, this locale remains one of the least explained areas for the Swift Creek people. This paper reviews Swift Creek archaeology in this area of Georgia and Alabama. Datasets from the Chattahoochee and Flint River watersheds provide fodder for this discussion. The early contributions of David Chase and Bettye Broyles to Swift Creek archaeology are reviewed and updated. More recent survey and test excavations (CRM studies and grant projects) provide tentative insight into Swift Creek lifeways, just a few kilometers upstream from Kolomoki Mounds. [Symposium 16, 9:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Endonino, Jon C. and Robert J. Austin** (SEARCH)  
*Mitigative Excavations at the Monteverde Site (8LA243) Lake County, Florida*

Recent excavations at the Monteverde site on the western shore of Lake Apopka in the Central Lakes District of Florida have provided new information related to the Early St. Johns period. Important information regarding the duration and intensity of occupation, intra-site spatial patterning, technology, subsistence, and chronology has come to light and has the potential to significantly alter our understanding of Early St. Johns period hunter-gatherers. Research and analysis are ongoing and this paper is a preliminary presentation of our findings to date. [General Session 4, 4:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Espenshade, Chris** (Skelly and Loy, Inc.)  
*What Individuals Say of Tradition: Slave-Made Pottery in Nineteenth-Century South Carolina*

Colonoware has long been studied as a tradition, a type, or an indicator of creolism and/or resistance. In this paper, it is argued that the examination of potter-level idiosyncrasies and technical decisions can provide important information on the nature of

the Colonoware tradition. The analysis of slave-made pottery from three nineteenth-century slave communities in Beaufort County, South Carolina, provides a basis for readdressing concepts of tradition.

[Symposium 1, 11:00 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Ethridge, Robbie** (University of Mississippi)  
*The Demography of Commercial Slaving: Reconsidering the Early Historic Population Collapse in the Southeast*

This paper argues that the demographic collapse in the Southeast did not occur within a few generations but rather over two centuries and that disease alone cannot account for it. The commercial trade in Indian slaves of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was also a factor because thousands of women of child-bearing age were sold and shipped off continent. This paper explores the demographic repercussions of this forced migration, its articulation with serial disease episodes, the consequences in terms of social and demographic recovery, and the need to re-evaluate the archaeological evidence for population collapse in the Southeast.

[General Session 3, 1:20 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Ewen, Charles** (East Carolina University)  
*Searching for the "Lost" Colonists: The Archaeology of British Colonization in Eastern North Carolina*

The colonization of North Carolina holds many unanswered questions. Though the historical settlement of North Carolina proceeded at a slower pace than its neighbors to the north and south, thanks to the pioneering work of J. C. Harrington and Stanley South, the state of North Carolina was an early leader in the field of historical archaeology. Academic archaeology didn't really address colonial sites till the last decades of the twentieth century. However recent university activity, often in partnership with the state, is addressing new questions at old sites and using new techniques to solve old mysteries.

[Symposium 4, Part 1, 8:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Faulkner, Charles** (see **Mann, David F.**, **Henri D. Grissino-Mayer**, and **John Rehder**)

**Feathers, James** (see **Welch, Paul D.** and **James B. Stoltman**)

**Ferguson, Terry A.** (Wofford College), **Frances R. Knight** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), and **Tommy Charles** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
*Two Woodland and Archaic Period Sites in the South Saluda River Drainage of the Northwestern Piedmont of South Carolina*

Archaeological investigations were conducted during 2004 and 2005 at 38GR1 and 38PN35 in Greenville and Pickens Counties of South Carolina, on farms owned by members of the Robertson family. Surface collections, backhoe/auger testing, and excavation of a large block unit at 38GR1, in conjunction with geoarchaeological analyses and radiocarbon

dating, show evidence of temporally diagnostic artifacts, features, and postholes indicating the presence of Late Woodland, Early Woodland and Middle Archaic components. An analysis of posthole patterning at 38GR1 suggests the presence of at least one Late Woodland structure. At 38PN35, surface collections and hand excavation of small block units also show evidence of Late Woodland through Middle Archaic components. Particularly well documented are stratified deposits containing temporally diagnostic artifacts and features dating from Late Archaic and Middle Archaic periods.

[Poster Session V, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Saturday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Ford, Janet L.** (University of Mississippi)  
*Dragonskin Pots: Engraved Vessels from Walls, Mississippi*

Our knowledge of SECC motifs has slowly evolved from a list of variations on themes to explanations of interpretation and geographic relationship. The Davies Collection of the University of Mississippi contains only six engraved vessels from the Walls, Mississippi area. Four of these offer minimal new information, but the other two may suggest ceremonialism and/or stylistic variation.

[General Session 6, 9:20 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Foster, Thomas** (Northern Kentucky University)  
*Intra-site Layout of the Muskogee Creek Town of Cussetuh: Synthesis of the 1936, 2001, and 2005 Excavations*

This paper describes the recent excavations at the eighteenth-century Muskogee Creek town of *Cussetuh* (Kasita). These investigations included approximately 300 sq. m in what is presumed to be the center of the town. The excavations were conducted in tandem with experimental remote sensing in order to refine the remote sensing techniques and our understanding of the *Cussetuh* people. Excavations revealed evidence of structures. The 2005 results were combined with the 1936 excavation results from Gordon Willey's excavation and the 2001 excavations by Panamerican Consultants to synthesize the current understanding of the layout of this important eighteenth-century Indian town. Results are difficult to interpret but indicate that the town was oriented along a trading path.

[General Session 3, 4:00 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Franklin, Jay D.** (East Tennessee State University)  
*Introductory Remarks and the Dawn of Archaeology at Chucalissa, Memphis, Tennessee*

The spectacular prehistoric archaeological remains at Chucalissa were discovered quite by accident in 1939. In this presentation, I highlight this significant discovery by discussing the early correspondence and excitement regarding the site, its archaeological record, and its future. Further, the initial archaeological excavations conducted by the University of Tennessee in 1940 are examined.

[Symposium 2, 8:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital I]

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

**Franklin, Jay D.** (East Tennessee State University), **Steven M. Sharp** (University of Memphis) and **Todd D. McCurdy** (Cultural Resource Analysts)

*A Revised Radiocarbon Chronology for Chucalissa: A Mississippian Period Community, Memphis, Tennessee*

Archaeological investigations at Chucalissa have been ongoing more or less since 1940. During this time, much has been learned about lifeways in this Mississippian period community. While there are two previous suites of radiometric dates obtained for the site, there are still legitimate questions regarding periodicity of occupation and mound construction. Many of the existing radiocarbon assays have error margins far too large to be of great use in refining chronology. We present a new and much larger suite of radiometric age assays. We argue that there are significant grounds for a revised chronology of the Mississippian occupation of Chucalissa.

[Symposium 2, 9:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Frashuer, Anya** and **Nancy White** (University of South Florida)  
*Middle Woodland Mound Distribution in the Apalachicola Valley, Northwest Florida*

University of South Florida fieldwork in the Apalachicola valley has resulted in relocation of some lost Middle Woodland mounds, by trekking through the forest and consulting with avocationalists and collectors. One project was triggered by a donation of some Swift Creek pots. We can now map distributions of mounds and their contents. They occur all along the river and on smaller streams and the coast. Nearly all have both Swift Creek and Early Weeden Island ceramics. Copper is distributed mainly along the coast, while other exotics (i.e., mica, galena, hematite) are more widely distributed along the valley.

[Symposium 16, 8:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Garrison, Elizabeth A.** (see **Keene, Deborah A.**)

**Giles, Bretton T., Jennifer M. Bauder, and Marta Alfonso** (SUNY Binghamton)  
*Remembering the Dead of Helena Crossing*

The site of Helena Crossing excavated by James Ford continues to be important in understanding the Middle Woodland populations of the Mississippi Valley. However, interpreting the mortuary ritual and health of Middle Woodland populations in the Central Mississippi Valley has been limited by the rather cursory analysis of the skeletal material from Helena Crossing. We remedy this deficiency by reanalyzing the skeletal remains from Helena Crossing with modern bioarchaeological/forensic methods. Our analysis suggests that the mortuary patterning at Helena Crossing was extremely complicated with unrecognized evidence of trauma, pathologies, and the perimortem processing of particular bodies.

[General Session 13, 11:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Gillam, J. Christopher** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

*A Geographic Analysis of the South Carolina Paleo-Point Database*

Over four decades of data collection on Paleoindian bifaces from South Carolina have been updated, re-analyzed, and georeferenced to improve the quality and research potential of the database. Improved typology, georeferencing for geographic information system analyses, and electronic distribution to colleagues were the primary goals of this recent effort. To date, 466 Paleoindian bifaces have been recorded for South Carolina, consisting primarily of Clovis, Redstone, and occasionally Simpson and Suwanee points. Geographic analyses provide a clearer understanding of Paleoindian settlement in the region.

[General Session 10, 4:00 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Glascoek, Michael J.** (see **Herbert, Joseph M., Theresa E. McReynolds, Michael S. Smith, and Robert J. Speakman**)

**Goodyear, Albert C.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

*The Allendale-Brier Creek Clovis Complex: A Clovis Center in the Middle Savannah River Valley.*

Surveys and excavations over the past 40 years have allowed the definition of a Clovis complex centered on chert quarries in Allendale County, South Carolina, and along Brier Creek, Georgia. These geographically limited raw material sources provide good closure on the regional dispersion of their stone tools. Clovis points are commonly found 100 miles to the north and east. Excavations at Big Pine Tree and Topper have allowed definition of the stone tool inventory. In addition to Clovis points and preforms, macro prismatic blades, bladelets, nonhafted-scrapers, and denticulates are present. It is suggested that these quarry-related sites were also places of Clovis habitation.

[General Session 10, 4:20 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Gorman, Joshua M.** (University of Memphis) and **Daniel C. Swan** (University of Memphis)

*Interpretation and Cultural Tourism at Chucalissa: Beyond the Archaeology*

From Mississippian mound complex to plantation to archaeological park, Chucalissa has made an impression on the historic landscape of the Memphis area. It has served as a nexus of African-American, Native American and academic communities that have contributed to the development of the site as a center for cultural heritage and tourism through the development of the reconstructed village, museum and interpretive programs. The site has served to spatially orient Native American social identity in the Memphis area on a site that was, in the nineteenth century, more closely connected to an African-American social identity. Today multiple generations of Choctaw associate with Chucalissa as professional staff, Native artisans and seasonal demonstrators of traditional culture. Although archaeology is a major component of



Chucalissa, we examine the site as it simultaneously evolved as a place of experiment, cultural tourism, entertainment and interpretation.

[Symposium 2, 10:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Gougeon, Ramie** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*The Life, Death, and Rebirth of a Nineteenth-Century North Carolina Grist Mill*

What we know, what we've learned, and what we found about the Pearson-Fisher Mill site (31DE178) seem at odds following Panamerican Consultants' limited excavations at this nineteenth-century grist and flour mill. Histories of the site from the perspectives of the local mythology, limited historic record, and spotty archaeological evidence are outlined, and an effort is made to reconcile the three sometimes very different tales. Along the way, a picture is painted of this mill's transformation from a small grist mill to a modern, small-scale, hydroelectric power facility.

[General Session 11, 9:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital II]

**Green, William** (see **Norris, Sean** and **Sarah Kautz**)

**Greene, Lance K.** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)  
*Race, Class and Material Culture in Antebellum North Carolina*

A central aspect of modernity during the middle to late nineteenth century was the market revolution, which caused broad distribution of a wide variety of mass-produced goods to frontier or middle ground regions of the United States. I analyze the material assemblages from three contemporaneous sites (ca. 1840-1850) in southwestern North Carolina that represent the households of Cherokee, white, and slave families. My central research question is "How are the experiences of these different racial and ethnic groups expressed archaeologically?" Ironically, at the point when racist ideology most dominated American politics and culture, the archaeological record reflects more variation based on class than race.

[General Session 11, 8:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital II]

**Grissino-Mayer, Henri D.** (see **Blankenship, Sarah A.**)

**Grissino-Mayer, Henri D.** (see **Mann, David F., Charles Faulkner,** and **John Rehder**)

**Grunewald, Matthew** (University of Alabama)  
*Tallahatta Sandstone Acquisition and Reduction at the Joe Long Site (1CK305)*

The Joe Long site is one of several Tallahatta Sandstone quarry locations in southwestern Alabama. This material was widely utilized in the area for the production of stone tools and was part of several raw material exchange networks. To better understand the acquisition, reduction, and production of Tallahatta Sandstone implements, a small excavation was undertaken at the Joe Long Site. Approximately 13,000 pieces of debitage and worked stone were recovered and analyzed

using both mass analysis and individual specimen analysis. This information is then used to investigate lithic reduction and tool production at this particular quarry location.

[General Session 10, 2:00 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Grunewald, Matthew** and **Steven M. Meredith** (University of Alabama)  
*Prehistoric Utilization of Knappable Stone in Southwest Alabama*

This paper reports on the analysis of projectile points recovered during Works Progress Administration excavations in Clarke County, Alabama. As a result of the abundance and limited macroscopic variability, the knappable stone sources in Clarke County allowed an opportunity for a study of prehistoric lithic raw material selection. These projectile points were sorted chronologically based on typological variation. By analyzing the frequency of utilization of various raw materials for the manufacture of projectile points, we are able to make inferences concerning the mobility and or trade networks of prehistoric groups living in the area during given intervals of time.

[General Session 10, 2:20 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Halbirt, Carl D.** (City of St. Augustine Archaeology Program)  
*"Where sea breezes constantly blow, an ideal place for a home": The Eighteenth Century Mission Community of Nuestra Señora del Rosario de la Punta*

For the past decade, the City of St. Augustine's archaeology program has conducted intermittent investigations in an area that had been one of ten eighteenth-century Native American mission communities situated on the outskirts of the Spanish Capital. Nuestra Señora del Rosario de la Punta was primarily occupied by Yamasee from the late 1720s to the 1750s. Through the City's archaeological preservation ordinance, which mandates that ground-penetrating disturbance be evaluated for its potential impacts to non-renewable cultural resources, a variety of deposits associated with this community have been documented, including the mission church/cemetery locus. This paper examines the approaches used to investigate the site in an urban environment and the outcomes of those techniques.

[Symposium 9, 8:40 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Hall, Dolores** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)  
Discussant. *The Historical Archaeology of North Carolina: Reviewing Past Patterns and Paradigms to Establish Future Context for the "Old North State"*  
[Symposium 4, Part 2, 4:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Hally, David J.** (University of Georgia)  
Discussant. *South Carolina: The Mississippian Frontier*  
[Symposium 3, 11:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Hally, David J.** (University of Georgia)  
*Discussant. Variability in Native American Architecture of the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Southeast*  
[Symposium 15, 11:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**Hamby, Theresa M. and J. W. Joseph** (New South Associates, Inc.)  
*Sugar Production in Charleston at the Time of the Revolution: Archaeological Investigations of the Philip Meyers Sugar House*

One of the agricultural products produced for the markets was sugar. Raw sugar was baked and refined in major urban centers, but these sugar bakeries were rare, with only 17 recorded in 1794. One of these was the sugar house of Philip Meyers. Archaeological excavations for the Charleston Judicial Center uncovered the remains of Meyers's sugar house as well as ceramics of Barbadian manufacture associated with sugar production. This paper looks at the technology of sugar production in the Old and New Worlds, the architecture of Meyers's sugar house, and the ceramics associated with preparing sugar for market.

[Symposium 11, 2:40 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Hammerstedt, Scott** (Pennsylvania State University)  
*Tree-Felling and Mississippian Palisades: A Time-Prediction Model*

Investigations of labor costs as a measure of social complexity at Mississippian sites are mostly focused on the time necessary to construct mounds. However, many sites, both with and without mounds, were enclosed by palisades. I compile ethnographic and experimental tree-felling data from around the world to generate formulae that predict the time needed to obtain posts of varying diameters and densities. Cutting time, transportation, and post-setting time allow palisade labor costs to be accurately estimated. The results allow investments in public architecture to be measured at sites with and without mounds, and at those with little artifact-based evidence for complexity.

[Poster Session I, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Hargrave, Michael L.** (ERDC – CERL)  
*Geophysical Investigation of Mississippian Settlements in the Cahokia Area*

Geophysical survey is increasingly being integrated into the investigation of Mississippian settlements, and is particularly valuable in situations where large-scale excavation is not an option. Small, single-instrument geophysical surveys can allow excavation units to be targeted directly on structures and pit clusters. Large-area, multi-sensor surveys can provide a unique basis for developing research designs focused on community plans and, with effective ground-truthing, community histories. Methodological issues in the detection and interpretation of geophysical anomalies are addressed here using the results of

surveys and excavations conducted at Cahokia and nearby upland settlements.

[Symposium 7, 4:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Harper, Cassandra R.** (University of South Florida)  
*Middle Woodland Ceramics and Domestic Sites in the Apalachicola Valley, Northwest Florida*

Middle Woodland habitation sites are numerous and well distributed throughout the Apalachicola River valley in relation to mounds; they occasionally have exotic artifacts, like the mica arrowhead-shaped cutout found at Otis Hare. The Otis Hare site (8L1172) is a Woodland freshwater shell midden located in the middle of this river valley. Tightly controlled levels and several radiocarbon dates from this site allow us to test and quantify the models of Swift Creek-Early Weeden Island ceramic change in Northwest Florida put forth by Gordon Willey in the 1940s and by David Brose and George Percy in the 1970s.

[Symposium 16, 9:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Harris, Lynn** (The Citadel), **Monica Beck** (Summerville-Dorchester Museum), and **Tina Rust** (South Eastern Archaeology and History)  
*"We came in here with about 600 pounds Sterling": The Investigation of a Lowcountry Shipyard*

Few colonial shipyard sites have been excavated in the Southeastern United States. Recent research carried out on the Hobcaw Shipyard (38CH1049) in Charleston, South Carolina, provides data about the diets and artifact assemblages of the shipyard occupants. Historical documents, like correspondence and probate records, supplement the archaeological interpretations with useful information about the roles of the shipyard slaves, the changing economic status of the European shipwrights through time, and the range of services this shipyard provided for the community. This paper also discusses issues regarding shipyard comparative data criteria, and focuses on gender, ethnicity, and the context of shipyards within the current archaeological record of the South Carolina.

[General Session 2, 9:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Harris, Norma** (University of West Florida)  
*The Yamasee in Eighteenth-Century Northwest Florida: Mission San Antonio de Punta Rasa and Presidio Isla de Santa Rosa*

The Yamasee were present in Pensacola, Florida in several social contexts following the establishment of the first successful settlement in 1698 until the Spanish abandoned La Florida in 1763. Excavations by the University of West Florida at the single-component site of Presidio Isla de Santa Rosa (1722-1752) have provided an opportunity to integrate the archaeological assemblage and history of a group of eighteenth-century Yamasee and other Native Americans, and their lives within Spanish/Mexican Colonial society.

[Symposium 9, 9:20 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Hartley, Michael O.** (Old Salem, Inc.)  
*Archaeology of the Moravians in North Carolina: Past, Present, and Future*

The Moravians of North Carolina have been the subject of archaeological study for more than a half-century. This work has contributed to the recognition of the importance of the Moravian tract of Wachovia and its towns. Research that has been carried out in the past by Albright, South, Woodall, Clauser, and others has provided a point of departure for ongoing work in the present and the future, and much remains to be done. Current research by Hartley, Ferguson, Robinson, and others is building on these foundations as well as exploring new directions for study of the Moravian presence in North Carolina. This overview will review past archaeology, recent work and will examine directions for future research.  
[Symposium 4, Part 1, 9:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Hartman, Christopher J.** (University of Memphis)  
*Archaeological Investigation of Mound A (Unit 5) at Chucalissa: Results of the Summit Excavations*

Mound A is the dominant and northernmost earthen substructure within the Chucalissa mound/plaza complex. Intermittent investigations over the past 60 years have resulted in an extensive body of information on the mound's archaeology. Excavations on its summit have revealed numerous intact construction phases, evidence of perishable superstructures, the presence of complex features, and artifacts dating from its prehistoric occupation. An examination of the construction history and associated artifacts contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of its role within the mound/plaza context.  
[Symposium 2, 8:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Haywood, Elizabeth** (University of Georgia)  
*The Environmental Archaeology of Santa Elena*

This paper will attempt to elucidate colonial lifeways in early Spanish Florida through the framework of environmental archaeology. Archaeological and ethnohistorical data sets will be examined, including bioarchaeological remains, zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical remains, and Spanish records involving the asiento of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. Dendrochronological and historical rainfall records will be used as supporting data classes to explore questions of colonial subsistence strategies in relation to climate. Theoretical ideas regarding return for effort and variation versus intensification of subsistence strategies will allow a greater understanding of the Spanish world view at Santa Elena.  
[General Session 2, 8:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Heath, Charles L., Jr.** (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg)  
*Great Guns and Grenadoes: Materialization of Life in an Early Eighteenth-Century Shatterzone*

Recent ethnohistorical scholarship suggests that the Eastern Woodlands devolved into a "shatterzone" during the seventeenth century. The region became a militarized arena where European empires and American Indian societies competed for control of peoples, resources and territories. By 1675, predatory slaving societies regularly preyed upon weaker indigenous groups in a dynamic environment where Southeastern Indians, based on success in a regional arms race, oscillated between the status of predator and prey. Here, I examine the material evidence for shatterzone processes in eastern North Carolina through the examination of archaeological data from the Neoheroke Fort (31GR4) and Cape Creek (31DR1) sites.

[Symposium 12, 1:00 p.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Heimbrook, Erika** (University of South Carolina)  
*Relationship between Professional and Avocational Archaeologists*

Archaeology is one of those fields that attracts interest from professionals and non-professionals alike, instilling in many the desire to dig and discover. In order to scratch that "archaeological itch," many non-professionals go into point or surface collecting proudly displaying their finds in glass cases and see nothing wrong with the hobby they pursue. However, some professionals disagree with this pastime, saying collectors should not remove artifacts from their archaeological context, and wish for more stringent laws to protect such finds. Before any firm decisions can be made, both sides of the story need to be heard.

[Symposium 14, 9:10 a.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Hendryx, Greg S.** (Environmental Services, Inc.)  
*Waning Swift Creek Site Characteristics along the Lower Atlantic Coast*

Radiocarbon data suggest a temporal span from ca. AD 300 to 900 for the Swift Creek culture along the lower Atlantic Coast. Sites of this time period are often distinguished by the occurrence of ornate complicated stamped pottery, yet the few sites detected during the waning part of this cultural period (roughly post AD 800) paint a different picture. The focus of this discussion is to reveal the characteristics that define the waning part of the cultural period and to offer suggestions for the disappearance of the classic Swift Creek traits.

[Symposium 16, 8:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Herbert, Joseph M.** (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg), **Theresa E. McReynolds** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill), **Michael S. Smith** (University of North Carolina – Wilmington), **Robert J. Speakman** (Missouri University Research Reactor), and **Michael J. Glascock** (Missouri University Research Reactor)  
*Clay Sources, Pottery Production and Circulation in the Carolina Sandhills*

We evaluate assumptions regarding the ubiquity of ceramic-quality clays in the Carolinas and the production and circulation

of prehistoric pottery in the Sandhills. Performance tests of raw clays collected from several river drainages in and around the Sandhills indicate that serviceable clays are difficult to locate. Chemical (INAA) and mineralogical analyses of these clays and representative tempers expose intra-drainage similarities and inter-drainage differences. Comparison of these results with those of similar chemical and mineralogical analyses performed on 50 sherds from sites in the same area suggests that pots circulated widely. Implications for Woodland-era hunter-gatherer mobility and resource procurement scheduling are explored.

[Symposium 10, 9:20 a.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Herbert, Joseph M.** (see **Steponaitis, Laurie C., Gregory A. Waselkov, George Abbe, and Erich Mueller**)

**Herman, Rhett B.** (see **Dautartas, Angela M., Robert C. Whisonant, Kristen L. Stevens, and Cliff Boyd**)

**Hicks, Jeremy** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*First Time for Everything: An Investigation into Feature 1 at Site 9CE1914*

This paper will detail my first experience in digging an historic privy. Along with others, I performed the excavation of this feature at Site 9CE1914, a late nineteenth-to early twentieth-century house site, located on Ft. Benning Military Reservation in Georgia.

[General Session 11, 11:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital II]

**Hill, M. Cassandra** (Jacksonville State University) and **Virgil R. Beasley, III** (MRS Consultants)  
*Burial and Ritual in the Late Gulf Formational: The Evidence from the Old Eighty Site*

In this paper, the authors will discuss the variety and archaeological signature of human interments at the Old Eighty Site (1SH493). The focus is on the Alexander time period. Death practices at this site appear to involve the use of fire, both for consuming the individual and as an aspect of interment. We will present the evidence for cremation and burial, with an emphasis on reconstructing the mortuary ritual involved and how such ritual can be recognized archaeologically. Cremation tends to obscure individuality; however, the patterning apparent at Old Eighty indicates that group identity may remain.

[Symposium 13, 3:40 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Holley, George R.** (Minnesota State University - Moorhead)  
*Birds of a Feather: The Bird Complex and Ramey Incised in the Late Prehistoric of the Midwest*

Interpretative inroads concerning Late Prehistoric depictions of bird motifs are rich and varied. These interpretations have outdistanced a thorough design analysis. Attention to detail in this "bird complex" reveals subtle but important divergences. Arguably, one originator and promoter of a variant of this complex was the Cahokia site, where it is found primarily on

Ramey Incised jars. But other variants, found on multiple media, predated and outlived the Cahokia site and are found outside any reasonable definition of the Cahokia sphere. I present a style sequence for the Cahokia strand and compare this to variants throughout the Midwest.

[Symposium 7, 3:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Hollenbach, Kandace** (University of Tennessee)  
*Modeling Resource Procurement of Southeastern Hunter-Gatherers: A View from Northwest Alabama*

Although hunting and tool-stone procurement are often emphasized, early hunter-gatherers of the Southeast certainly considered gathering of wild plant foods in their seasonal mobility patterns. Drawing on plant and animal data from four Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic rockshelter sites in northwest Alabama, I employ central place foraging theory to compare the costs and benefits of procuring various plant, animal, and stone resources on a particular landscape. These comparisons are aided by a geographic information system. I then use this information to outline settlement and subsistence strategies of early hunting-and-gathering peoples in the region.

[General Session 12, 9:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Hollenbach, Kandace** (see **Sichler, Judith A., Paul Parmalee, Kimberly Schaefer, and Amanda Tickner**)

**Howell, Cameron** (University of Tennessee)  
*Ceramic Analysis of Fain's Island (40JE1), a Late Dallas Phase Mississippian Site in Upper East Tennessee*

The WPA-era excavation at Fain's Island (40JE1) yielded a wealth of information that has gone largely unreported. Interest in refining the ceramic chronology of East Tennessee into narrower temporal and sub-regional units has led to the re-examination of older collections. This paper examines the ceramic assemblage of 40JE1 and attempts to place it within a regional context in hopes of defining a northern variation within the Dallas phase.

[General Session 6, 9:40 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Hughes, Geoffrey R.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
*"About the order in the God's acre": Deviation in Spatial Patterning as the Discursive Negotiation of Social Difference within the Graveyard*

The paper examines the negotiation of social difference in "God's Acre," the Moravian graveyard located in Salem, North Carolina. By recreating the graveyard's spatial evolution between 1771 and 1792, deviations in a stated policy of chronological order of interments within each gender-based plot begin to emerge. The resulting segregation aided in the discursive construction and negotiation of social difference within the graveyard surrounding three subaltern groups within the community, church members living outside of Salem, African-American women, and victims of epidemic disease.

[General Session 11, 9:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital II]

**Idol, Bruce** (see **VanDerwarker, Amber**)

**Illingworth, J. S.** (see **Adovasio, J. M., and A. N. Rexroth**)

**Irwin, Jeffrey D.** (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg), **Vincas P. Steponaitis** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill), **Christopher R. Moore** (East Carolina University), **Theresa E. McReynolds** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)  
*Lithic Provenience in North Carolina: A Pilot Study of Carolina Slate Belt Material*

The Carolina Slate Belt in central North Carolina is a distinct geological zone in which hundreds of archaeological quarries are located. Toolstone from the Slate Belt figured prominently into prehistoric cultures throughout North Carolina, including the interior Coastal Plain. In an interdisciplinary pilot study, the compositional variation of rocks from several Slate Belt quarries and a sample of artifacts from Fort Bragg were analyzed using trace element analysis (NAA, XRF, ICPMS), Neodymium isotope analysis, and petrography. Seventy-one rock samples from 19 quarries or source areas and nine Late Archaic hafted bifaces were studied. Results indicate significant compositional variation in source material and in artifacts. Assigning artifacts to a geological provenience requires thorough examination of all lines of evidence. Most of the artifacts can be provenienced to broad areas within the Carolina Slate Belt, but not to particular quarries or quarry zones.

[Symposium 10, 9:00 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Isenbarger, Nicole** (University of South Carolina)  
*Potters, Hucksters, and Consumers: Introducing Colonoware into the Slaves' Internal Market Economy in Downtown Charleston, South Carolina*

Historians have shown that South Carolina Lowcountry slaves were involved in an internal marketing system where they were allowed to sell their produce and goods, as well as hire themselves out. One commodity involved in their internal market may have been Colonoware, which has been found at gentry houses and public service buildings (taverns, formal markets, etc.) in downtown Charleston. The majority of this Colonoware is more refined, leading historical archaeologists to believe it was a marketed ware. This paper outlines the research and analytical methods I used to see if Colonoware was indeed sold at the Charleston Beef Market (ca. 1690-1800). By looking at the function of Colonoware within the internal marketing system, historical archaeologists will be able to better understand the economic and cultural value Colonoware held in Lowcountry slave culture.

[Symposium 1, 10:00 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Ivas, Alice A.** (University of South Alabama)  
*Colorful Bowls and Jars with Flare: An Examination of Hope Hull Ceramics from the Madison Park Site, Montgomery County, Alabama*

A recent large-scale excavation at 1MT318, a Late Woodland site located in central Alabama, has recovered large amounts of

orange and red filmed vessels typical of the Hope Hull complex. Ceramic vessel analysis and radiocarbon dates have served to further refine our understanding of the Late Woodland in central Alabama. Comparison of vessel and design modes with other Hope Hull sites with associated absolute dates facilitates a discussion of temporal and geographically-derived morphological variability. In particular, Hope Hull and Dead River transitional varieties as well as Weeden Island influences are discussed.

[General Session 6, 10:40 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Jackson, Edwin H.** (University of Southern Mississippi)  
*Changes in Latitude, Changes in Attitude: The Passenger Pigeon as a Subsistence Resource in the Prehistoric Southeast*

Historic accounts of the extraordinary abundance of the now extinct passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) is at odds with the uneven distribution of the species in the Southeastern zooarchaeological record. This poster presents chronological and geographic trends in the utilization of passenger pigeons by prehistoric Southeastern populations using faunal records from more than 100 sites. The data are used to reconstruct the prehistoric biogeography of the passenger pigeon, assess its changing importance as a food resource, and to discern possible cultural rules that affected its distribution.

(Poster Session IV, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function)

**Jackson, Paul D. and Kristen R. Reed** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*Testing History through Ethnographic and Archaeological Evidence: Five Creek Towns Examined*

During recent investigations at Fort Benning Military Reservation, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. tested several sites along the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee River that were believed to once be locations of Creek towns. For many years, there has been some debate concerning these sites and their relationship to known Creek towns due to the lack of definitive evidence for the classifications being presented. This paper focuses on five of these sites (1RU12, 1RU56, 1RU109, 1RU290, and 1RU308) and examines the ethnographic text and historic maps of the Creek towns through time in the area of these sites. The archaeological evidence collected during the recent investigations is analyzed to help determine if these presumed Creek town locations are plausible.

[General Session 3, 3:40 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Jackson, Terry** (see **Tyler, Jack**)

**Jefferies, Richard W.** (University of Kentucky) and **Victor D. Thompson** (University of Georgia)  
*Contact Period Native American Settlement and Interaction on Sapelo Island, Georgia*

Archaeological investigations conducted north of the Sapelo Island shell ring complex in 2003 revealed evidence for a possible Gule settlement. The recovery of both Altamaha

pottery and Spanish artifacts from a feature demonstrated that the Guale inhabitants were interacting with the Spanish during the time of site occupation. Field investigations conducted in 2004 using a combination of geophysical survey, mapping, and hand excavation have provided additional data on the Guale occupation. This paper draws on data collected during the past two field seasons to investigate the intensity and extent of the Guale occupation at this site and to clarify the nature of its inhabitants' interaction with the Spanish.

[General Session 3, 1:40 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Jenkins, Ned J.** (Fort Toulouse)

*The Alexander Series in Southeastern Prehistory*

This paper will discuss the origin of the Alexander Series within the context of the evolution Gulf Tradition ceramics. Although Alexander is spatially most concentrated where the Fall Line crosses the western Tennessee Valley, it will be argued that it first evolved in the western Gulf Coastal Plain ca. 1000 BC, with motifs originating from the Atlantic Coast.

[Symposium 13, 1:00 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Jerome, Lorrie** (University of Mississippi)

*Examining the Chickasaw Experience in the Eighteenth Century: Comparing Grave Lots with Trash Pit Seriation*

The Chickasaw underwent considerable change as a result of their interaction with Europeans during the first half of the eighteenth century. Excavations at Chickasaw sites in northeastern Mississippi have produced a large number of artifacts, including European trade goods, from burials and trash pits. A comparison of the grave lots with the changes that have been documented on the basis of a seriation of the trash pit allows an examination of the transformation of the social, political, and economic relationships between the Chickasaw and the French, English, and other groups.

[General Session 3, 2:20 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Johnson, Jay K.** (University of Mississippi)

*A Structural Comparison of Two Late Mississippian Mound Centers in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi*

Being the brief account of a career spent looking at rocks and the Archaic, recently subverted by the lure of Mississippian complexity, leading to the realization that I should have paid more attention when a former professor was talking about Kincaid, this is followed by a detailed reconstruction of the architectural sequences at the Hollywood and Parchman Place mound sites. These models are based on a lot of remote sensing, strategic test excavation, component identification, and radiocarbon dating. The results allow a comparison based on the structure of site growth and a discussion of the dynamics of Mississippian social organization.

[Symposium 7, 2:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Johnson, Pamela A.** (University of Alabama, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

*The Occupational History of Mound W at Moundville, Alabama*

Because of its comparatively large sample of grog-tempered pottery, Mound W at Moundville, Alabama, was believed to have the potential to aid in the debate about the Late Woodland–Early Mississippian transition in the Black Warrior Valley. In this paper I discuss Mound W's occupational history and its spatial and chronological position on the Moundville terrace based on my own ceramic and spatial analyses of the material recovered during the Mound W excavations in 1939 and 1940. In particular, I will describe Mound W's mixed ceramic assemblage and the particular usefulness of multiple linear regression in tackling this area's complex dating problem.

[General Session 6, 10:20 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Jones, Douglas S.** (see **Quitmyer, Irvy R.** and **C. Fred Andrus**)

**Jorgenson, Mathew** (see **Cassedy, Daniel**)

**Joseph, J. W.** (New South Associates, Inc.)

*Understanding Colonial Urban Landscapes: Evidence from the Charleston Judicial Center Site (38CH1708)*

In a recent paper, Martha Zierden and Betsy Reitz commented on the relative absence of colonial artifacts from urban projects in Charleston. Excavations of the Charleston Judicial Center Site utilized heavy equipment and block stripping and exposed a large number of colonial features and structures. This work suggests that in the Early Colonial era, much space was devoted to agricultural fields and livestock pens, with work yards immediately behind the home. As the market economy took hold in Charleston, urban landscapes evolved. This paper looks at Charleston's changing colonial urban landscape and its architecture and material remains.

[Symposium 11, 1:20 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Joseph, J. W.** (New South Associates, Inc.)

Discussant. *The Historical Archaeology of North Carolina: Reviewing Past Patterns and Paradigms to Establish Future Context for the "Old North State"*

[Symposium 4, Part 2, 4:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Joseph, J.W.** (New South Associates, Inc.)

Discussant. *Supplying the Colonial Markets: Archaeological Investigations of Food Distribution in the Lowcountry*

[Symposium 11, 4:00 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Joseph, J. W.** (see **Hamby, Theresa M.**)

**Judge, Chris** (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)

*Public Education at the Kolb Site*

Since 1997 excavations at the Kolb site have been conducted by students, community volunteers and professionals. Our approach to the public education aspects of the project include

a component that is aimed at training aspiring professionals and dedicated avocationalists, and another that is aimed at teaching the public at large about archaeology. The work has been scheduled to coincide with spring break to allow interested students to participate. It is also open to volunteers from the general public and to visitors either during the work week, or on our public day, the middle Saturday.

[Symposium 14, 8:50 a.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Judge, Chris** (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)  
Discussant. *Coastal Atlantic Research I: Methods in Action*  
[Symposium 10, 11:40 a.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Judge, Chris** (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)  
Discussant. *Coastal Atlantic Research II: Sites in Context*  
[Symposium 12, 4:00 p.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Judge, Chris** (see **Steen, Carl**)

**Judge, Chris** (see **Steen, Carl** and **Sean Taylor**)

**Judge, Chris** (see **Taylor, Sean** and **Carl Steen**)

**Kakaliouras, Ann M.** (Appalachian State University)  
*A Re-evaluation of Late Woodland North Carolina Coastal Biocultural Relationships*

Using biological data and recent ethnohistoric literature, this paper revises classifications of North Carolina coastal Late Woodland people (AD 800-1650). Dental traits reveal no significant differences between 13 ossuary sites, indicating that coastal groups may have been a single population. Coastal archaeologists' use of typological physical anthropology to classify Late Woodland people into groups is also explored and critiqued. Rather than following the clear lines Phelps' (1983) ethnolinguistic model implies, it appears that the people of the North Carolina coast were not distinct from each other "biologically," even if stark political and cultural differences marked their later colonial histories.

[Symposium 10, 8:00 a.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Kautz, Sarah** (see **Norris, Sean** and **William Green**)

**Keel, Bennie** (see **Webb, Paul**, **Tasha Benyshek**, and **Russell Townsend**)

**Keel, Bennie** (see **Barrett, Jared**, **Paul Webb**, **Larry McKee**, and **Russell Townsend**)

**Keene, Deborah A.** (University of Alabama) and **Elizabeth A. Garrison** (University of Georgia)  
*Determining Whether Exotic Ceramics are the Result of Trade or Local Manufacture: An Example from the Little Egypt Site*

The purpose of this project was to determine whether a Nashville Negative Painted sherd found at the Little Egypt Site, Cartersville, Georgia was from an imported vessel or whether the vessel was made locally and the decoration was a copy. A

sample of typical Barnett and Little Egypt phase sherds along with one Nashville negative painted sherd were examined using optical petrography, the Stoltzman Method, and an electron microprobe. The efficacy of the methods is discussed along with individual results. Evidence to support both hypotheses was found and will be compared and contrasted.

[Symposium 6, 2:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Keith, Scot J.** (Southern Research Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.)  
*Leake Site Archeology: Current Research and Analysis of a Middle Woodland Village and Mound Occupation along the Etowah River in Northwest Georgia*

Recent data recovery investigations at the Leake Site have yielded a voluminous amount of data on Middle Woodland Swift Creek and Cartersville archeological cultures. Approximately 2,500 features were recorded, including a single-episode feasting trash pit, hearths, postmolds, and an extensive midden. As analysis is ongoing, this presentation focuses primarily on the archeological record of the site, including topics such as structural patterns, complicated stamped pottery designs, radiocarbon dating, and ceramic human and animal effigies. Where possible, I explore the implications of the data in terms of the social, political, and economic manifestations of the Cartersville and Swift Creek cultures.

[Symposium 16, 10:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Kelly, Jennifer A.** (Coastal Environments, Inc.) and **Robert H. Tykot** (University of South Florida)  
*Stable Isotope Analysis Suggests Early Use of Maize in Central Florida*

Stable isotope analysis of bone collagen and apatite was performed on more than 100 individuals dating from the Archaic through the Late Caloosahatchee periods in central Florida. The nine archaeological sites from which the skeletal remains were selected are located in coastal, inland, and estuarine areas of central Florida. It has been hypothesized that the Native Americans of peninsular Florida adopted and developed characteristics of complex societies without practicing agriculture; however, in this study, a statistically significant number of isotope analyses suggest that maize was a measurable part of the diets for central Florida populations as early as AD 500-700.

[Poster Session IV, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (Washington University)  
Discussant. *Revealing Mound A, Shiloh, Tennessee: Research Results of the 1999-2004 Field Program*  
[Symposium 5, 4:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (see **Ortmann, Anthony**)

**King, Adam** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Discussant. *South Carolina: The Mississippian Frontier*  
[Symposium 3, 11:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Knight, Frances R.** (see **Ferguson, Terry A.** and **Tommy Charles**)

**Knight, Vernon J., Jr.** (University of Alabama)  
*Farewell to the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex*

Archaeologists, including myself, have been increasingly apologetic about the concept of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. I am prepared, finally, to disavow this concept. I do so on the grounds that (a) it is not southeastern, (b) it is not ceremonial, and (c) it is not a complex. The SECC concept is antithetical to a much more fruitful picture of distinctive regional complexes of art and iconography, rooted in regionally different ethnolinguistic settings and responsive to local political and religious developments. This is not to deny that there are important unities in Mississippian art, but these unities can be better handled by more specific units of style, iconography, and ritual practice.

[Symposium 7, 5:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Knight, Vernon J., Jr.** (see **Steponaitis, Vincas P.**, **George E. Lankford**, **David H. Dye**, and **Robert V. Sharp**)

**Koerner, Shannon D.** (University of Tennessee)  
*DeArmond (40RE12) Mound Occupational History: Providing New Insights from Old Data*

DeArmond (40RE12) mound in eastern Tennessee was initially excavated in 1940 by Works Progress Administration investigator John Alden and crew before being inundated in 1942. The excavated materials have remained largely unexplored for the past 65 years. Modern technology and archaeological theory now provide an insight into the history of this "lost" site in Southeastern prehistory.

[Poster Session I, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m., Carolina Pre-Function]

**Krigbaum, John** (see **Tucker, Bryan D.**)

**Kubilius, Walt** (Independent Scholar)  
*Salvage Excavations at the Wilson Pond Site in Aiken, South Carolina: Exploitation of Local Chert Resources at a Multi-Component Occupation in the Sandhills*

Salvage excavation at a residential construction site in Aiken, South Carolina, recovered over 1,900 primarily lithic artifacts. Most debitage and biface preforms at the site are composed of a locally occurring chert, lithologically distinct from Allendale chert. This material is derived from the Dry Branch Formation, which is widely distributed in Aiken County. It is a brown bioclastic limestone replacement with sparse to abundant quartz sand grains and breaks with a hackly fracture. The likely quarry site for this chert is eight miles north of Wilson Pond. Study of artifact lithologies indicates that at least 11 distinct

lithologies are present at the site, six from the Piedmont and five from the Coastal Plain. Sources for at least 10 of the 11 lithologies are available within 45 miles of the site and within the Savannah River drainage basin.

[General Session 10, 1:40 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Kuttruff, Carl** (Louisiana State University)  
*Fort Loudoun, Tennessee: Salvage Archaeology to Public Education*

Fort Loudoun was a 1756-1760 British fortification located in the Little Tennessee River Valley of eastern Tennessee. This paper provides an example of archaeology, historical research, reconstruction, museum displays and interpretive programs. An overview is presented of the near total 1975-1976 excavation of the fort, and a portion of the adjacent Cherokee Village of Tuskegee. Additionally, it outlines the subsequent reconstruction of the fort, the factors considered in creating the museum displays, and current interpretive programs and public presentations.

[Symposium 7, 1:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Lacquement, Cameron H.** (University of Alabama)  
*Typology, Chronology, and Transition of Mississippian Architecture in West-Central Alabama*

Seventy-five Mississippian structures from six sites in west-central Alabama compose the sample for this comparative study. Following a brief discussion of the context of these sites and their structures, methods for the measurement of variables from the excavated floor plans and the results of statistical comparisons are presented. It is hypothesized that this sample of structures will show bimodal distributions, in terms of both post size and post spacing, representing the two distinct construction methods. Concluding the discussion of the results, a typology and chronology of house types from the six Mississippian sites is presented, focusing on both archaeological characteristics and inferred above-ground architecture. Thirdly, assuming that there is an architectural shift, reasons for this transition will also be provided.

[Symposium 15, 10:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**Lafferty, Robert H., III** (Mid-Continental Research Associates, Inc.)  
*A Mississippian Sweat Lodge?*

Seven large ceramic cones were recovered during excavations at the East site, 3PO610, near Tyronza in Poinsett County, Arkansas. The approximately 2.5 kg (approximately 5.5 lb) cones were within a 3 m diameter partial ring of small (approximately 5 cm) postmolds. The size, configuration, location, and context of the artifacts and associated features suggest that the cones were heating elements in a Mississippian sweat lodge.

[Symposium 7, 2:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]



**Laird, Price K.** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)  
*Fiber-Tempered Pottery at Fort Benning, Georgia: Evidence of Terminal Archaic Occupations*

The focus of this paper will be ceramic artifacts from prehistoric sites at Fort Benning, Georgia, that contain a Terminal Archaic component as evidenced by fiber-tempered pottery. Commonly referred to as Stallings, after the Stallings Island site above Augusta, Georgia, in the Savannah River, this type of artifact is thought to be the oldest manifestation of the production of prehistoric ceramic wares in the Southeast, possibly in all of North America. Included in this discussion will be surface treatment, artifact density, and inferred geographic patterns of settlement.

[General Session 6, 11:20 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Lankford, George E.** (see **Steponaitis, Vincas P., Vernon J. Knight, Jr., David H. Dye,** and **Robert V. Sharp**)

**Lansdell, M. Brent** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*Investigations at Magnolia Mound in Charleston, South Carolina*

Our current perceptions of Mississippian societies in coastal South Carolina assume that only a few components of the settlement and societal organization were present, as indicated by a lack of earthen platform mounds and other forms of monumental architecture. Investigations at Magnolia Mound (38CH31a) along the Ashley River in Charleston, South Carolina indicate that this view may need to be reexamined. Through limited shovel testing to define the site boundaries, temporal range, and identify areas for future research, investigators have established that the Magnolia Mound site has been occupied at least since the Late Archaic through the Mississippian. The presence of large pieces of daub, Mississippian ceramics, and examination of the mound itself indicate that significant cultural deposits are present at Magnolia Mound.

[Symposium 3, 8:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Lansdell, M. Brent** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*Question of Subsistence and Trade from the Early Contact Period in South Carolina*

Excavations at an Early Contact period hamlet (38BK1633) on Daniel Island, South Carolina, has indicated that the peoples along the coast were heavily involved in the deerskin trade, most likely associated with the increased demand caused by Spanish attempts to colonize to the South. Analyses of ethnobotanical and faunal remains indicate that the people inhabiting the hamlet subsisted in a fashion closely related to the preceding Mississippian period, with a reliance on maize agriculture and marine resources. The effects of Spanish intrusion were being felt in areas not in direct contact, but in ways less obvious in the archaeological record. Absence of European trade goods could indicate that the trade was directed by regional elites over great distances with the elite being the primary beneficiaries of European material goods.

[Symposium 3, 8:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Lapham, Heather A.** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)  
*An Early-Middle Woodland Dog Burial from Southern Illinois*

This paper describes an Early-Middle Woodland (cal 380 to 50 BC) dog burial recovered from a Baumer phase feature at the Kincaid site in southern Illinois. A survey of contemporaneous sites indicates that both this feature and its contents are unique to the area. Dog burials are rare finds in southern Illinois; rather, it is more common for disarticulated dog remains to be recovered from midden contexts. In addition, a metric analysis suggests this adult animal was unusually small in size based on comparative measurements from other dog skeletons dated to the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland periods.

[General Session 1, 9:00 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Lautzenheiser, Loretta** (Coastal Carolina Research)  
*Historic Archaeology from a CRM Perspective*

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and historic archaeology in North Carolina have grown up together. The first CRM project in North Carolina was the excavation of a historic site, and following that project, a mechanism was put into place to fund archaeological projects. Since those beginnings in 1971, much of what we know of the historic archaeology of the state has been the result of CRM archaeology. This paper traces the development of CRM archaeology in North Carolina through the historic sites that have been investigated.

[Symposium 4, Part 2, 3:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Lawrence, Richard W.** (North Carolina Division of Archives and History)  
*From Wilmington to the Sea: An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Lower Cape Fear River*

For the past 40 years, the North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB) has made steady progress in its efforts to locate and examine the state's submerged cultural resources. The UAB has documented over 800 underwater archaeological sites ranging from prehistoric dugout canoes to twentieth-century steamboats. While most of the UAB's research projects have been site-specific, in 1993 and 1994 staff archaeologists, in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, conducted a comprehensive historical and archaeological survey of the lower Cape Fear River. This survey can serve as a model for a regional approach to submerged cultural resource research and management.

[Symposium 4, Part 2, 2:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Leader, Jonathan M.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
*Mt. Dearborn: Initial Research at an United States Armoury and Arsenal on the Catawba River*

This paper presents the initial archaeological research at Mt Dearborn, originally known as the Armoury and Arsenal at Rocky Mount. The site dates to 1801 when President Jefferson, with Secretary of War Henry Dearborn of Massachusetts,

sought to redress the arsenal situation throughout the nation. General Washington was the first to call for the establishment of a unified armoury and arsenal system throughout the states. In South Carolina, he suggested Rocky Mount due to its convivial location. As was often the case, Congress ignored Washington, earmarked insufficient funds after incessant nagging, and generally dragged their feet. They did not act until the quasi war with the French Republic drove home the message. Mt Dearborn was in use for a very limited period of time and was abandoned by the War of 1812, although it resurfaced briefly during the Civil War.

[General Session 2, 11:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Leader, Jonathan M.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

*Adventures in Infrastructure: Tales from the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*

The SCIAA has made significant advances in the last two years. These include a new building that will house all the main functions of the Institute under a single roof for the first time in 40 years; the ongoing digitizing and reorganization of the State Site Files; and the rethinking and production of a nationally-vetted curation manual. A sneak peak of the innovations and their implications for research are presented.

[General Session 8, 2:20 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Lear, Katina** (see **Lotti, Teresa**)

**Lees, William B.** (University of West Florida)

*The New Florida Public Archaeology Network*

In 2004 the Florida Legislature approved and in 2005 provided continuing funding for the Florida Public Archaeology Network to be administered by the University of West Florida through a MOA with the Florida Division of Historical Resources. Regional public archaeology centers will be established throughout Florida to "help stem the rapid deterioration of this state's buried past and to expand public interest in archaeology." This will be achieved by a robust program of public education, through the promotion of archaeology-based heritage tourism, by involvement of the public through volunteerism, and through outreach to local government officials and land managers.

[Poster Session II, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Legg, James B.** (see **Smith, Steven D.**)

**Lewis, Kenneth E.** (Michigan State University)

*Catawba Ceramics at Camden: Assessing the Role of Native Products in a Frontier Economy*

The presence of Native-produced low-fired pottery in the remains of eighteenth-century British settlements in the South Carolina Backcountry attests to their substantial role in the material culture of this zone of frontier expansion. Catawba ceramics were an integral item of exchange in the regional

economy of an area whose links with the Atlantic world were largely undeveloped. As a center of trade in the central interior, Camden was a major consumer of these wares. Archaeological investigations there have revealed the differential occurrence of Catawba ceramics in time and space that suggest their changing role in the colonial community.

[General Session 3, 3:00 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Lieb, Brad R.** (see **O'Hear, John W.**)

**Livingood, Patrick** (University of Michigan)

*Chiefly Diplomacy in the Mississippian*

This paper explores the diplomatic strategies employed by chiefdoms in the historical and ethnographic record and discusses how these can be applied to understanding Mississippian trade and social dynamics.

[General Session 7, 11:00 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Livingood, Patrick** and **Karen O'Brien** (University of Michigan)

*Digitizing University of Michigan's Museum of Anthropology Slide Collection*

The Museum of Anthropology at the University of Michigan is finalizing a multi-year project to digitize over 28,000 35mm slides in our collection. This collection was assembled for teaching and research purposes and includes a large number of images of fieldwork from the 1950s to the present. This poster will present the technology and procedures used to digitize the collection, will publicize the web site on which these images are available to the public, and will document the content of the collection. A laptop with the database and images will be available.

[Poster Session II, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Lockhart, Jami J.** (see **Payne, Claudine**)

**Lotti, Teresa** and **Katina Lear** (Georgia Department of Transportation)

*Georgia DOT in Partnership with FHWA: Digging the Past and Educating the Future*

This poster showcases the different approaches to Public Outreach designed by the Georgia Department of Transportation archaeology staff in partnership with the Federal Highway Administration. These Public Outreach programs are designed to introduce a range of topics from Georgia's past in an educational context. The goal of these different approaches to Public Outreach is to provide the citizens of Georgia with an understanding of their cultural heritage, how to appreciate it, and how to preserve it. The poster also highlights the Department's relationships with federally recognized tribal governments and other federal, state, and local entities to enhance the quality of our Public Outreach programs.

[Poster Session II, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Lucas, Gregory S.** (University of Georgia)  
*Zooarchaeology and the Nineteenth-Century Pork Industry: Faunal Remains from the Heroine Pork Barrel*

Barreled pork recovered from the 1838 *Heroine* shipwreck provides a unique insight into the meat-packing practices of the nineteenth century. Using the data from the *Heroine* pork barrel, we can construct a model of what characteristics might distinguish salt pork from locally-procured pork in the archaeological record. In contrast to what some documentary and archaeological studies have suggested, the materials from the *Heroine* pork barrel indicate that salt pork might indeed be distinguishable from other pork. This study suggests that it could be characterized archaeologically by the overrepresentation of head, vertebra, and rib elements, in contrast to a more equitable element distribution. However, methodological biases in zooarchaeological research concerning the identification of pig vertebra and rib elements in less certain contexts tend to make such determinations difficult.

[Symposium 11, 3:40 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Lucas, Gregory S.** (see **Orr, Kelly L. and M. Rhonda Cranfill**)

**Lydick, Christopher M.** (National Park Service), **John E. Cornelison, Jr.** (National Park Service), and **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee)

*Sensor Fusion: Integrated Remote Sensing Surveys at Shiloh Mounds National Historic Landmark, Shiloh, Tennessee*

During the NPS mitigation of Shiloh Mound A, six separate non-invasive remote-sensing surveys were conducted across the plaza and mounds of the Shiloh Mound Complex. The goal of these remote-sensing investigations was to identify prehistoric and historic features at the site. The application of multiple sensor platforms across the same survey area allowed for a wider band of archeological visibility, and also the ability to more accurately 'truth' these finds prior to invasive investigations. Subsequent archeological excavation of these survey areas confirmed the locations of some of these features. This presentation will focus on the methodology and results of this fusion of remote-sensing techniques.

[Symposium 5, 1:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Madry, Scott, Matthew L. Cole, and Scott Seibel**  
(Environmental Services, Inc.)

*Archaeological Predictive Modeling: Method and Theory*

The development, testing, and interpretation of archaeological predictive models are of both practical planning and academic interest. Production of these models relies on the integration of a wide variety of disciplines, including archaeology, statistics, and Geographic Information Systems, as well as numerous activities such as archaeological theorization, computer programming and database design, and even field survey. Understanding the multivariate aspects of this process can aid government agencies, academic institutions, and private organizations in determining the most effective ways to apply

archaeological predictive modeling to project planning and the study of human settlement.

[Poster Session III, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Mann, David F., Henri D. Grissino-Mayer, Charles Faulkner, and John Rehder** (University of Tennessee)

*The Dendroarchaeology of the Swaggerty Blockhouse, Cocke County, Tennessee*

The Swaggerty Blockhouse site has important historical and cultural significance for the state of Tennessee because it is believed to be the only remaining eighteenth-century blockhouse in the state. We used tree-ring dating to determine the year of construction of the structure. The Norris Dam chronology anchored the Swaggerty Blockhouse tree-ring chronology from 1674 to 1860. The cutting dates of logs revealed that the Swaggerty Blockhouse was built in 1860. Additionally, an artifact assemblage recovered from the site confirmed the construction date and provided a clear understanding of the structures use as a barn used for storage and hog processing. Based on our analysis, the Swaggerty Blockhouse, originally assigned to James Swaggerty in 1787, is instead a cantilever barn built by Jacob Stephens in 1860.

[General Session 2, 9:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Marcoux, Jon B.** (MRS Consultants, LLC.)

*Seriation as a Means of Exploring Stylistic Variation among Ceramic Assemblages from the Old Eighty Site*

The ceramic assemblages recovered from the Old Eighty site present an ideal data set with which to explore stylistic variability in the Alexander pottery tradition. These assemblages also provide an opportunity to examine the way we currently characterize this variability. This paper compares the results of various seriation techniques applied to ceramic assemblages from Alexander-related subterranean features using traditional type-variety classifications as well as particular decorative attributes. The paper is concerned with the relative utility of type-variety classification versus specific attributes in matters of chronology.

[Symposium 13, 2:20 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Markin, Julie** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Toltec Mounds Archaeological State Park)

*Woodstock Ceramics: Witness to Political Change in North Georgia—Film at 11:00*

Determination of site clustering during the Woodstock phase is critical as it may indicate that the significant change enabling the rise of Mississippian chiefdoms in general was the development of centralized political institutions within existing tribes. Based on the approximate polity lifespan demonstrated by Mississippian chiefdoms in northern Georgia, I analyzed Woodstock ceramic collections to establish a ceramic chronology that divides the 200-year Woodstock Phase into Early and Late divisions. Using ceramic changes, I assigned Woodstock sites to either Early or Late Woodstock. Plotting

Woodstock sites by sub-phase suggests the Mississippian pattern of occupation and abandonment, or site cycling. [Symposium 6, 1:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Marquardt, William H.** (Florida Museum of Natural History) and **Patty Jo Watson** (Washington University/University of Montana)  
*The End of the Green River Shell Mound Archaic in Western Kentucky*

We went to the Green River shell mounds in western Kentucky to search for antecedents to the native North American cultigens already documented to have been present by 1000 BC in nearby Salts and Mammoth Caves. Contrary to our expectations, evidence of incipient horticulture is lacking in the earlier shell mounds. Stratigraphic, archaeobotanical, archaeomalacological, zooarchaeological, and chemical analyses indicate an abrupt end of the shell mounds by ca. 2000 BC, with no concomitant adoption of horticulture. We contrast the shell middens with the subsequent shell-free middens, and critically review alternative explanations for the disappearance of the Shell Mound Archaic. [General Session 5, 11:40 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Marquardt, William H.** (see **Walker, Karen Jo**)

**Marrinan, Rochelle A.** (Florida State University)  
*A Comparison of Faunal Remains from the Grant and Shields Mounds, Florida*

Grant Mound (8DU14) and Shields Mound (8DU12) lie approximately 750 m apart on the south bank of the St. Johns River near Jacksonville, Florida. First investigated by Clarence B. Moore in the late nineteenth century, they have been dated to the Early Mississippian period. Recent excavations by Robert Thunen and Keith Ashley produced collections of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains from areas near the mounds. The quantity of remains and their proximity to the mounds suggest that they may result from feasting. This paper presents an introduction to these sites, compares the faunal collections, and considers several interpretations. [General Session 12, 8:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Martin, Tracy** (TRC, Inc.)  
*Refining the Definition of Deep Creek Ceramics*

This paper contains the results of an analysis to test and refine a proposed three-phase sequence for understanding temporal change within Deep Creek ceramic assemblages. Sand-tempered sherds excavated at the Barber Creek Site were examined for temper characteristics and surface treatment. Consistent with the sequence, five surface treatments were found to represent Deep Creek types. Surface treatment frequencies were then quantified and a model of temporal changes in surface treatment tested. Analysis and interpretation led to refinement of expected ranges and frequency of Deep Creek types, expected temper size, temper abundance, and the size of inclusions present in the paste.

[Symposium 12, 2:00 p.m. Friday, Capital II]

**May, J. Alan** (Schiele Museum of Natural History) and **Kenneth E. Robinson** (Wake Forest University).  
*The Industrial Archaeology of North Carolina: A Survey of Activities in the "Old North State"*

Industrial Archaeology (IA) is the study, interpretation, and preservation of the remains of industrial sites within their environmental and cultural contexts. Within North Carolina, most of these studies are accomplished as Cultural Resource Management projects. Examples include saw and gristmills, iron furnaces, blacksmith shops, textile mills, gold/coal mines, lumber/naval stores camps/operations, and roads and bridges. These studies may provide unique information about technology and its related machinery, cultural context of the workers, managers, and owners, settlement and land use patterns, local and regional economic markets, and environmental impacts. This paper examines a sample of studies for trends and themes as well as suggestions for future IA studies.

[Symposium 4, Part 1, 10:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**May, J. Alan** (see **Robinson, Kenneth E.**)

**McCabe, Chris** (see **Babits, Lawrence E.** and **Franklin Price**)

**McCurdy, Todd D.** (Cultural Resource Analysts) and **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)  
*Renewed Archaeological Investigations in Mound A at Chucalissa, Memphis, Tennessee*

The initial archaeological investigations at Chucalissa were conducted by the University of Tennessee in 1940. One facet of the work was a trench excavated into the eastern rampart of Mound A. This was before the advent of radiocarbon dating, and virtually all of the field notes were lost. Although Mound A is presumed to be restricted to the Walls Phase, little concrete information about the mound's construction, including well-provenienced radiocarbon dates, is available. We recently reopened a portion of the 1940 trench to obtain more detailed stratigraphic information and associated radiocarbon dates. In this paper, we report our findings.

[Symposium 2, 9:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**McCurdy, Todd D.** (see **Franklin, Jay D.** and **Steven M. Sharp**)

**McKee, Larry** (see **Barrett, Jared, Paul Webb, Russell Townsend,** and **Bennie Keel**)

**McKinnon, Jennifer F.** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)  
*The Mystery Wreck Project: Investigations of an Early Spanish Shipwreck in the Florida Keys*

In June 2005 the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research Underwater Archaeology Team and NOAA's Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary partnered to investigate the remains

of a unique colonial shipwreck off Marathon in the Florida Keys. Discovered in the early 1970s, it was never archaeologically investigated and has remained a mystery for over 30 years. This poster will describe the "Mystery Wreck Project" including state and federal agency partnerships, site formation processes, unusual vessel remains, and biological diversity of a probable Spanish shipwreck.

[Poster Session V, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Saturday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**McKnight, Matthew D.** (Pennsylvania State University)  
*Evaluating Early and Middle Woodland Copper Procurement*

This project evaluates copper procurement in Early and Middle Woodland times, testing models of direct procurement versus those stressing trade. These models can be tested by 1) quantifying the number and location of copper-bearing sites, copper objects, and artifact types, 2) determining sources of copper through trace-element work, and 3) using this information to evaluate models of procurement and exchange. This poster reports on the first two phases of the project by focusing on the distribution of some 29,000 artifacts and 400 sites, and by exploring the feasibility of using LA-ICP-MS to establish a baseline database of geologic source characterizations.

[Poster Session IV, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**McNeil, Jessica** (National Park Service)  
*Lithics and Logistics: An Introduction to the Shiloh Mound A Artifact Assemblage*

Occurring over the course of four field seasons, the Shiloh Mound A excavations generated more than 170,000 artifacts and samples. This paper will provide a brief introduction to the artifact assemblage and logistic strategies involved in managing such a large collection. Particular attention will be paid to the lithic and non-ceramic assemblages. The overall picture derived from these artifacts is one of local manufacture and use with little evidence for outside influence.

[Symposium 5, 2:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**McNutt, Charles H.** (University of Memphis)  
Discussant. *The Archaeology and History of Chucalissa: A Mississippian Period Community in Memphis, Tennessee*  
[Symposium 2, 11:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**McNutt, Margaret H.** (see Dye, David H. and Ronald C. Brister)

**McReynolds, Theresa E.** (see Herbert, Joseph M., Michael S. Smith, Robert J. Speakman, and Michael J. Glascock)

**McReynolds, Theresa E.** (see Irwin, Jeffrey D., Vincas P. Steponaitis, and Christopher R. Moore)

**Meeks, Scott C.** (University of Tennessee)  
*Late Prehistoric Disturbance Regimes in the Southeastern United States: Paleoecological Analysis of the Mound G Pond Core, Shiloh Mounds, Tennessee*

The Mound G Pond sediment core was examined to evaluate paleoecological evidence of anthropogenic disturbance regimes. The results indicate a pristine western mesophytic forest in the area during the pre-settlement interval (ca. AD 60-900). During the site occupation interval (ca. AD 900-1350), the record reflects both forest clearance and an increase in localized anthropogenic burning activities. The post-settlement interval (ca. AD 1350-present) witnessed a regrowth of forest during a 500-year occupational hiatus with only minor disturbance occurring with Euro-American settlement (ca. AD 1850) in the area. The results of this study are examined in the broader context of prehistoric disturbance regimes in the southeastern United States over the course of the Late Holocene.

[Symposium 5, 1:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Meredith, Steven M.** (University of Alabama)  
*The Alexander Culture in the Alabama Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province*

Nearly all research and literature on the Alexander Culture (ca. 800-300 BC) has been focused on sites and materials in the Gulf Coastal Plain and Middle Tennessee River Valley. This paper focuses on the under-reported eastern expression of this archaeological culture which is found in the lower portion of the Alabama Valley and Ridge. Material culture, settlement patterns, and chronology of Alexander culture sites found in this physiographic province are summarized.

[Symposium 13, 2:00 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Meredith, Steven M.** (University of Alabama)  
*Analysis of Lithic Materials at the Old Eighty Site in the Lower Appalachian Valley and Ridge*

The Old Eighty site, 1SH493, is located in the lower Alabama Valley and Ridge physiographic province, which is a characterized by a diversity of bedrock geology. Several formations that outcrop within 10 km of the site yield an abundance of highly variable stone resources that were utilized by the prehistoric inhabitants. This paper reports on the macroscopic analysis of lithic materials recovered from dated proveniences. As a result of this research, inferences are made on mobility and exchange patterns of the prehistoric groups which utilized the site. These inferences are made in the context of the complex surrounding geology.

[Symposium 13, 3:20 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Meredith, Steven M.** (see Grunewald, Matthew)

**Meyer, Catherine C.** (MRS Consultants, LLC.)  
*Who Woulda Thought? Background to the Investigations at Site 1SH493*

Since June 2004, MRS Consultants, LLC. has been contracted to perform archeological investigations at 1SH493 along CR-107 in Shelby County, Alabama. Prior to MRS's participation in this project, however, the site narrowly escaped destruction because of a sequence of unfortunate circumstances. Once MRS was involved, Phase II testing did little to demonstrate the significance of the site. The site was not fully understood until test strips were mechanically removed from the ROW, revealing subsurface features below the disturbed clay-gravel cap. This paper will detail the circumstances leading to this investigation, and the unremarkable findings of the Phase II testing.  
[Symposium 13, 1:20 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Meyers, Maureen E.** (University of Kentucky)  
*Life on the Mississippian Periphery: A Re-examination of Ceramics from Holland's Survey of Southwest Virginia*

In 1963, C. G. Holland undertook a survey of southwestern Virginia that defined the regional ceramic typology. Recent work there has refined this typology; however, our understanding of the cultures that inhabited this region, their level of hierarchical organization, and their interactions with Mississippian groups remains limited. To better comprehend the nature of this relationship, a portion of the ceramics from Holland's survey was examined. Results suggest that some people in the region were heavily engaged in interactions with Mississippian groups, while others in close proximity were not. This paper will present the results of this analysis, and explore reasons for such differences.  
[Symposium 6, 2:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Midgett, Gordon M.** (Independent Scholar)  
*Discovery and History of the Theriault/Waring Site on Brier Creek in Burke County, Georgia*

Preceding an article in *American Antiquity*, Antonio Waring stated in a less formal setting: "But I have the firmest conviction that if we keep our eyes open and persevere, some where along Brier Creek we will track him down to a real occupation site" (240). Following publication of *The Waring Papers* in 1965 at the University of Georgia, an early man occupation site on Brier Creek became the focus of much looting and two archaeological salvage excavations. This paper examines the history of these operations.  
[General Session 10, 4:40 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Millis, Tracy** (TRC, Inc.) and **Rick Richardson** (Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune)  
*Woodland Settlements at the Edge of the Sea: Archaeological Investigations along the Southeastern North Carolina Coast*

Recent archaeological investigations on a barrier island at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune have resulted in the identification of stratified deposits at a multi-component

Woodland site that is eroding along the shoreline. The Onslow Beach site (31ON1246) in Onslow County, North Carolina, yielded evidence of occupations dating to the Early Woodland through Late Woodland periods. Information on the ceramic and lithic assemblages and lithic reduction and food processing activity areas identified at the site is discussed. The site also produced archaeobotanical, zooarchaeological, and radiocarbon data that adds to our knowledge regarding Woodland period occupations on the coast.  
[Symposium 12, 1:20 p.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Milner, George** (Pennsylvania State University)  
Discussant. *Bioarchaeological Investigations at Orendorf, a Middle Mississippian Site from West-Central Illinois*  
[Symposium 8, 11:20 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Minton, Charles E.** (Binghamton University)  
*Old Age at Orendorf: A Comparison of Age Estimation Methods*

This study utilizes morphological age indicators of the pubic symphysis, auricular surface of the ilium, and cranial suture closure to examine 52 skeletons from the Orendorf site in West Central Illinois. Six standard age estimation methods plus Transition Analysis are employed with the goal of identifying old-aged individuals. Transition Analysis, a morphological age-at-death estimation technique (Boldsen et al. 2002), offers an advantage in estimating skeletal remains aged over 50 years by providing a 95 percent confidence interval surrounding each age estimate. Results indicate 12 individuals (23 percent) have estimated ages-at-death greater than 55 suggesting Transition Analysis reveals a segment of the population that other tested alternatives can not.  
[Symposium 8, 9:00 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Mintz, John J.** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology) and **Thomas E. Beaman, Jr.** (Tar River Archaeological Research)  
*From Roanoke to Raleigh: A Chronicle of Historical Archaeology in the "Old North State"*

North Carolina has a long and diverse history of historical archaeology. Antiquarian investigators first explored notable historic period sites as early as the 1840s. William Tarleton, Stanley South and others excavated in the 1950s and 1960s to establish public historic parks. In the modern era, cultural resource management and university-based research dominate historical archaeology. This paper seeks to establish an historical context for historical archaeology in the "Old North State" by summarizing over a century of investigations, highlighting past and present involvement by educational institutions, state agencies, private firms and personalities that has brought historical archaeology into the twenty-first century.  
[Symposium 4, Part 1, 8:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Mintz, John J.** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology) and **Paul J. Mohler** (North Carolina Department of Transportation)  
*An Historical Archaeology of Native North Carolinians*

The past few years have seen a proliferation in archaeological and ethnohistorical studies focused on eastern Native Americans cultures owing, in large part, to the maturation of historical archaeology as a discipline. Such studies, wealthy in the knowledge and information they contain, only offer the “tip of the iceberg” regarding the Protohistoric inhabitants of North Carolina. Therefore, we will briefly review the current state of affairs concerning the historical archaeological study of the indigenous cultures of North Carolina during the Contact period.

[Symposium 4, Part 1, 9:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Mohler, Paul J.** (see **Mintz, John J.**)

**Moore, Christopher R.** (East Carolina University)  
*A Geoarchaeological Study of Relict Aeolian Dunes: Application of LiDAR Elevation Data for the Identification of Relict Landforms*

Preliminary geoarchaeological investigations at the Barber Creek site suggest that relict aeolian dunes represent an unrecognized or unexplored geological context for identifying stratified archaeological sites along the Tar River. The proposed research seeks to identify other aeolian dunes through the use of recently released high resolution LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) elevation data produced by the NCDOT Floodplain Mapping Program. Potential dunes identified through LiDAR will be evaluated through archaeological testing, GPR, and sedimentology. This research seeks to better understand mechanisms of site burial by late Pleistocene and Holocene aeolian depositional systems as well as increase our understanding of Tar River fluvial dynamics during the late Quaternary. Likewise, identifying stratified archaeological sites will help to answer questions of chronology and typology of prehistoric hunter-gatherers on the North Carolina coast.  
[Symposium 10, 9:40 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Moore, Christopher R.** (see **Irwin, Jeffrey D., Vincas P. Steponaitis,** and **Theresa E. McReynolds**)

**Moore, David G.** (Warren Wilson College)  
*Foraging into the New World: Early Spanish and Native American Cultures in Contact at the Berry Site*

Archaeological investigations at the Berry Site, located in Burke County, have become a focal point in understanding the early Spanish presence in North Carolina from their explorations of the interior from Santa Elena. This site is home to the native town Joara, and is also the location of Fort San Juan. It is the first European settlement in the interior United States and its significance lies in its archaeological remains. Spanish structures and artifacts show a collaboration of labor techniques and knowledge, while the burned remains give insight to the unstable relationship between the two cultures.  
[Symposium 4, Part 1, 8:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Moore, David G.** (Warren Wilson College) and **Robin A. Beck, Jr.** (Northwestern University)

*Beyond Joara: Burke Phase Structures at the Ensley-Ballew Site, Burke County, North Carolina*

In the fall 2004, several hurricanes and hurricane-related storms caused severe erosion of rivers and streams in western North Carolina. The Ensley-Ballew site (31BK468), located on Johns River 1.5 miles southeast of the Berry site in Burke County, North Carolina, was identified during a field inspection for USDA-NRCS Stream Bank Stabilization projects. Emergency site evaluation began in July 2005 and mitigation followed in August 2005. This paper briefly describes this fieldwork including the excavation of one large burned square structure, one smaller circular structure, and associated features. Possible sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts were recovered from these contexts.

[General Session 3, 2:00 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Mueller, Erich** (see **Steponaitis, Laurie C., Joseph M. Herbert, Gregory A. Waselkov,** and **George Abbe**)

**Muller, Jon** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)  
Discussant. *Style and Substance: Papers in Honor of Jon Muller*  
[Symposium 7, 5:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Munro, Kimberly E.** (U.S. Forest Service)  
*Receding Waters: An Analysis of Ocean Pond, Florida, a Pre-Ceramic Site*

Between 1998 and 2001, the state of Florida experienced a severe drought. During this period, the shoreline of Ocean Pond, located in the Osceola National Forest, receded anywhere between 30 and 100 feet. Several prehistoric lithic assemblages were discovered along the newly created shorelines of the pond. The majority of these assemblages were recovered along the northwestern shoreline of the pond. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the contents of the primary assemblages recovered from the pond. This analysis involves an inter- and intra-site examination of the contents of those scatters.

[General Session 10, 2:40 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Nelson, Michael** (University of South Carolina)  
*Mound Town Functionality: How the Lawton Site (38AL11) Compares to Other Mississippian Chiefdom Capitals in the Southeast*

In this paper, I explore the various functions of Mississippian mound towns in the Southeast. Researchers, such as Anderson (1994), Blitz (1993), Welch (1991), and Williams (1995), have put forth models ranging from permanently occupied towns, to seasonally occupied towns, to chiefly compounds. During the summer of 2003, I conducted block excavations in the village area at Lawton, a small, double-mound site along the Savannah River. The archaeological data gathered from these excavations

are used to compare Lawton's role as a chiefdom capital with models of chiefdom behavior in the southeastern United States. [Symposium 3, 9:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Newsom, Lee A.** (see **Wallis, Neill J.** and **Ann S. Cordell**)

**Nieves, Megan R.** and **Tiffanie Burke** (University of South Alabama)  
*Digging Out of Trouble: Archaeology and Abjudicated Youth*

Fourteen adjudicated youth participated in an educational and prosocial project based in the archaeology of Mobile during the summer of 2005. These youth were in a Network Aftercare System that transitions them from local residential facilities back into the Mobile community. Two historic sites were tested during five weeks of excavation. The youth continued with lab analysis and the construction of a portable display for an additional three weeks. The quality of archaeological performance was similar to a college field school. Continuous tasks performed in small groups were most effective in keeping the youth engaged. Working with adjudicated youth had unexpected challenges and rewards.  
[Poster Session II, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Norris, Sean, William Green,** and **Sarah Kautz** (TRC, Inc.)  
*Cultural Resources Investigations for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project*

TRC's cultural resource investigations along the Lake Murray shoreline are providing insight into the prehistoric and historic occupations of the central South Carolina Piedmont. As part of SCE&G's relicensing for the Saluda Hydroelectric Project, over 600 miles of shoreline and portions of the Saluda River and its tributaries were the focus of a large-scale reconnaissance survey. This work resulted in the identification of numerous previously unrecorded archaeological sites. This poster presents the initial results of that survey, and describes the history of the area, the range of site types identified, and prehistoric and historic settlement patterns of the area.  
[Poster Session III, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Norton, Mark** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)  
*Obsidian Artifacts from Tennessee and Alabama*

Recently, six obsidian artifacts found in Tennessee (4) and northern Alabama (2) were submitted to the Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory in Corvallis, Oregon, for analysis. The results indicate volcanic glass from California, Nevada, and Oregon was traded into this region, possibly as early as the Late Archaic period. The types of obsidian artifacts also reveal that cores, bifaces, and finished projectile points were traded. This presentation will provide all of the laboratory data and will hopefully lead to a better awareness of this exotic material.  
[General Session 10, 1:20 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**O'Brien, Karen** (see **Livingood, Patrick**)

**O'Brien, Michael J.** (University of Missouri)  
*Chucalissa's Place on the Late Mississippian Period Cultural Landscape*

Chucalissa has assumed a prominent role in the archaeology of the Midsouth. Investigations at the site have been extensive and mostly published. Chucalissa was one of dozens of mounded centers that existed along the Mississippi River after AD 1000. Decades of work in the Mississippi Embayment have documented a Late Mississippian-period record that is second to none in the Southeast. Despite this fact, we are in several respects still spinning our wheels partly due to a continued use of an archaeological systematic that no longer does what it once was intended to do. As attempts are made to place Chucalissa in a regional perspective, it perhaps is more beneficial to place less emphasis on systematics and more emphasis on social processes that create visible similarities and differences in the cultural landscape of which Chucalissa was an integral part.  
[Symposium 2, 10:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**O'Hear, John W.** (Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University)  
Discussant. *Alexander Culture in the Valley and Ridge: Excavations at the Old Eighty Site, Shelby County, Alabama*  
[Symposium 13, 4:00 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**O'Hear, John W.** and **Brad R. Lieb** (Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University)  
*The Chickasaw Collection*

In 2003, the Chickasaw Nation acquired three large artifact collections from the Tupelo area, originally excavated primarily in the 1970s. Together, they represent one of the largest Historic Indian period assemblages of seventeenth to nineteenth-century artifacts known from North America, particularly trade goods. An agreement between the collectors and the Chickasaw Nation required the collectors to co-operate in reconstructing the provenience of the items, including identification of sites and features within sites. The Cobb Institute has been working with the Chickasaws' Heritage Preservation Division to carry out a preliminary inventory of the collections, and has conducted exhaustive interviews with the collectors to reconstruct provenience. To date, over 300 provenience units have been identified. This paper presents an overview of the collection, the provenience work done to date, and some of the patterns which are emerging.  
[General Session 3, 2:40 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Oliver, Billy L.** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)  
*From Whence We Have Come: Exploring Archaeological Collections as the New Frontier*

In North Carolina state-sponsored collection of archaeological materials first began under the aegis of the North Carolina State



Museum in 1851. Five decades later the nation's first State Archives was established in 1903. Although artifacts were collected and displayed in public exhibitions, a long-term curation plan was not included in the overall state plan. Through the next century state universities, colleges, agencies and institutions accumulated an abundance of archaeological collections without development of long-range curation plans for these remains. In 2001 the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources established the Office of State Archaeology Research Center to serve as a centralized archival repository for archaeological artifact collections and data. This paper examines the historical development of archaeological curation patterns in North Carolina during this 154-year time period. [Symposium 4, Part 2, 3:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**O'Neal, Michael K. and Dawn Reid** (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)  
*Who Says There Aren't Rocks in the Coastal Plain: Local Lithic Resources and Bipolar Reduction Strategies in Horry County, South Carolina*

It has long been accepted that lithic raw material was scarce in the South Carolina Coastal Plain. Over the last decade, archaeologists have begun questioning this assumption. Recent archaeological and geological research on the Waccamaw River has indicated that abundant lithic material is available. The majority of this material is in the form of cobbles and pebbles. Excavations at a Woodland/Mississippian site on the bluffs overlooking the Waccamaw yielded evidence that these cobbles and pebbles were being heavily exploited and that bipolar percussion was one of the techniques used to convert these stones into usable cores. This paper presents data showing lithic raw material sources along the Waccamaw River and discusses the adaptive strategy used by prehistoric peoples in exploiting these sources. [General Session 10, 3:00 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Orr, Kelly L., Gregory Lucas, M. Rhonda Cranfill** (University of Georgia)  
*Native American and European Foodways in Colonial Georgia: Vertebrate Faunal Remains from Mary Musgrove's Trading Post (9CH137)*

Vertebrate remains from Grange Plantation (9CH137), near present-day Savannah, Georgia, were identified. These materials date to the mid-eighteenth century and are associated with a trading post and cow pen operated by Mary Musgrove. Musgrove is best known for her role as interpreter and negotiator in Colonial Georgia. These materials provide evidence for the interplay between Native American and European foodways and between urban centers such as Charleston and rural sources of animal products. The Grange materials are dominated by cow and deer, indicating syncretism of Native and European foodways. Evidence for supplying meats to developing urban markets is less compelling. [Symposium 11, 1:00 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Ortmann, Anthony** (Tulane University) and **Tristram R. Kidder** (Washington University)  
*Recent Excavations at Poverty Point's Mound A: The "Tail" of Two Mounds*

Re-excavation of William Haag's 1976 Mound A profile at Poverty Point has provided new information about the construction of this large earthen mound. A lack of discrete construction stages suggests that the eastern platform or "tail" was built rapidly, perhaps within a single generation. Differences in construction methods and degree of pedogenesis between the "head" and "tail" portions of the mound indicate that these may be two distinct architectural features. In contrast to Haag's previous claim, the platform of Mound A was constructed over a relatively thick buried A horizon, rather than a 4-m deep depression. [General Session 5, 11:20 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Pappas, Christina A.** (University of Kentucky)  
*Textile-Imprinted Ceramics and the Caborn-Welborn in Kentucky*

The presence of perishable artifacts are rare in archaeological contexts but some prehistoric practices, such as impressing textiles into damp clay, provides an instance where the detail and information embedded in the object is recorded and preserved when the object itself is not. The analysis of textile-impressed ceramics, therefore, provides additional opportunities to understand the social organization, differentiation, and material culture of the social groups that make them. Using information gathered from the analysis of the textile impressions on pottery, the social and hierarchical organization of a Caborn-Welborn population in Kentucky is discussed. [Symposium 6, 3:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Parmalee, Paul** (see **Sichler, Judith A., Kandace Hollenbach, Kimberly Schaefer, and Amanda Tickner**)

**Patch, Shawn M.** (Georgia Department of Transportation)  
*Partnerships, Cooperation, and Outreach: New Developments at the Georgia Department of Transportation*

In recent years many State and Federal agencies have been subjected to increased budgetary constraints. In 2004, the Georgia Department of Transportation signed a cooperative agreement with the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service to share resources toward mutually beneficial goals, including research questions and public outreach. This presentation will highlight recent collaborative projects with a focus on ground penetrating radar, preservation/stabilization, and public involvement. This agreement has proven to be remarkably successful and may serve as a model for other governmental agencies facing similar issues. [Poster Session II, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Pauketat, Timothy R.** (University of Illinois)  
*A Crisis in Theory: Rethinking Mississippian Political Economy*

Mississippianists face a crisis of diminishing returns using the range of explanatory models currently in vogue in the Southeast. Saddled with largely unacknowledged assumptions about "chiefdom societies," recent political-economic, Dual-Processual, and art-historical approaches may actually exacerbate the crisis. We have yet to decouple our interpretations from the evolutionary biases of 1970s archaeology, a necessary step in recognizing that native southeastern peoples had histories that mattered.  
[Symposium 7, 4:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Pauketat, Timothy** (see **Butler, Brian** and **Charles Cobb**)

**Payne, Claudine** and **Jami J. Lockhart** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
*Archaeology and Geophysics at a Mississippian Community in the St. Francis Basin*

Geophysical research at the Eaker site in northeastern Arkansas has greatly enhanced the effectiveness of excavation at the site. We have examined 16,000 square meters of the site with up to four geophysical techniques. Use of multiple techniques has proved especially beneficial, as features that show up with one technique may not with others; electrical resistance, for example, reveals earthquake effects distinctly while gradiometry only hints at them. The extensive use of geophysical research at Eaker has allowed us to pinpoint suitable locations for excavation and thus maximize the recovery of data directly applicable to our research questions.  
[Poster Session III, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Perry, Kirk** (The Chickasaw Nation)  
Discussant. *Revealing Mound A, Shiloh, Tennessee: Research Results of the 1999-2004 Field Program*  
[Symposium 5, 4:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Phelps, David S.** (East Carolina University)  
Discussant. *Coastal Atlantic Research I: Methods in Action*  
[Symposium 10, 11:00 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Phelps, David S.** (East Carolina University)  
Discussant. *Coastal Atlantic Research II: Sites in Context*  
[Symposium 12, 3:20 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Philips, Charlie** (see **Agha, Andrew**)

**Phillips, Erin** (University of Alabama)  
*Status and the Distribution of Stone Palettes, Stone Pendants, and Copper Gorgets in Moundville Burials*

This study examines aspects of status as seen in the mortuary record of a complex chiefdom-type society. Stone palettes, tabular stone pendants, and copper gorgets are finely crafted goods found at Moundville, often in conjunction with burials.

All three are believed to be locally produced products. In this paper burials that contain these artifact types are compared with contemporaneous Moundville II and III burials to determine whether they serve as markers for distinct statuses. Of special interest are the age and sex of the individual, location of the burial within Moundville, and possible relationships to other associated artifacts.  
[General Session 7, 9:40 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Plane, Mark L.** (see **Riggs, Brett H.** and **R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.**)

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** (University of Oklahoma)  
*Reflections on Paddle-Stamped Pottery: Symmetry Analysis of Swift Creek Design Motifs from Kolomoki*

Stylistic analyses of Swift Creek pottery have focused mainly on the spatial distributions of individual design motifs. These studies have proven useful for tracking instances of social interaction but offer little help in the identification of assemblage-level variation and broader patterns of exchange. Symmetry analysis offers one possible avenue for comparison of Swift Creek assemblages. In this pilot study, I consider the symmetry of nearly 200 Swift Creek designs. The results indicate a concern with mirror symmetry, rotational symmetry, or a combination of both. I next contrast the symmetry of sub-assemblages from Kolomoki. The analysis reveals consistency in the symmetry of assemblages from village deposits, while mound contexts appear unique.  
[Symposium 16, 12:10 p.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Polhemus, Richard** (University of Tennessee)  
*Mississippian Sites and Structure Samples: A Cautionary Tale*

Structure data from Mississippian sites in East Tennessee are utilized to discuss aspects of temporal and spatial variation. The completely excavated Garden Farm site (40AN44) provides an opportunity to examine site-wide structural variability from a settlement with a short occupation span.  
[Symposium 15, 9:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**Pomfret, James** (Georgia Department of Transportation)  
*A Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of Andersonville National Historic Site*

The Georgia Department of Transportation partnered with the National Park Service to conduct a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey at Andersonville National Historic Site. A total of six GPR grids were surveyed at Andersonville in an attempt to locate specific features within the park. An attempt was made to find the exact location of the south gate, the second hospital, the dead house, and features within the prison walls. The cemetery wall also examined to determine when mass graves began to be used at the prison. The results of the GPR survey at Andersonville were quite impressive, illustrating numerous features throughout the National Historic Site property. The

results will aid in the interpretation of the site as well as guide future archaeological investigation.

[Poster Session V, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Saturday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Poplin, Eric C. and Kara Bridgman Sweeney** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

*Exploring the Terminal Archaic in Piedmont South Carolina: Recent Investigations at Site 38UN989 on the Broad River*

Excavations at 38UN989 at Fish Dam Ford on the Broad River sponsored by SCDOT recovered evidence of a Terminal Archaic occupation associated with Mack projectile points. A Terminal Archaic temporal association for these large bifaces found throughout the upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont of South Carolina is conjectured based on stratigraphic relationships. Radiocarbon dates from 38UN989 confirm this association. Analysis of the nature and distribution of lithic debitage recovered from 38UN989 permit interpretation of site function and development, lithic raw material utilization, and changes in raw material utilization through time. Mack points from 38UN989 display an asymmetry related to their use and re-sharpening.

[General Session 10, 3:20 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Price, Franklin** (see **Babits, Lawrence E.** and **Chris McCabe**)

**Quitmyer, Ivy R.** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Douglas S. Jones** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **C. Fred Andrus** (University of Alabama)

*Seasonal Collection and Climate Reconstruction from Shells of the Variable Coquina Clam (*Donax variabilis*) during the Middle to Late Holocene of Northeastern Florida: Evidence from Oxygen Isotopes*

The extensive coquina (*Donax variabilis*) shell middens from along the northeastern coast of Florida show that this species played an important role in Archaic period economies. In this study we construct seasonal size frequency profiles of live modern shells collected monthly over a two-year period. This analogue proved to be unsuccessful in modeling the season of coquina collection during the Archaic period. Comparison of the isotopic ( $^{18}\text{O}/^{16}\text{O}$ ) paleotemperature profiles of two modern shells with local seawater temperatures show that *D. variabilis* faithfully records seawater temperature. The paleotemperature profile of four Archaic period shells revealed summer-autumn growth records. The shell isotopes indicate a 3.5 °C warmer seawater temperature that may reflect the mid-Holocene climatic maximum in the region.

[Symposium 10, 8:40 a.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Randall, Asa R.** and **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (University of Florida)

*St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2005: The Hontoon Dead Creek Village Site*

The University of Florida St. Johns Archaeological Field School investigated the Hontoon Dead Creek Village site on Hontoon

Island in the middle St. Johns River valley of northeastern Florida. Topographic mapping, extensive coring, and stratigraphic excavation identified a linear array of discrete, evenly spaced, elevated deposits composed of crushed and whole shell. Pre-ceramic Archaic deposits are located adjacent to a pre-ceramic shell mound, with successive Orange and St. Johns period assemblages farther to the south. The shell nodes represent residential and ritual activities associated with the monument and nearby wetlands and underscore the complexity of interwoven historical and ecological processes.

[General Session 4, 4:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Rausch, Donna Jean** (Southeast Missouri State University) Discussant. *Revealing Mound A, Shiloh, Tennessee: Research Results of the 1999-2004 Field Program*

[Symposium 5, 5:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Raymer, Leslie** (New South Associates, Inc.) *From Home to Market: Changing Origins of Foods and Foodways in Colonial Charleston*

The Judicial Center Site provides a laboratory for the study of how land-use practices and foodways evolved in Colonial Charleston. Abundant subsistence remains provide insight into daily life and the role of residents in the local ecology of this neighborhood. During the Colonial period, the greatest portion of colonial urban lots was reserved for agricultural functions. The rear lots of residences were active work yards where Anglo- and African-Americans lived and interacted on close terms. This changed by the middle of the eighteenth century reflecting decreasing need for home grown crops and livestock and concomitant increasing reliance upon market purchases of food products produced on the low country's well established plantations.

[Symposium 11, 1:40 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Redwine, Charles** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) *Nineteenth-Century Creek Settlement on the "Point": Evidence from a Pit Feature at 1RU109*

During Panamerican's recent Phase II excavations on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee River on Fort Benning, near the Oswitchee Bend or "Point," a number of sites with Creek affiliations were investigated. One site, 1RU109, produced artifacts related to an earlier Blackmon or Abercrombie phase occupation and a Lawson Field phase settlement. The Lawson Field phase component included one feature that was highly productive of European trade goods and Indian ceramics. This pit feature, Feature 3, is compared to Late Lawson Field phase features from other sites. Furthermore, its trade ceramics date the feature to the very latest Creek occupation.

[General Session 3, 4:20 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Reed, Kristen R.** (see **Jackson, Paul D.**)

**Reed, Nelson** (Washington University – St. Louis)  
*Evidence of Curved Roof Construction in Mississippian Structures*

Arguments are presented that the open corner wall trenches with small posthole patterns found in Mississippian archaeology represent a curved pole wickiup, as originally suggested by Webb, rather than a building with either a gable or hipped roof as in much of recent thinking. Evidence is offered based on multiple full-scale reconstructions, historical evidence, contemporary buildings, the nature of the wood used in the past, and engineering principles. The nature of tension construction is discussed, along with braces and props as opposed to roof supports and the problems met in actual erection using stone-age tools.

[Symposium 15, 8:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**Rees, Mark A.** (University of Louisiana – Lafayette)  
*Born on the Bayou: Culture History and Historical Process in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

The Plaquemine period was conceived during the late 1930s as an integral unit in James Ford's chronology for the Lower Mississippi Valley. Described in a series of reports beginning in the early 1950s, Plaquemine culture came to be viewed as a developmental outgrowth of Coles Creek, a variant of the more extensive and ornate Mississippian culture, or as a consequence of Coles Creek - Mississippian fusion. Each of these positions has been supported with evidence characterized by substantial regional variation. An alternative, processual approach is taken, and a comparative model of Mississippian political development is presented based on recent investigations in south central Louisiana.

[General Session 9, 3:40 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Regnier, Amanda** (University of Alabama)  
*Pottery Styles and the Ethnic Composition of Late Mississippian Towns in the Alabama River Valley*

For decades, archaeologists have struggled to create phases that accurately group Late Mississippian towns in the Alabama River Valley. Recent ceramic analysis has demonstrated that pottery associated with Moundville, Pensacola, and Lamar cultures is recovered in different frequencies across these towns, making it difficult to subsume any of these sites under the same culture-historical designation. To better understand the complex distribution of potters with presumably different ethnicities within and across each town, attribute data collected from individual sherds were analyzed. The results and implications of this analysis will be discussed.

[General Session 6, 8:40 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Rehder, John** (see **Mann, David F., Henri D. Grissino-Mayer, and Charles Faulkner**)

**Reid, Dawn, Bobby Southerlin, and MacKensie Cornelius**  
(Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)  
*Grand Strand Mississippian*

The northern South Carolina coast was once thought to be outside the Mississippian zone of influence. A growing body of data proves that this is not so. Identification of Mississippian components at sites along the Little River and Waccamaw drainages provides a glimpse at the most northeastern example of the Mississippian culture. Lying on this northern frontier, these sites are likely part of the classic Mississippian hierarchical settlement pattern with farmsteads, villages, and main towns and/or mound centers. This paper presents a summary of Mississippian research along the northern South Carolina coast and proposes avenues for future research such as identifying the Mississippian chiefdom operating in this area.

[Symposium 3, 8:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Reid, Dawn** (see **O'Neal, Michael K.**)

**Reitz, Elizabeth J.** (University of Georgia)  
*Animal Remains from the Eighteenth-Century Charleston Beef Market*

Research at the Charleston Beef Market provides data from an eighteenth-century market that improve our understanding of the circulation of food stuffs in the city and the relationship between meats available from markets and those used by households. This expands our knowledge of the role of animals in the city and provides data pertinent to the study of methods used to prepare meats, and the use of specific animals or groups of animals, such as pigs, cows, and fishes. Patterns in butchering marks, taxa used, and elements represented reflect use of outlying areas and accommodations to growth within the city itself.

[Symposium 11, 2:20 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Reitz, Elizabeth J.** (University of Georgia)  
Discussant. *Supplying the Colonial Markets: Archaeological Investigations of Food Distribution in the Lowcountry*  
[Symposium 11, 4:20 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Rexroth, A. N.** (see **Adovasio, J. M. and J. S. Illingworth**)

**Richardson, Rick** (see **Millis, Tracy**)

**Riggs, Brett H., R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., and Mark L. Plane**  
(University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)  
*Catawba Pottery in the Post-Revolutionary Era: A View from the Source*

Documentary accounts indicate that Catawba potters engaged in a thriving ceramic trade as early as the 1770s and regularly peddled their wares as far afield as Charleston. The scant documentary evidence of this trade is often cited by researchers who identify Catawba "River Burnished" pottery among "Colonowares" from Anglo-American and African-American contexts in the Lowcountry. Recent excavations at New Town

(1780-1820) in Lancaster County, South Carolina, have recovered substantial ceramic assemblages from the Catawbas' home base. Analysis of these assemblages provides a basis for comparison with "Colonoware" collections and may provide a key for attributing some low-fired earthenwares to their ultimate sources.  
[Symposium 1, 11:20 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Robinson, Kenneth E.** (Wake Forest University) and **J. Alan May** (Schiele Museum of Natural History)  
*The North Carolina Backcountry from an Archaeological Perspective*

The paper reviews the role of archaeology in the investigation and documentation of sites of the North Carolina Backcountry. The sites reviewed in this paper date between 1680 and 1820, with the main focus on sites of the North Carolina Piedmont in the last half of the eighteenth century. The paper considers topical areas relating to the backcountry that have received substantial, or very little, archaeological attention, and points out areas that are deserving of focused archaeological investigation.  
[Symposium 4, Part 1, 10:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Robinson, Kenneth E.** (see **May, J. Alan**)

**Rodning, Christopher B.** (Tulane University)  
*The Cycle of Building and Rebuilding the Cherokee Townhouse at Coweeta Creek*

During the late prehistoric and protohistoric periods, townhouses were major landmarks within the cultural landscape of southern Appalachia and settings for the practice of public life. Townhouses were built of wood, bark, thatch, and clay, the same materials as those with which domestic houses were built. Given the perishable nature of these architectural materials, structures would of course demand renovation and periodic rebuilding. How often were townhouses rebuilt? What implications did cycles of building and rebuilding a townhouse have for the life history of a native town? This paper argues that the townhouse at the Coweeta Creek site in southwestern North Carolina may have been rebuilt just once by each generation of the Cherokee town located at this site.  
[General Session 3, 5:00 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Rolland, Vicki** (see **Saunders, Rebecca**)

**Rosenzweig, Melissa** (MRS Consultants, LLC.)  
*Vessel Form and Distribution at the Old Eighty Site (1SH493)*

Discrete pit features at the Old Eighty site in Shelby County, Alabama, have yielded an abundant collection of Alexander culture ceramics. Given the controlled context and sample size of pottery recovered, an exploration into the ceramic diversity both within and between Alexander features at Old Eighty may prove fruitful. With a focus on vessel form, research is being conducted which incorporates inferential statistics and

distributional analyses to determine inter- and intra-site variability. This paper discusses the data from this study and its relevance to our current understanding of Alexander culture.  
[Symposium 13, 2:40 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Rowe, Harold** (see **Thompson, Victor D.** and **Wesley D. Stoner**)

**Rust, Tina** (see **Harris, Lynn** and **Monica Beck**)

**Ryba, Beth** (MRS Consultants, LLC.)  
*Archaeological Investigations at the Old Eighty Site (1SH493), Shelby County, Alabama*

This paper provides an introduction to the archaeology of the Old Eighty site, emphasizing the types and general nature of features discovered. Archaeological investigations resulted in the discovery of over 150 features, the majority of which appear are associated with a Late Gulf Formational (Alexander) time period. Features encountered include deep cylindrical and bell-shaped pits, shallow basin-shaped pits, hearths, one articulated burial, and occasional postholes. To date, no house patterns are apparent and those features normally associated with long term occupation are sparse. We believe that the primary use of the site during Alexander times was as a repository for cremated remains.  
[Symposium 13, 1:40 p.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Samford, Patrica** (North Carolina State Historic Sites)  
*Looking Back, Looking Forward: African-American Archaeology in North Carolina*

Over three decades after the first archaeological studies of free and enslaved African Americans in the American South, their lives have taken shape from the dust of the past. What have we learned from archaeology about slavery and freedom for North Carolina's colonial and post-colonial African Americans? How can we make this knowledge meaningful to today's world and what will be the relevant questions in the next several decades? This paper gives a brief overview of where we have been and the directions that we need to chart in the future of North Carolina's African-American archaeology.  
[Symposium 4, Part 2, 2:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Samples, Jeremy** (see **Vargo, Barbara A.**)

**Sassaman, Kenneth E.** (see **Randall, Asa R.**)

**Saunders, Rebecca** (Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University) and **Vicki Rolland** (Independent Scholar)  
*Exploring the Interior of the Guana River Shell Ring*

In May 2005, we undertook limited excavations in the interior of the Guana River Shell Ring (8SJ2554). The excavations were designed to investigate an earth midden with dense bone discovered during shovel testing in 2001. Naturally, our excavations revealed dense oyster and clam midden, along with several pit features; these were near but separate from the ring.

Research questions were generally descriptive characteristics of the features, seasonality suggested by faunal remains, and whether or not the feature was contemporaneous with the ring—but the answers are germane to any consideration of Archaic period ceremonialism on the lower Atlantic coast. [Symposium 12, 2:20 p.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Schaefer, Kimberly** (see **Sichler, Judith A., Kandace Hollenbach, Paul Parmalee, and Amanda Tickner**)

**Schilling, Timothy M.** (Washington University)  
*Recent Research at the Mott Site, Franklin Parish, Louisiana*

Archaeologists describe the end of the Baytown period and the beginning of the Coles Creek period in the Lower Mississippi Valley as a time of great organizational transformation where simple social groups become more complex. Researchers have invested much effort into describing culture-historical aspects of these transformations. However, their descriptions rarely include a consideration of the political dynamics of social groups. In this paper, I discuss preliminary results of recent archaeological investigations at the Mott site (16FR11). From this initial research, I develop a model of the changing political processes in Upper Tensas Basin during the Coles Creek period. [General Session 9, 4:00 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Scott, Robert** (University of Arkansas – Monticello)  
*Interpreting Changes in Historic Creek Household Architecture at the Turn of the Nineteenth Century*

This paper addresses Historic Creek culture change at the turn of the nineteenth century through an examination of archaeological and documentary information concerning changes in domestic architecture. Examining changes in domestic architecture provides an important source of information for understanding Creek responses to the directed contact experience of colonization and American frontier expansion. Written accounts indicate that people within core communities maintained traditional forms of domestic architecture, while those Creeks who began settling away from the larger towns to accommodate new economic pursuits following the Revolutionary War were beginning to adopt the household architecture of frontier whites. Comparison of archaeological data with written accounts indicates that change in domestic architecture among the Historic Creeks was a selective process in terms of how, when and by whom specific elements of Euro-American building technology and house form were adopted. [Symposium 15, 11:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**Seibel, Scott** (see **Madry, Scott and Matthew L. Cole**)

**Seramur, Keith C.** (Appalachian State University), **Ellen A. Cowan** (Appalachian State University), and **Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr.** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)  
*Geoarchaeology of 31HT435: An Example of Aeolian Burial in the Sandhills of the North Carolina Inner Coastal Plain*

Sedimentology and the depth of living surfaces are used to interpret aeolian stratigraphy at site 31HT435 in the Sandhills of the North Carolina Inner Coastal Plain. Three stratigraphic units are interpreted along the ridge, but cultural materials are limited to upper strata S-1 and S-2. Artifacts of Woodland cultures occur in upper stratum S-1. Middle and Late Archaic living surfaces are identified along the ridge at depths of approximately 20 cm and 40 cm within stratum S-2. Archaic projectile points associated with these living surfaces are buried deeper on the downwind ridge slope where aeolian sedimentation rates are higher. Radiocarbon dating indicates that aeolian sedimentation buried the living surfaces at a rate of 4.4 cm/ka. OSL dates indicate stratum S-3 is a Pleistocene deposit (16-22 ka) and stratum S-2 was deposited in the Late Pleistocene (9-14 ka). [Symposium 10, 10:20 a.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Sharp, Robert V.** (see **Steponaitis, Vincas P., George E. Lankford, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., and David H. Dye**)

**Sharp, Steven M.** (University of Memphis)  
*A Prehistoric Chronology of the Residential Ridge Entrance Trench (Unit 3) at Chucalissa in Memphis, Tennessee*

Chucalissa has served as a museum and educational center of Native American cultural heritage. The Entrance Trench has served especially well as a tool for teaching archaeological method and theory with an emphasis on stratigraphy. Excavated in 1955 by C. H. Nash, the Entrance Trench is thought to represent all major occupation phases from the Late Woodland through the Mississippian periods. I have analyzed current radiometric dates in relation to previous strata delineation, architecture, ceramics, and burial practices to better define occupation chronology. Soon the trench will undergo stabilization and renovation to facilitate reopening of this important public education resource. [Symposium 2, 9:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Sharp, Steven M.** (see **Franklin, Jay D. and Todd D. McCurdy**)

**Sherard, Jeff L.** (University of Alabama)  
*An Analysis of Daub from Mound V, Moundville: Its Role as an Architectural Indicator*

Recent archaeological excavations focusing on Mound V at the Moundville site have revealed the remains of two large structures. Structure 1, constructed during the Moundville III phase (AD 1400 to 1550), is referred to as an earth lodge, an unusual building type that has never been discovered in Alabama. By analyzing recovered daub, clay mixed with grass temper used primarily to fabricate prehistoric structure walls, we now know that this rare edifice type was constructed by non-local techniques. This paper presents results from the Mound V daub analysis and applies these results to a discussion concerning the architectural form and construction methods used to build the Moundville earth lodge and associated structure. [General Session 7, 9:00 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Sherwood, Sarah C.** (University of Tennessee)  
*The Geoarchaeological Study of Shiloh's Mound A*

Cultural ideology and engineering principles guided the choices and preparation of soils and sediments used to build the Mississippian mounds at Shiloh. This paper uses a geoarchaeological perspective, both macro- and micro-stratigraphic, to consider the source material and how it was acquired, prepared, and applied to create the multiple stages of Mound A.

[Symposium 5, 3:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Shuler, Kristrina A.** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)  
*Health and Quality of Life: Skeletal Patterns for Barbadian and South Carolina Enslaved Africans*

Differences in overall health and quality of life have been well documented between the British colonies of South Carolina and Barbados. Expanding on previous studies, new bioarchaeological data from Newton Plantation, Barbados on disease, activity, stature, and nutrition allow comparisons with reported skeletal and archival data for two Lowcountry South Carolina plantations (Bellevue and Remley) from Rathbun and colleagues. The Barbadian group demonstrates much lower life expectancy than the South Carolina slaves, but otherwise very similar patterns with regards to stature, infectious diseases, and other stress indicators. Enslaved women in Barbados unexpectedly showed higher stress, especially for activity patterns.

[General Session 13, 11:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Sichler, Judith A.** (Archaeological Research Lab, University of Tennessee), **Kandace Hollenbach** (Archaeological Research Lab, University of North Carolina/University of Tennessee), **Paul Parmalee** (McClung Museum, University of Tennessee), **Kimberly Schaefer** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill), and **Amanda Tickner** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

*Foodways at Shiloh Mound A: Initial Interpretations and Future Directions*

The recovery and analysis of botanical remains and faunal materials, including bone and shell, from Shiloh Mound A provide insight into the use of plant and animal resources by the people who constructed, used, and maintained the mound. The assemblages pose interesting questions not only about the use of these resources in potentially ritual contexts, but also about their interpretation from possible tertiary contexts. Our preliminary results suggest that the Shiloh assemblages generally reflect Early Mississippian foodways in the Midsouth.

[Symposium 5, 2:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Simek, Jan F. and Sarah A. Blankenship** (University of Tennessee)  
*Prehistoric Cave Art in 44th Unnamed Cave, Tennessee*

44th Unnamed Cave contains more than two dozen pictographs and petroglyphs in a dark zone context. The art is

associated with a long, intensive prehistoric occupation sequence in the vestibule and ritual human interments on the cave interior. The artwork is classically Mississippian in subject matter and resembles certain distinctive design elements found on shell gorgets in the immediate region of the cave. 44th Unnamed Cave brings to 50 the known assemblage of prehistoric art caves. Owned by the State of Tennessee, the site presents a unique opportunity to allow public viewing of prehistoric cave art under protected conditions.

[General Session 7, 10:20 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Smith, Hayden** (University of Georgia)  
*"Our Daily Bread": The Sarah Reeves Gibbes Memoranda Book and Nineteenth-Century Charleston Market-Ways*

Zooarchaeologists working in Charleston, South Carolina have struggled with the role of the market in supplying urban households with meats. Archaeological evidence for on-site butchery suggests that urban residents purchased only a portion of their meat from the market. But what portion? The Memoranda Book of Sarah Reeves Gibbes (1807-1809) enumerates daily trips to the market and provides an opportunity to explore the purchasing habits of the planter elite. The document also hints at the layout and functions of the city market. These data are used to explore seasonality and availability of meat, fish, and vegetables, changes in household size and composition, and regional marketing patterns.

[Symposium 11, 3:20 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Smith, Jonathan P.** (University of Mississippi)  
*Remote Sensing at the Humber Site*

The Humber site (22CO601) is a large, late prehistoric village site in northwestern Mississippi which is owned by the Archaeological Conservancy. It was buried under approximately 1 to 1.5 m of alluvium during a 1927 flood. A portion of the site was investigated using multiple geophysical techniques to find buried features and evaluate the usefulness of these techniques in detecting relatively deeply buried sites. During the survey one strong anomaly was found. The results from this survey demonstrate that, while all techniques were effective, the best approach uses a combination of multiple techniques rather than a single instrument approach.

[General Session 8, 1:40 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Smith, Karen** (Thomas Jefferson Foundation)  
*Can Correspondence Analysis (CA) Contribute to Our Understanding of Middle and Late Woodland Ceramic Assemblage Variation?*

Temporal variation in ceramic type frequencies often is used to chronologically order archaeological assemblages. Frequency seriation is one means by which archaeological chronologies are built, provided the types we use are truly historical. If, however, our types measure time and, say, social status, then a frequency-seriation diagram might appear messier than it otherwise would. CA can, when certain conditions are met, tease apart both synchronic and diachronic variation. This topic

is explored using Middle and Late Woodland ceramic assemblages from the lower Chattahoochee River, Georgia. Differences in both inter-site and intra-site ceramic type frequencies are explicated using CA. [Symposium 16, 9:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Smith, Karen** (see **Cooper, Leslie**)

**Smith, Kevin E. and Emily L. Beahm** (Middle Tennessee State University)  
*Castalian Springs: A Mississippian Chiefdom in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee*

Artifacts from Castalian Springs (40SU14) have played a prominent role in discussions of the chronology of Mississippian shell gorgets and the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. This extensive mound site was investigated by Ralph Earl in 1820 and William Myer in 1891, 1893, and 1916-1917. While these investigations produced some of the most widely illustrated Mississippian artifacts from Tennessee, contextual information has generally been limited to two brief articles by Myer. Using Myer's unpublished field notes and correspondence along with the results of summer 2005 test excavations, the authors provide a more detailed description and interpretation of this chiefdom center. [General Session 7, 8:00 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Smith, Marvin T.** (Valdosta State University)  
*Problems of the Protohistoric*

Research on the Protohistoric period in the Southeast began some 30 years ago and has continued until the present. We are beginning to gain a fair knowledge of the complexity of this period of dramatic cultural change, but we have a long way to go. This paper seeks to review some of our knowledge, while pointing out major gaps in our understanding. Topics include European exploration, trade, disease, population movements, and political change. [General Session 3, 1:00 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Smith, Michael S.** (see **Herbert, Joseph M., Theresa E. McReynolds, Robert J. Speakman, and Michael J. Glascock**)

**Smith, Steven D. and James B. Legg** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
*Observations on the State of Battlefield Archaeology: The View from South Carolina*

Over the past 20 years the authors have had the opportunity to conduct a variety of projects at battlefields and military camps in and around South Carolina. From this effort, patterns seem to be emerging—from theory, to methods, artifact patterns, and even relic collector relationships. This paper presents a series of observations—not yet hypotheses—in the hope that those also engaged in battlefield archaeology might test against their own efforts and experience. This paper is not intended to be comprehensive. Nor are the observations quantified, rather it is

an attempt to initiate a dialogue that will lead to confirmation or rejection of the observations. [General Session 2, 10:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Snow, Frankie** (see **Ashley, Keith and Keith Stephenson**)

**Southerlin, Bobby** (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)  
*Chechessee: All That Remains*

Chechessee is one of three towns of the Lower Yamassee in what is now Beaufort County, South Carolina. This town was occupied for less than 30 years and was abandoned in 1715, just after the outbreak of the Yamassee War. Chechessee was archaeologically unknown until 1990s when excavations in the "old field" area identified multiple loci probably associated with small single family dwellings. The town proper is located across a small marsh inlet from the "old field" area and this main part of the settlement has not been archaeologically evaluated. In this paper I summarize historical and archeological data about Chechessee. Also, I discuss the prospects for additional archaeological research associated with this Yamassee town. [Symposium 9, 8:00 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Southerlin, Bobby** (see **Reid, Dawn and MacKensie Cornelius**)

**Spanos, Mary** (University of Alabama)  
*Cord Marked or Fabric Impressed? A Guide for Artifact Identification*

Classifying textiles from impressions in artifacts often intimidates archaeologists. When cord marked or fabric impressed sherds are found at sites, distinguishing between them correctly is part of the analysis process and the creation of an accurate site record. Fortunately, one does not have to become a textile expert to determine if a sherd is cord marked or fabric impressed. This paper discusses how to identify easily the differences between these impressions on pottery. [General Session 6, 8:20 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Speakman, Robert J.** (see **Herbert, Joseph M., Theresa E. McReynolds, Michael S. Smith, and Michael J. Glascock**)

**Spencer, Matthew D.** (Appalachian State University)  
*The Red Wolf (*Canis rufus*) as a Taphonomic Agent in Southeastern Zooarchaeology*

Previous studies of archaeofaunal remains from prehistoric sites in the Southeast have focused on the Gray Wolf and Domesticated Dog as primary natural agents in bone accumulation and destruction. The Red Wolf (*Canis rufus*) has not been considered a major taphonomic factor, yet recent biological studies identify the Red Wolf, not the Gray Wolf, as endemic to the greater Southeast. Analysis of scats from a population of modern red wolves at the Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge reveal that the Red Wolf would have contributed more remains of smaller vertebrates and, as



compared with Gary Wolf, fewer and different remains of larger vertebrates by way of scavenging.  
[General Session 12, 8:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Stanyard, William F.** (TRC, Inc.)  
*The Archaeology of Reservoirs: A Case Study of Site Identification, Definition, and Destruction in the Seven Mile Island Archaeological District of the Middle Tennessee River Valley*

Since 2002, TRC has been conducting ongoing archaeological and geoarchaeological investigations in the Seven Mile Island Archaeological District of Pickwick Lake in northwestern Alabama. This paper will address the problems encountered when trying to identify the location, size, and significance of both previously recorded and newly discovered archaeological resources within the study area. The alarming rate in which extremely valuable archaeological information is being destroyed by reservoir operations will also be discussed, as will the success of TVA's strategy for mitigating those efforts. The goal is to identify potential problems and solutions for researchers working in and adjacent to artificially inundated environments.

[General Session 8, 1:20 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Steadman, Dawnie W.** (Binghamton University)  
*Demographic and Health Parameters of Warfare-Related Trauma at Orendorf*

In this preliminary step towards contextualization of the impact of warfare on community health at Orendorf, the character and intensity of warfare is documented. Particular attention is given to the demographic and health profiles of the victims to determine the type of warfare practiced (e.g. inter-group vs. intra-group) and if pre-existing health conditions increased risk of victimization. The results show that at least 14 adults of both sexes and no juveniles exhibited warfare-related trauma. While victims were no more likely to exhibit debilitating diseases than non-victims, the relative amount of infectious disease in the sample suggests warfare had a negative impact on community health.

[Symposium 8, 10:40 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Steadman, Dawnie W.** (see Allison, Jamie)

**Steen, Carl** (Diachronic Research Foundation)  
*Colonoware Origins*

Colonoware and Colono-Indian Wares are quite similar in appearance, and are found in many of the same places during the same time period. But they have much different stories to tell. The latter was made by free Native Americans for trade. The former, by a Creole society of enslaved Native Americans, Africans, African Americans and possibly even Euroamericans on Lowcountry plantations. The differences between the two will be discussed, as will the creation and development of the

Colonoware tradition and a separate Catawba trade ware tradition.

[Symposium 1, 9:20 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Steen, Carl** (Diachronic Research Foundation)  
*Historic Occupations at the Kolb Site*

Johannes Kolb was a German immigrant who made his way to South Carolina during the second half of the 1730s when the frontiers of South Carolina were expanding rapidly. But he was not the first historic period occupant, nor the last. He raised a large family, and his sons maintained the place until the 1780s. The land was bought by a plantation owner, who housed slaves there to work the fields. Ever increasing flooding in the nineteenth century made the land less valuable for farming, but at the same time technological advances made harvesting the huge hardwoods of the river swamp possible, so evidence of a turn of the twentieth-century logging operation was also found.  
[Symposium 14, 11:30 a.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Steen, Carl** (Diachronic Research Foundation) and **Chris Judge** (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)  
*Introduction: Archaeology at the Kolb Site*

Since 1997 we have excavated 225 50x50 cm squares and 76 2x2 m units in a long-term attempt to build a sample of about 15 percent. At present we have a sample of about 4 percent. Our approach combines several others in a framework that is aimed at learning about the site, and testing methods. Our basic unit is the 50 cm square excavated every 5 m. Within each 5 m block, a randomly placed 2 m square is dug. All units have been excavated in levels, including features, to allow comparison with less feature-rich sandy sites. Heavy emphasis has been placed on note taking and recording. In this paper we will introduce the audience to the methods used and the results.

[Symposium 14, 8:30 a.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Steen, Carl** (Diachronic Research Foundation), **Sean Taylor** (Diachronic Research Foundation), and **Chris Judge** (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)  
*Early Stone Tools at the Kolb Site*

On average we have recovered about 160 stone tools each year we have worked at the Kolb site. Components begin with potential fluted and lanceolate Paleoindian points, and continue into a robust "Early Archaic" component that has yielded over 75 Hardways, Palmers, Kirks and side- and corner-notched variants, along with a hundred or so unifaces. With only a few exceptions these were found between 80 and 120 cmbs. The "Middle Archaic," though present, is represented by only 30 diagnostics. Discussion of the distribution and stratigraphic position of these tools will follow an introduction to the tools and raw materials.

[Symposium 14, 10:10 a.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Steen, Carl** (Diachronic Research Foundation), **Sean Taylor** (Diachronic Research Foundation), and **Chris Judge** (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)  
*Later Stone Tools at the Kolb Site*

Though the "Middle Archaic" is poorly represented, the Woodland is not. Beginning with the Savannah River types associated with Stallings and Thoms Creek pottery, over 230 points have been identified that can be tied to pottery makers at the site. These include over 160 triangular points, as well as 30 Savannah River points, and 37 "Woodland Stemmed" variants. Finished and unfinished examples made of local chert and metavolcanic cobbles have been found, so a developmental sequence will be described.  
[Symposium 14, 11:10 a.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Steen, Carl** (see **Taylor, Sean** and **Chris Judge**)

**Stephenson, Keith** (see **Ashley, Keith** and **Frankie Snow**)

**Steponaitis, Laurie C.** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill), **Joseph M. Herbert** (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg), **Gregory A. Waselkov** (University of South Alabama), **George Abbe** (Morgan State University), **Erich Mueller** (Perry Institute for Marine Science)  
*An Experimental Study of Shell Growth in Oysters Grown in Dauphin Island Bay, Alabama*

Samples of hatchery-raised and wild oysters were grown in Dauphin Island Bay, Alabama, chemically stained, and harvested over a two-year period. Examination of hinge surfaces revealed features that, unlike winter "breaks" observed in Chesapeake oysters, could not be used to reliably measure annual growth increments or estimate season of harvest. Other patterns of growth, particularly shell extension and accretion, and evidence of epibionts, were found to be correlated with annual fluctuations in water temperature. These patterns proved effective for estimating the season of harvest for the control sample. A limited analysis suggests they may also be applicable to archaeological samples.  
[Symposium 10, 8:20 a.m. Friday, Capital II]

**Steponaitis, Vincas P.** (University of North Carolina), **George E. Lankford** (Lyon College), **Vernon J. Knight, Jr.** (University of Alabama), **David H. Dye** (University of Memphis), and **Robert V. Sharp** (Art Institute of Chicago)  
*Iconography of the Thruston Tablet*

The Thruston Tablet, which was discovered near the Castalian Springs site in Tennessee, has long been viewed as an enigmatic example of Mississippian art. The tablet is covered with a palimpsest of engravings, and it is only when this palimpsest is sorted into its constituent layers that the imagery can be properly understood. Based on detailed study of early drawings, photographs, and the tablet itself, we present an iconographic analysis of the tablet's engravings. The imagery shows clear thematic relationships to SECC art from Spiro and elsewhere. It contains multiple scenes, presumably from a

single story or story cycle, each of which shows the same two characters, probably supernaturals, interacting in different ways.  
[General Session 7, 10:00 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Steponaitis, Vincas P.** (see **Irwin, Jeffrey D.**, **Christopher R. Moore**, and **Theresa E. McReynolds**)

**Stevens, Erin L.** (University of Mississippi)  
*Interpreting Mound Stratigraphy in the Yazoo Basin: A Case for the Harris Matrix*

The Harris Matrix is a method of recording and diagramming complex archaeological stratigraphy. Although most often used on historic sites, its application at Parchman Place, a prehistoric Mississippian mound center in the Yazoo Basin, has facilitated more detailed and accurate interpretation of the mound building sequence at the site. This includes information about the construction—and destruction—of the mounds themselves, as well as the structures and other features associated with mound use. More detailed interpretations of archaeological stratigraphy allow for reconstruction of cultural practices related to mound use in the area.  
[General Session 8, 2:00 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Stevens, Kristen L.** (see **Dautartas, Angela M.**, **Robert C. Whisonant**, **Cliff Boyd**, and **Rhett B. Herman**)

**Stine, Linda F.** (University of North Carolina – Greensboro)  
*Engendering North Carolina Historical Archaeology*

The historical archaeology of North Carolina is enriched by adding the dimension of gender to anthropological studies of the state's sites. Gender is a social construct that informs social relations, activities, and the by-products of those relations and activities. Taking a gender perspective guides the archaeologist to consider data in a new light. Examples of what has been and could be accomplished using this approach are discussed.  
[Symposium 4, Part 2, 1:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Stoltman, James B.** (see **Welch, Paul D.** and **James Feathers**)

**Stoner, Wesley D.** (see **Thompson, Victor D.** and **Harold Rowe**)

**Strange, Malinda** (Binghamton University)  
*The Effect of Tuberculosis on the Stable Isotopes of Carbon and Nitrogen: Implications for Dietary Reconstruction*

This study samples the bone collagen of 10 individuals from the Orendorf site to determine if tuberculosis has any effect on the deposition of  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{15}\text{N}$ . Overall, the results indicate a population depending heavily on maize (with  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  values averaging -9.1 percent). The results also demonstrate elevated  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  values in collagen removed from the area of a lesion. In one individual, the  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  value from the site of a lesion was 16.32 percent compared to a value of 11.99 percent from a

bone segment with no lesion. These results have implications for dietary reconstruction of pathological populations. [Symposium 8, 10:20 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Swan, Daniel C.** (see **Gorman, Joshua M.**)

**Sweeney, Alex** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)  
*Identifying Pocotaligo, an Upper Yamasee Town in Jasper County, South Carolina*

During their alliance with the British, the Yamasee lived within ten separate towns in South Carolina. These towns were organized into two major clusters, the Upper and Lower Yamasee. Pocotaligo, the primary town of the Upper Yamasee, is the location where the Yamasee massacred several colonial officials in 1715. This event ended the Yamasee alliance with the British and sparked the Yamasee War. Recent investigations at 38JA200, along with historical documentation, suggest that Pocotaligo may have been at Mackay Point. This paper describes those investigations, as well as the possible implications of unique stylistic attributes of pottery at the site. [Symposium 9, 8:20 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Tankersley, Matt** (New South Associates, Inc.)  
*Colonowares of the Charleston Judicial Center Site (38CH1708): Typologies and Analysis*

Phase III excavations at the Charleston Judicial Center Site (38CH1708) produced a vast Colonoware assemblage in an urban context from the period 1720 to 1800. A number of typological perspectives were employed in the analysis of Colonoware of the Judicial Center assemblage. The initial analysis and subsequent reanalysis of the low-fired earthenware reflects the evolving nature of Colonoware typologies and the quest to trace the complex heritage of these ceramics. [Symposium 1, 10:20 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Taylor, Sean** (Diachronic Research Foundation), **Carl Steen** (Diachronic Research Foundation), and **Chris Judge** (South Carolina Heritage Trust Foundation)  
*Native American Ceramics at the Kolb Site*

Native American ceramics begin with Stallings Fiber tempered wares and continue through nineteenth-century Catawba wares with hardly a break. Complete lab analysis has not been conducted at this point, so we can only present an overview of the ceramic assemblage at large. However, co-author Sean Taylor has conducted a detailed microscopic analysis of the paste variation in the ceramics from a single, albeit exceptionally productive, excavation unit. Combined we can begin to establish a firm ceramic chronology for the Great Pee Dee River. [Symposium 14, 10:50 a.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Taylor, Sean** (see **Steen, Carl** and **Chris Judge**)

**Thacker, Paul** (Wake Forest University)  
*The Economic Role of Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) in the Late Woodland North Carolina Piedmont*

Intra-site patterning of wild turkey skeletal remains at the Late Woodland sites of Donnaha (31YD9) and McPherson (31YD41) indicates prehistoric transport and processing behavior beyond butchery, cooking, and disposal. Detailed study of soil chemistry and the local preservation environment confirms that first-order post-depositional processes are not responsible for skeletal element representation. Cut-marks on specimens, especially *carpometacarpi*, are consistent with the removal and transport of wing sections for use either as tools or as a source of feathers. The documented manufacture of beads, awls, and fishhooks on *M. gallopavo* bone at numerous Late Woodland sites in the Piedmont corroborates the hypothesis that wild turkey was an important non-food economic resource. [Poster Session IV, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Thacker, Paul** (see **Caffrey, Karen**)

**Thomas, Chad R.** (Arizona State University)  
*Vertically-Focused Ideology at Spiro, Oklahoma*

In polities where salient social relationships are predominantly horizontal, leaders should promote horizontally-focused ideologies materialized as iconography with a wide variety of categories and accessibility to a broad audience. For polities where salient social relationships are predominantly vertical, leaders should promote vertically-focused ideologies materialized as iconographies stressing few categories and restricted accessibility. The model is tested against published iconographic collections from Spiro, Oklahoma. Six iconographic variables are considered: medium, conventionalization, context, image/content, theme, and evidence of individualization. The data characterize the iconographic corpus as predominantly vertically focused, in agreement with the non-iconographic social and political data. [General Session 7, 11:20 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Thompson, Victor D.** (University of Georgia), **Wesley D. Stoner** (University of Kentucky), and **Harold Rowe** (University of Kentucky)  
*Slice It, Digest It, and Zap It: Petrographic, Chemical, and Mineral Analysis of Late Archaic Ceramics from Two Shell Ring Sites*

Excavations at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex in Georgia produced a minority amount of what appears to be Thom's Creek ceramics. Thom's Creek ceramics are not known to occur this far south. This study investigates if the ceramics found at Sapelo are more closely related to South Carolina wares or the local St. Simon's type. To address this question, the authors used inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES), petrographic point counting, and X-Ray diffraction on a sample of sherds. This research constitutes a pilot study that addresses the viability of these techniques for the sourcing

of Late Archaic ceramics and provides insight into hunter-gatherer cultural interaction on the southeastern coast. [Symposium 6, 1:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Thompson, Victor D.** (see **Jefferies, Richard W.**)

**Thornock, Christopher** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

*The Search for Mason's Plantation*

Nineteenth-century documents chronicle the slow destruction of Mason's Plantation by the Savannah River, culminating with C. B. Moore's 1898 declaration that "All have totally disappeared." Despite the loss of the mounds, I believe that much can still be learned from cultural materials found both in and out of the river. In 2005, an effort was made to relocate the remains of the site through a review of historical documentation and a program of deep testing. This paper details the history of Mason's Plantation, the most recent explorations of the site, and findings thus far.

[Symposium 3, 10:20 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Thunen, Robert L.** (University of North Florida) and **John C. Whitehurst** (National Park Service)

*Cedar Point Survey: The 2005 Field School*

This paper discusses the 2005 University of North Florida's field school held at Cedar Point, part of the NPS Timucuan Preserve. Eighty-four shovel tests and a series of test units produced cultural material from Swift Creek, Colorinda, St. Johns II and Historic period cultures. Evidence suggests we have located a possible seventeenth-century mission. Survey and testing was done as part of the NPS continual planning for the area's recreational development.

[General Session 4, 3:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Tibbetts, Rachel S.** (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)

*Quantity or Quality? A Comparison of Ceramic Assemblages from the Glen Dornoch and Cypress River Projects in Horry County, South Carolina*

A comparison of the prehistoric ceramics collected during data recovery from the Glen Dornoch project (Sites 38HR475 and 38HR476) with those collected from Cypress River (Site 38HR496) presents two very different pictures about the type and function of the sites. From Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) analysis, the data show the former sites to be less disturbed, allowing for a discussion of vessel form and size. In turn, we can theorize about the function and extent of the sites at Glen Dornoch. MNV analysis at Cypress River showed a relatively large quantity of vessels, though most comprised only one or two sherds. From the data, we can discuss the greater level of disturbance at Cypress River, but also comment on the longer period of occupation here.

[General Session 6, 8:00 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Tickner, Amanda** (see **Sichler, Judith A., Kandace Hollenbach, Paul Parmalee, and Kimberly Schaefer**)

**Tiede, Vance R.** (Archaeological Society of Connecticut)  
*Astronomical Orientation at Town Creek Indian Mound, Montgomery County, North Carolina*

Preliminary evidence is presented for equinox, summer solstice, and midwinter full moon alignments at the Southern Appalachian Mississippian temple mound at Town Creek, Montgomery County, North Carolina. Because it is the only reconstructed Mississippian temple mound based on overhead photogrammetry, the site's ritual architecture is ideal for applying the techniques of astro-archaeology to investigate correspondences to Muskogean calendrics recorded in the ethnographic literature.

[General Session 7, 8:40 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Townsend, Russell** (see **Webb, Paul, Tasha Benyshek, and Bennie Keel**)

**Townsend, Russell** (see **Barrett, Jared, Paul Webb, Larry McKee, and Bennie Keel**)

**Troccoli, Ruth** (Versar, Inc.)

*Traditions of Female Leadership in the Chiefdoms of the Southeastern U.S.: The Ethnohistoric Evidence*

Ethnohistoric evidence for over 90 women chiefs are presented, including the Timucua, Guale, coastal South Carolina, Guatari, Powhatan, and Caddo regions. Cross-cultural data indicate that individuals become chiefs regardless of gender because of their elite status; the Southeastern U.S. examples support this observation. Elite status, personal ability, and support from a faction are needed to become chief. The innate structure of chiefdoms, with leadership roles dominated by elite individuals linked by kinship, provided women access to the positions of chiefly leadership. The gender of a potential chief was unimportant compared to the status of that individual.

[General Session 7, 11:40 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Tucker, Bryan D.** and **John Krigbaum** (University of Florida)  
*Different Statuses or Different Groups? Using Light Stable Isotopes to Address Status, Residence, and Sedentism during the Middle Archaic*

In 1961, Ripley Bullen excavated over 175 human burials associated with the Mt. Taylor culture from the Harris Creek (Tick Island) site in Volusia County, Florida. It has been suggested that differential mortuary treatment at the site reflects differences in social status (Aten 1999). We explore this hypothesis through the analysis of stable isotopes derived from teeth and bone. Models are developed to explain the mortuary variability at the site. The data suggest that the burials may represent at least two groups of people, one local and one extra-local.

[General Session 13, 10:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Tykot, Robert H.** (see **Kelly, Jennifer A.**)

**Tyler, Jack** (Office of Research, DeKalb Co. Schools) and **Terry Jackson** (Georgia Department of Community Affairs)  
*Iterated Unit Circle Mappings: Models of Mississippian Chiefdom Spatial Dynamics?*

This paper explores the potential of iterated mappings on the unit circle as a way to model socio-spatial dynamics of Mississippian chiefdoms. Specifically, the paper relates iterated unit circle mappings to the distribution of ceramics related to the Roods Creek and Singer-Moye sites in southwestern Georgia. Spatial data contained in the Georgia Archaeological Site Files were analyzed using ESRI's Spatial Analyst and Geo-Statistical Analysis Packages. Various iterated mappings are considered both in the plane of real numbers and the plane of imaginary numbers. It is proposed that comparisons of artifact spatial distributors and iterated unit circle mappings may suggest spatial dynamics of chiefdom level polities. Thus, iterated unit circle mapping may provide a way for archaeologists to systematically articulate spatial dynamics of chiefdoms.

[General Session 7, 10:40 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Underwood, John R.** (Mississippi Department of Transportation)  
*Dusting Off the Boxes: MDOT's Continuing Efforts to Showcase the Past*

In an effort to better promote cultural awareness across the State of Mississippi, the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) has been involved in designing and installing several regional archaeological museum displays, best exemplified by the prehistoric artifact exhibits currently on display at the Senator Delma Furniss Hospitality Station near Lula, Mississippi, and the Greene County Courthouse and First State Bank, both in Leakesville, Mississippi. These displays not only maximize the potential and value of curated archaeological mitigation collections, but are intended to inform and educate the public about the sensitivity, diversity, and overall richness of Mississippi's cultural heritage.  
[Poster Session II, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**VanDerwarker, Amber** (Muhlenberg College) and **Bruce Idol** (TRC, Inc.)  
*Rotten Food or Ritual Behavior? Archaeobotanical Analysis of Special-Function Features at Buzzard Rock, Virginia*

This paper considers the distribution of plant remains in features at Buzzard Rock (44RN2170), a Late Woodland village located in southern Virginia. There were 246 flotation samples collected from 102 features and analyzed as part of excavations conducted by TRC, Inc. While most features yielded similar plant assemblages, two differ significantly from the rest. Together, these two features produced more than 160,000 maize kernels (representing 99 percent of maize kernels at the site). We consider the plant data within the context of feature

formation and related artifacts to determine feature function and interpret Late Woodland foodways at Buzzard Rock.  
[General Session 12, 9:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Vargo, Barbara A.** and **Jeremy Samples** (AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.)  
*Eliminating the Paper Chase: Collecting Field Data Using Hand Held Computers - A New Approach to Data Collection*

Efficient data collection during field surveys is an essential element in any archaeological investigation. Traditional paper data collection forms are fragile, difficult to protect from the elements, and create inherent information gaps. This paper presents a new methodology for data collection which eliminates the necessity of paper forms. The use of hand-held computers provides field crews with an effective means to collect typical field data parameters. This methodology ensures correct field data input, minimizes the possibility of transcription error, and reduces revenue losses by eliminating redundant data entry.

[General Session 8, 1:00 p.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Vonax, A. J.** and **John F. Chamblee** (University of Arizona)  
*Sedimentological and Geochemical Approaches for the Identification of Prehistoric Living Surfaces along Chicksawhatchee Creek, Southwestern Georgia*

Among prehistoric interior coastal plain settlements, intra-site pattern data are elusive. Organic contexts are leached away by acidic, porous soils. However, sedimentological and chemical analyses may allow inferences concerning the stratigraphic location of prehistoric living surfaces, providing new insights into intra-site patterns in this region. Four soil columns from on-site and control contexts in Chicksawhatchee Creek (southwestern Georgia) were analyzed for vertical variations in sediment particle size, pH, organic matter (Walkley Black), and available phosphorous (Mehlich II). This suite of techniques, interpreted through careful consideration of background chemical signatures/contributions, identified at least three potential living surfaces in on-site columns.

[Poster Session I, 8:00 – 11:30 a.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Waggoner, James C., Jr.** (University of Florida)  
*Fiber-Tempered Pottery, Soapstone Vessels, and Shifting Alliances in the Interior Coastal Plain of the Late Archaic Southeast*

Recent evidence suggests that fiber-tempered pottery from the Ocmulgee Big Bend of the interior Coastal Plain was technologically distinctive since it was used for direct as opposed to indirect-heat cooking. It is proposed here that early pottery, accompanied by soapstone vessels, was adopted by people living in the interior Coastal Plain, away from areas of previous pottery concentrations, as the result of a shift in trading alliances with groups in the Piedmont. In this setting, trading alliances helped maintain inter-group relationships

which resulted in the deposition of fiber-tempered pottery and soapstone in areas where they had not been extensively used. [Symposium 6, 1:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Wagner, Gail E.** (University of South Carolina)  
*Early Mississippian in Central South Carolina at the Belmont Neck Site (38KE6)*

The Belmont Neck site (38KE6), a single-mound town located on the Wateree River, central South Carolina, was occupied from AD 1100-1350. Recent excavation of a 1x2 m unit through the mound remnant provided abundant ceramic, lithic, faunal, and botanical remains. Through examination of this site, the earliest Mississippian occupation in central South Carolina is discussed. Special attention is given to the paleoethnobotanical record. [Symposium 3, 10:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital III]

**Wagner, Mark J.** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)  
*Searching for Cantonment Wilkinson (11PU282): An 1801-1802 U.S. Army Camp in Southern Illinois*

Cantonment Wilkinson (11PU282) was a ca. 1,300- man strong U.S. Army camp established on the banks of the Ohio River in 1801 as a rendezvous point for a planned invasion of the then Spanish-held lower Mississippi Valley that never materialized. Archaeological investigations at the former cantonment site in 2003-2004 succeeded in locating seven subsurface features including cellars, trash pits, and hearths that produced architectural debris, faunal remains, uniform parts, and domestic items. In combination, these materials provide information on the social conditions and daily lives of the officers, enlisted men, and civilians of the late eighteenth/early nineteenth-century frontier army. [General Session 2, 11:00 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Walker, Karen J. and William H. Marquardt** (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
*Modeling and Presenting Sixteenth-Century Pineland*

Based on excavations, interviews, aerial photographs, and recently discovered Cushing documents, we present a new model of Pineland's sixteenth-century appearance. We now envision a much more complex site and a repositioned canal route. Alterations in the early twentieth century included the destruction of at least two enormous mounds. Working with Synergy Design Group, our new map was digitized and modeled in three dimensions, helping us to select views to be transformed into scenes of sixteenth-century Pineland life. These were incorporated into outdoor signs for the Randell Research Center's Calusa Heritage Trail, now open to the public. [Poster Session III, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Walker, Renee B.** (SUNY Oneonta)  
*The Role of Domestic Dogs during the Archaic Period in the Southeast and Midwest*

The role of domestic dogs in prehistoric contexts has been explored throughout the U.S. and elsewhere. Excavations at Dust Cave, Alabama, revealed four deliberately buried domestic dog skeletons dating to the Middle Archaic occupation (ca. 6400-3600 BC). Comparisons among these dogs with dogs from other Southeastern and Midwestern sites indicate that the Dust Cave dogs are very similar in size and morphological characteristics to dogs from other sites dating to the Archaic period. Other skeletal evidence suggests that these dogs were probably used as pack-carrying animals, a topic that also will be explored in this paper. [General Session 1, 8:20 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Wallis, Neill J.** (University of Florida)  
*Social Organization, Interaction, and Communal Property: Pottery Production and Consumption at a Swift Creek Circular Village in Northeastern Florida*

Researchers have long suggested that stamped designs on Swift Creek pottery offer the opportunity to study social interaction with unusually precise resolution. Accordingly, archaeologists have recorded the spatial distribution of design themes and paddle matches throughout the Southeast, although the social function and meaning of paddles and pots that ultimately determined their distribution remain mostly speculative. In an analysis of design distribution and pottery technology and function at a circular midden (8DU5544/5545) in northeastern Florida, I determine that pottery may have been produced and consumed at the household level, but that individual motifs and particular paddles were shared between households. [Symposium 16, 10:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Wallis, Neill J.** (University of Florida), **Ann S. Cordell** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Lee A. Newsom** (Pennsylvania State University)  
*Petrographic Analysis of Charcoal-Tempered Pottery from Northeastern Florida*

Charcoal-tempered pottery occurs within the lower St. Johns River area during the Early Swift Creek Phase, AD 300 to 600. Previous investigations of this ware have been fleeting and superficial. Sherds from the several sites in Duval, Nassau, and St. Johns counties, Florida and one site in Camden County, Georgia, were examined to ascertain variability in temper size, shape, and abundance. Pottery samples were thin-sectioned to determine the structure and character of the temper particles. Species identification is attempted and the nature of the temper—charred wood versus uncharred wood—is discussed. [Poster Session I, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Thursday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Warhop, Jennifer** (University of Alabama)  
*Investigations of a Unique Structure at the Anna Site (22AD500), Mississippi*

This paper investigates a unique structure located in Block 2 of the Mound 4 Flats locale of the Anna Site (22AD500), Mississippi. Anna was a large mound center of the Plaquemine Culture, during the Mississippi period. The site is located on a bluff in the Natchez Bluffs Region of the Lower Mississippi Valley, and during prehistory the Mississippi River flowed at its base. An oval structure unlike typical Plaquemine structures was excavated during the 1997 Summer Expedition associated with the Alabama Museum of Natural History. This paper attempts to explain the type of structure represented, its function, and its possible association with a feasting and mound construction event that took place immediately to the north on the Mound 4 Flats.

[Symposium 15, 9:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital I]

**Waselkov, Gregory A.** (University of South Alabama)  
*Finding Fort Louis at Old Mobile*

The search for archaeological remnants of Fort Louis—administrative, military, and religious headquarters of the French colony of La Louisiane from 1702 until 1711—has continued intermittently from 1990 to the present. Remote sensing, GIS, cartographic analysis, and old-fashioned dirt archaeology have finally yielded, in their combination, apparent evidence of this largest colonial structure at the Old Mobile site.

[General Session 2, 8:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Waselkov, Gregory A.** (see **Steponaitis, Laurie C., Joseph M. Herbert, George Abbe, and Erich Mueller**)

**Watson, Patty Jo** (see **Marquardt, William H.**)

**Weatherby, Shannon R.** (U.S. Forest Service)  
*Preliminary Survey Results from Wood Lake Site Evaluation, Apalachicola National Forest, Florida*

The Wood Lake Site represents almost 9,000 years of continuous occupation. Recent archaeological investigations yielded an abundant amount of information. Artifacts dating from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland period were recovered, including the base of a Bolen projectile point as well as fragments of Norwood, Wakulla Check Stamped, and Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery. Over one hundred shovel tests were dug with approximately 70 percent positive for prehistoric heritage resources. Based on the productivity of the shovel tests, two excavation units were opened with all levels containing prehistoric cultural material.

[General Session 4, 4:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Webb, Paul** (TRC, Inc.), **Tasha Benyshek** (TRC, Inc.), **Russell Townsend** (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), and **Bennie Keel** (National Park Service)  
*Ravensford Tract Excavations: Archaic through Historic Cherokee Components*

Ongoing excavations of over 30 acres of the Ravensford Tract in western North Carolina are providing data on many Archaic through Historic Cherokee components. The densest occupations date to the Late Archaic and Mississippian/Historic Cherokee periods, although other Archaic and Woodland materials are also present. Over 60 Mississippian or Cherokee structures have been identified, including those representing several substantial Early, Middle, and Late Qualla phase components. The final Cherokee occupations occurred in the early eighteenth century and are represented by at least four distinct habitation areas, each containing one or more structure pairs and associated pit features.

[General Session 11, 9:50 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Webb, Paul** (see **Barrett, Jared, Larry McKee, Russell Townsend, and Bennie Keel**)

**Weinstein, Richard A.** (Coastal Environments, Inc.) and **Nancy M. White** (University of South Florida)  
*The Mexican Connection and the Far West of the Southeast*

To understand prehistoric interaction around the entire Gulf of Mexico, one must first recognize the westward extent of Southeastern cultural influences, as shown through the distribution of early pottery, mounds, ceramic styles, and other material culture. Some Mexican influences reached the Southeast, particularly obsidian and asphalt-covered pottery, along with general ideologies. Huastecan groups of northeastern Mexico also may have imitated Mississippian engraved shell discs. Nevertheless, strong Southeastern cultural identities plus the presence of the north Mexico/south Texas desert may have discouraged movement into the Southeast of such important Mesoamerican systems and items as cotton-growing and beer-drinking.

[General Session 7, 12:00 p.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Welch, Paul D.** and **Brian M. Butler** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)  
*Expanding Kincaid*

Kincaid's size was always estimated from the 1930s University of Chicago site map and aerial photographs. Chicago researchers never defined the western edge of the site, but aerial photographs appear to show the western palisade line about 300 m west of the main mound group. A low rise 300 m farther west was never considered part of the site. Magnetometry and test excavations now confirm that the rise is a Mississippian mound with an adjoining residential neighborhood. This discovery adds a new area to the Kincaid

site, making it larger and more complex than previously thought.

[Poster Session III, 8:30 – 11:30 a.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**Welch, Paul D.** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale), **James Feathers** (University of Washington), and **James B. Stoltman** (University of Wisconsin)  
*Prehistoric Pottery from Shiloh Mound A*

Pottery recovered from Mound A comes almost exclusively from mound fill, and therefore tells us little about how the mound was used. Consequently, analyses have focused on what the pottery tells us about the site in general. Stylistic and thin-section analyses indicate links from Shiloh to Cahokia and the eastern Tennessee/Etowah region, but there is little evidence of connections to the Lower Mississippi Valley or the Lower Ohio Valley. Luminescence dating supports other evidence about the mound's age and also addresses the extent of chronological overlap between the manufacture of grog-tempered and shell-tempered pottery.

[Symposium 5, 2:20 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Wells, E. Christian** (University of South Florida)  
*A Soil Chemical Approach to Understanding the Diachronic Use of Space on Mound A*

Soil chemical analyses were conducted with 163 samples taken at 1-m intervals from floors and covering mantles associated with a series of structures in Mound A at the Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historic Landmark in western Tennessee. The research was directed to prospect for activity loci on the surface of the mound over time, as well as to aid in interpreting functional differentiation among the mound's internal features. The chemical data reveal distinct spatial patterns on these surfaces and structure floors that can be linked through ethnoarchaeological studies to a variety of human activities involving food preparation and consumption.

[Symposium 5, 3:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital I]

**Wells, Edward W., III** (University of Tennessee)  
*Temporal and Functional Analysis of Soapstone Artifacts from the Townsend Site, Eastern Tennessee*

Research along the South Atlantic Slope has revealed much about the role of soapstone in Late Archaic societies; however, information concerning both the chronology and function of soapstone vessel technology in the South Appalachian Summit region is limited. Excavations recently conducted at the Townsend site located in the southern Appalachians of eastern Tennessee produced a large assemblage of soapstone artifacts suitable for addressing such issues. Results from AMS dating, residue analysis, and vessel attribute analysis will be discussed in the context of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods in the region.

[General Session 6, 11:00 a.m. Friday, Capital III]

**Wentz, Rachel K.** (Florida State University)  
*Florida's Deep Past: Analysis of Skeletal Remains from Little Salt Spring*

The Little Salt Spring, a large sinkhole located near the western coast of Florida, has produced human remains dating to the Middle Archaic. Numerous excavations spanning several decades have reinforced its place in Florida's prehistory, yet this is the first comprehensive analysis of skeletal remains produced from the site. By establishing the age, sex, level of nutrition and incidence of pathology among the people from Little Salt Spring, we can gain a better understanding of Florida's deep past.

[General Session 13, 10:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital III]

**Whisonant, Robert C.** (see **Dautartas, Angela M., Kristen L. Stevens, Cliff Boyd, and Rhett B. Herman**)

**White, Andrea P.** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)  
*Living on the Periphery: A Study of an Eighteenth-Century Yamasee Mission Community in Colonial St. Augustine*

By the first part of the eighteenth century, the Spanish Mission Chain was reduced to a handful of newly established missions within the vicinity of St. Augustine, Florida. La Punta was one such mission settled mainly by displaced Yamasee. The material culture uncovered at La Punta offers insight into the Yamasee as a cultural group and their assimilation into the Spanish community of St. Augustine. The Yamasee were also struggling to maintain their traditional lifeways, as internal and external pressures led to population decline. This mission community represents the last vestiges of the Spanish mission system and the cohesiveness of the Yamasee in the Southeast.

[Symposium 9, 9:00 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**White, Andrea P.** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)  
*Archaeological Resource Management Training for State Land Managers: Providing Land Managers the Right Tools to Properly Manage State-Owned Cultural Resources*

The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (FBAR), in conjunction with the Florida Park Service, developed the Archaeological Resource Management Training to assist state land managers with management of the state's irreplaceable archaeological resources. The training introduces managers to the nature of archaeological resources, Florida archaeology, and the role of the FBAR in management of state owned archaeological resources. Participants also learn how and when to pre-test ground-disturbing projects on their managed areas in accordance with review and compliance recommendations, thereby reducing the time and money spent to comply with state regulations. As a result, FBAR has trained more than 550 resource managers.

[Poster Session IV, 1:30 – 4:30 p.m. Friday, Carolina Pre-Function]

**White, Nancy M.** (see **Weinstein, Richard A.**)



**White, Nancy M.** (see Frashuer, Anya)

**Whitehurst, John C.** (see Thunen, Robert L.)

**Whyte, Thomas R.** (Appalachian State University)  
*An Archaeological Study of Cherokee Ethnogenesis*

Between 4,000 and 2,500 BP the archaeological record of the Appalachian Mountains and contiguous regions is characterized by: (1) an increase in artifacts of soapstone, greenstone, rhyolite, and quartzite; (2) a presence of Lamoka type projectile point types; and (3) evidence of intensive harvesting and processing of nut crops. According to glottochronologic estimates, Cherokee divergence from Iroquoian stock is coincident (3,800-3,500 BP). One hypothesis explaining this evidence is that Iroquoian groups resided throughout the Appalachian region in the Late Archaic period and controlled access to important lithic and food resources. When changes in human subsistence emphases arrived in the Early Woodland period, the economic and political systems in place along the Appalachian chain were diffused, leading to discontinuity and eventual isolation of the people who would become the Cherokees from other Iroquoian speakers.

[General Session 3, 4:40 p.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Wicker, Emily** (North Carolina State University/Diachronic Research Foundation)  
*Communication in Public Archaeology: Issues in Translation at the Kolb Site*

Since 1997, the Kolb site has helped the public gain an understanding of the practice and purpose of archaeology. The problems in communicating with the public often results from the lack of a frame of reference, which mean we have to communicate/translate in a way the public can understand. Using metaphor, analogy, and visual cues, we explain not only what we are doing and why, but we also explain why the way we practice archaeology is important. All three of these are crucial in opening a dialogue with the public, so that we work together instead of against each other.

[Symposium 14, 9:30 a.m. Saturday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Williams, Mark** (University of Georgia)  
*The Swift Creek Site 70 Years After*

The University of Georgia is in the midst of an analysis of all curated material from the famous Swift Creek site, 9B13, near Macon. This work on the data from the Swift Creek type site is funded by the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service. No more than 10 percent of the material from this Middle Woodland mound site has been examined by prior projects. We are also converting the 1930s grid to one that will permit GIS analysis of the materials distributed over the site. It is already clear that there are many additional components at the site.

[Symposium 16, 11:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Williams, Mark** (University of Georgia)  
*Whitehead Corner: A Late Mississippian Community in Central Georgia*

As part of long-term research in the Little River Valley, a western tributary of the Oconee River, survey and testing has located a definable community dating between from AD 1500-1550. This is in the social context of a dispersed settlement pattern within the central Georgia Piedmont. Recent excavation by the UGA summer field school at the Monroe site, 9PM1428, revealed a farmstead assumed to be typical of the 15 or more known sites within this community. The internal social and economic structure of the Whitehead community and its external relations to the larger Mississippian world are examined.

[General Session 7, 9:20 a.m. Friday, Capital IV]

**Wilson, Gregory D.** (Muhlenberg College)  
*Enduring Descent Groups: An Investigation of Moundville's Residential History*

This paper addresses the disconnect between households and towns in Mississippian archaeological research. Archaeologists often focus on these micro- and macro-scale social entities with little consideration of their intersection. Based on a Moundville case study, I argue that coresidential kin groups, intermediate in scale between households and towns, were enduring social formations in the Black Warrior Valley. Muller has long emphasized that information on historic era Southeastern polities can provide insight into the organization and composition of earlier Mississippian polities. Following Muller's lead I consult ethnohistoric information on Southeastern social organization to inform my interpretations of residential data from the Black Warrior Valley.

[Symposium 7, 4:40 p.m. Thursday, Capital IV]

**Wilson, Jeremy J.** (Binghamton University)  
*Morbidity, Mortality, and Linear Enamel Hypoplasias in the Orendorf Skeletal Sample*

Linear enamel hypoplasias (LEH) have been well documented in Late Woodland and Mississippian populations from the Central Illinois River Valley. The current study of 21 adult male and 23 adult female skeletons reveals a prevalence of 55 percent and a chronometric patterning comparable to previous studies of LEH in Mississippian populations. However, acceptance of comparable prevalence rates as evidence for an unchanging health pattern requires caution. An analysis of the mean age-at-death for individuals with and without LEH bands presents strikingly different patterns of morbidity and mortality than those observed at Dickson Mounds for the preceding and following time periods.

[Symposium 8, 8:20 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Windham, Rachel J.** (New South Associates, Inc.)  
*A Canine Burial at Site 1DK71 in Northeast Alabama*

Site 1DK71 is a large floodplain occupation in the Big Wills valley of northeastern Alabama. Based on intensive excavations and ongoing analysis, this site appears to be a location of extended occupation from the Late Archaic through Early Woodland timeframes. In addition to numerous human internments, one independent canine burial was discovered during excavations. This evidence illustrates prehistoric affection for this species. The present research documents this canine burial feature at site 1DK71 and relates these findings to contemporaneous canine internments in the Southeast.  
[General Session 1, 8:40 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Wood, M. Jared** (University of Georgia)  
*Mound Excavations at Red Lake and Lawton: Two Middle Mississippian Centers in the Lower Savannah River Valley*

The Red Lake (9SN4) and Lawton (38AL11) sites represent one of several pairs of closely-spaced, apparently contemporaneous mound sites of similar scale in the South Appalachian Mississippian world. The fine-scale chronologies and sociopolitical relationships between these paired mound centers are still unclear. Were they organized hierarchically in complex chiefdoms, or are they evidence for the fusion of separate chiefdoms into another sociopolitical arrangement? Could these mound centers have been occupied in an alternating fashion? These questions will be addressed in light of new information and preliminary results from recent mound excavations at both sites.  
[Symposium 3, 9:40 a.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Wood, W. Dean** (Southern Research Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.)  
*The Bartow Dig Archaeology Study at the Middle Woodland Period Leake Site, Cartersville, Georgia*

The Leake Site is a Middle Woodland center in northwest Georgia with two mounds and a village that will be affected when the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) widens a highway through portions of the site. Beginning in November of 2004, Southern Research, under contract with GDOT, excavated 4,000 sq. m in the village finding over 2,500 features from Middle Woodland Cartersville and Swift Creek phases. In addition to the data recovery and analysis, we have developed an aggressive public outreach program that includes informative signage, a dynamic web page, a public field day, public presentations and teacher/student educational material.  
[Symposium 16, 11:10 a.m. Saturday, Capital IV]

**Worne, Heather** (Binghamton University)  
*Lower-Limb Biomechanics and Behavior in a West-Central Illinois Skeletal Sample*

The purpose of this study is to assess long bone biomechanics to determine the level and type of activity present in a skeletal sample from Orendorf, a Middle Mississippian population (ca.

AD 1150) from west-central Illinois. Cross-sectional properties of the femoral midshaft are analyzed for 17 individuals (6 males, 11 females). Comparisons are made both within the sample as well as with other samples from west-central Illinois and other regions, including the Southwest, the Georgia coast, the Northern and Southern Plains, and the Great Basin.  
[Symposium 8, 9:20 a.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Worth, John E.** (Randell Research Center)  
*Exploring Early Pineland: 2003-2004 Excavations at Surf Clam Ridge*

Recent block excavations on the summit of Surf Clam Ridge at the Pineland site (8LL33) in southwest Florida have provided new information regarding the Late Caloosahatchee I occupation alongside the shore of Pine Island Sound, ca. AD 450-500. Systematic sampling of a black sand midden underlying a surface shell layer has provided new information regarding subsistence, material culture, and activity areas directly associated with a wooden structure characterized by single-post construction on the sandy surface of the shoreward side of the ridge's summit. Extra-local steatite, quartzite, and chert are also present amidst a predominantly local shell tool assemblage.  
[General Session 4, 5:00 p.m. Thursday, Capital II]

**Worth, John E.** (Randell Research Center)  
Discussant. *The Yamasee: A Look at a Once Forgotten Group*  
[Symposium 9, 10:00 a.m. Friday, Capital I]

**Worthington, Brian E.** (Florida State University)  
*Southeastern Dogs: A Preliminary Analysis*

Not since William Haag's 1948 analysis of prehistoric dogs has there been an extensive osteometric analysis of prehistoric southeastern dogs. Haag (1948) argued that there were statistically significant differences in the size of dogs from different archaeological horizons: the older the site, the smaller the dog. This current analysis examines 209 dogs from 68 sites dating between the Middle Archaic and Protohistoric periods. The purpose of the analysis is to create a better understanding of the variation over time and space of the domestic dog from prehistoric sites in the Southeast.  
[General Session 1, 8:00 a.m. Thursday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Young, Amy L.** (University of Southern Mississippi)  
*Women's Work and Middle Class Gentility: Excavations at an Antebellum Urban Farmstead in Jackson, Mississippi*

Excavations at an urban farmstead in Jackson, Mississippi revealed the remains of the original 1850s detached kitchen. From these excavations, we now have a clearer understanding of what everyday life was like for middle-class white women in urbanizing environments in the South. This paper presents the results of the analysis that shows what activities took place in the detached kitchen and how middle-class housewives utilized

material culture to symbolize their values and instill them in their children.

[General Session 11, 8:30 a.m. Saturday, Capital II]

**Zierden, Martha A.** (The Charleston Museum)  
*Charleston's Colonial Beef Market*

Renovations of City Hall in 2004 provided an opportunity for archaeological excavations at the site of Charleston's colonial market. Excavations in the basement revealed intact stratigraphy from three building episodes between ca. 1690 and 1796. The seven zones contained faunal and cultural materials that provide a unique archaeological signature for

the market. Portions of the 1760 market building were revealed. Cultural and architectural data is described, and the market site is discussed in the broader context of urban and regional provisioning systems. Finally, the presence of intact eighteenth-century stratigraphy beneath a ca. 1800 structure has implications for site preservation in urban settings.  
[Symposium 11, 2:00 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

**Zierden, Martha A.** (The Charleston Museum)  
Discussant. *Supplying the Colonial Markets: Archaeological Investigations of Food Distribution in the Lowcountry*  
[Symposium 11, 4:40 p.m. Friday, Carolina F-G-H]

# NOTES