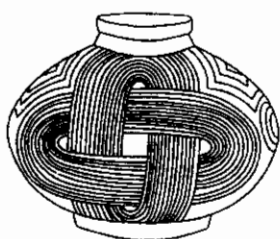
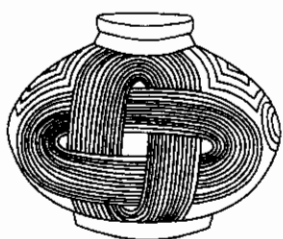
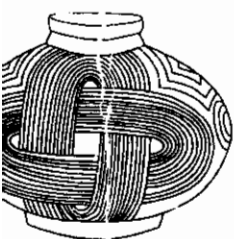
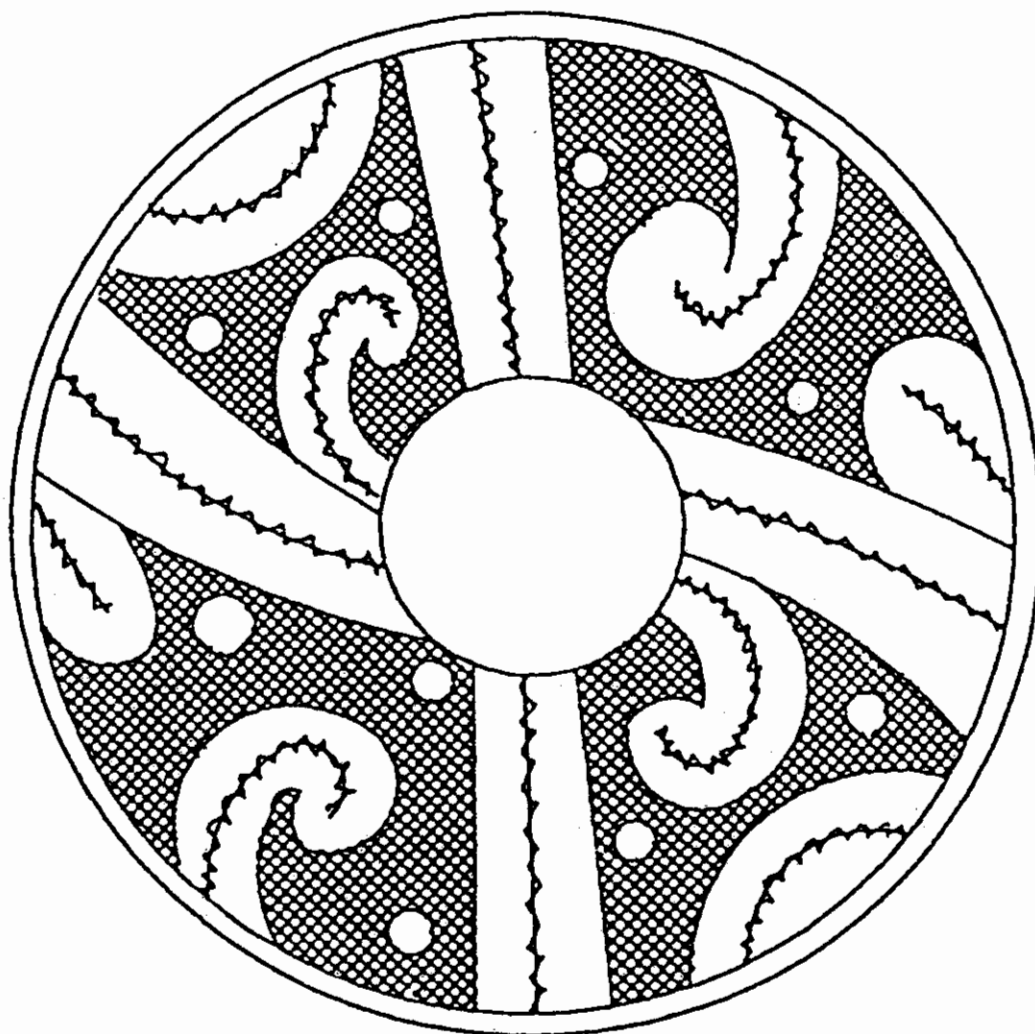


SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE



**BULLETIN 49
2006**

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SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Bulletin 49

2006

**Abstracts of the 63rd Annual Meeting
November 8–11, 2006**

**The DoubleTree Hotel
Little Rock, Arkansas**

**Edited by
Claudine Payne**

**Hosted by
The Arkansas Archeological Survey
A Division of the University of Arkansas System**

**Claudine Payne, Program Chair
Julie Markin and Mary Beth Trubitt,
Local Arrangements Co-Chairs**

ISSN-0584-410X

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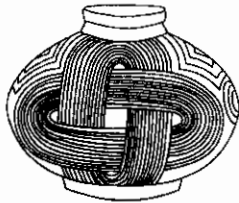
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Cover Art & Interior Graphics: Caddo ceramic designs, drawings by Ann M. Early. From *Caddoan Saltmakers in the Ouachita Valley: The Hardman Site*, edited by Ann M. Early. 1993. Arkansas Archeological Survey Research Series No. 43, Fayetteville.

Program cover & Bulletin page iv: Hudson Engraved bottle
Bulletin cover: Hodges Engraved cup & Keno Trailed bottle
Bulletin title page: Hodges Engraved cup & De Roche Incised jar

Program & Bulletin layout & design by Deborah Sabo (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
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PREFACE, WELCOME & ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Welcome to Little Rock for the 63rd Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference. SEAC last met in Little Rock in 1992 during the final days of the successful presidential campaign of Arkansas' then-Governor Bill Clinton. We can't promise you the excitement that was in the air in Little Rock at that time, but 14 years later downtown Little Rock boasts a variety of attractions. Down the street from the DoubleTree Hotel is the new William J. Clinton Presidential Center and Park. Several museums, including the Old State House Museum and the Historic Arkansas Museum are within walking distance of the hotel. A short ride through the River Market District on the River Rail Streetcar takes you to restaurants, cafes, and nightclubs, including the River Market, a collection of cafes offering a variety of cuisines under one roof.

This year's SEAC is a little smaller than usual with its seven symposia, 14 general sessions, and 177 papers, but the number of posters (27) rivals last year's record. Despite our smaller size, we have a full range of Southeastern archaeology topics. In addition, two symposia honor Martha Rolingson and Jerry Milanich, both pillars of Southeastern Archaeology. A new event this year, a SEAC Film Forum, "Southeastern Archaeologists at Work, 1936-2005," was put together by John Blitz, Claire Nanfro, and Casey Barrier. SEAC is also pleased to sponsor a Student Affairs Committee workshop on "Developing and Delivering Effective Presentations: Tips for Papers, Posters, and PowerPoint" organized by Theresa McReynolds. In between papers or at lunch, head over to the Palisades Room to chat with colleagues or simply enjoy the view of the Arkansas River.

We also invite you to attend our special events. After you check in on Wednesday evening, join us at 7:00 pm for a welcoming reception next door at the Old State House Museum. During the reception, you will have the opportunity to visit an exhibit on early Arkansas archaeology, "Sam Dellinger and the Raiders of the Lost Arkansas." On Thursday at 5:30 pm in the Palisades Room, the Student Affairs Committee will sponsor a Student Reception. Friday brings the Business Meeting at 5:30 pm in the Robinson Center Exhibition Hall, followed by the traditional SEAC dance at 9:00 pm. On Saturday afternoon, buses will ferry participants to Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park for a tour of the site followed by an Arkansas barbecue and catfish dinner.

Many individuals who contributed to the planning and implementation of the 2006 meeting in Little Rock deserve mention. My co-organizers Mary Beth Trubitt and Julie Markin handled all the Little Rock and Toltec arrangements, raised funds through donations, and fielded the inevitable glitches in our plans with grace. Rob Moon, SEAC's webmaster, posted the meeting information and links on SEAC's website, and most importantly, set up our SPORG account for online paper submission and registration, thereby reducing my workload by more than half. Deb Sabo of the Arkansas Archeological Survey copy-edited, designed, and produced the layout for both Program and Bulletin and shepherded them through the printing

process. Tom Green, Director of the Survey, provided staff time, and Ann Early and Martha Rolingson shared their experience in both Arkansas and SEAC matters. Staff of the Arkansas Archeological Survey and volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society helped in innumerable ways. Judith Knight, of the University of Alabama Press, once again coordinated the Book Room and the Student Paper Prize, and we are very grateful. Previous conference organizers generously shared their expertise and answered questions. Special thanks go to The Old State House Museum, especially Bill Gatewood and George Ann Sisko (OSHM), for co-hosting the Wednesday evening reception and to Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, Arkansas State Parks, and Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism for co-hosting the Saturday barbecue at Toltec Mounds. We are also fortunate to have received donations for refreshments from Archeological and Environmental Consultants, L.L.C. of Austin, Texas; Coastal Environments, Inc. of Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Panamerican Consultants, Inc. of Memphis, Tennessee; PBS&J of Austin, Texas; S.P.E.A.R.S., Inc. of West Fork, Arkansas; and Weaver and Associates, L.L.C. of Memphis, Tennessee. Many thanks to all of you.

Welcome once again to Arkansas. I hope you enjoy the conference and your stay in Little Rock.

Claudine Payne, Program Chair

SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR CO-HOSTS & DONORS:

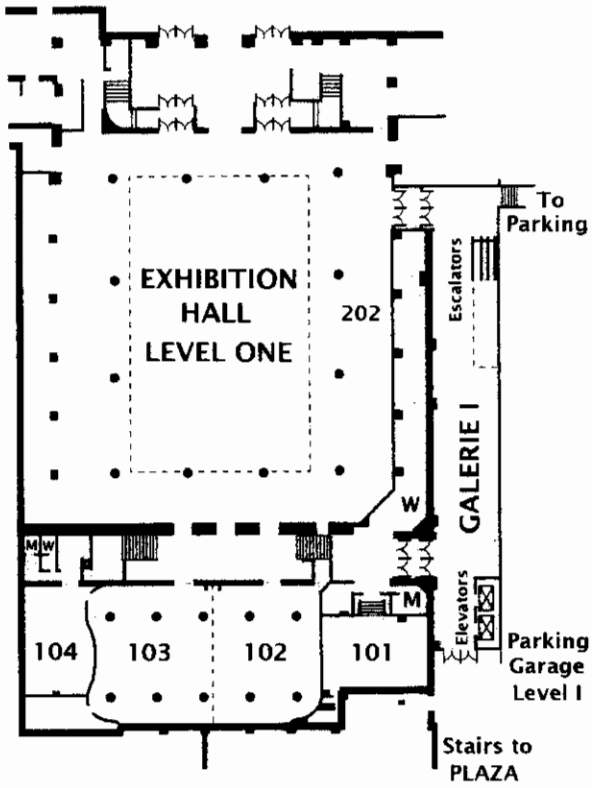
- ❖ Archeological & Environmental Consultants, L.L.C., Austin, Texas
- ❖ Arkansas State Parks, Division of State Parks, Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Little Rock, Arkansas
- ❖ Arkansas Archeological Survey, a Division of the University of Arkansas System
- ❖ Coastal Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- ❖ Old State House Museum, Little Rock, Arkansas
- ❖ Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee
- ❖ PBS&J, Austin, Texas
- ❖ S.P.E.A.R.S, Inc., West Fork, Arkansas
- ❖ Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park, Scott, Arkansas
- ❖ Weaver & Associates, L.L.C., Memphis, Tennessee



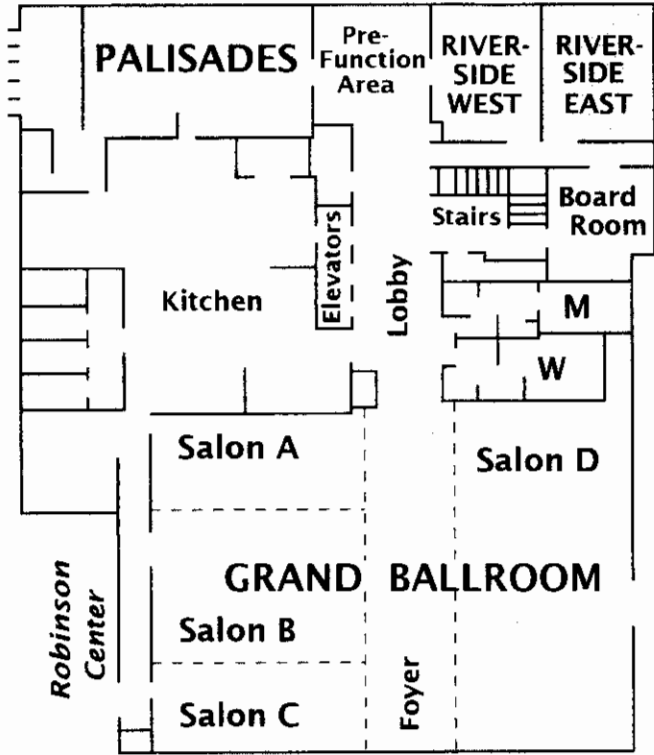
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- ❖ Book Room Coordinator, Judith Knight (University of Alabama Press)
- ❖ SEAC webmaster, Rob Moon

Robinson Center Level I



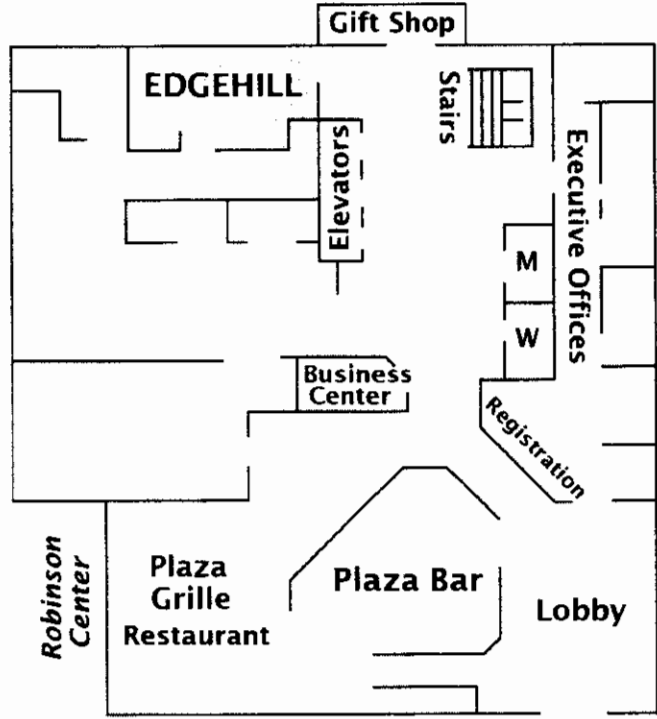
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Note: From DoubleTree Hotel First Floor, take elevator or escalator down to Robinson Center Level One.

DoubleTree Hotel First Floor



< Robinson Center Level II Markham Street Entrance

PROGRAM OF THE

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

DoubleTree Hotel
Little Rock, Arkansas
November 8–11, 2006

REGISTRATION

Edgehill:

Wed., 5:30–8:30 pm & Thurs., 7:30 am–5 pm

Pre-Function/Lobby:

Fri., 7:30 am–5 pm & Sat., 7:30 am–noon

BOOKS & EXHIBITS

Salon D & Riverside West

Thurs. & Fri., 8 am–5 pm; Sat., 8 am–noon

PAPER SESSIONS

Salon A, Salon B, Salon C Robinson Center 102 & 103

Thurs. & Fri., 8 am–noon, 1–5 pm

Sat., 8 am–noon

POSTER SESSIONS

Riverside East

Thurs. & Fri., 9 am–noon, 1–4 pm

SLIDE PREVIEW

Board Room

Thurs. & Fri., 7:30 am–4:30 pm

Sat., 7:30–11:30 am

MEETINGS & SPECIAL EVENTS

SEAC Executive Committee Meeting

Board Room, Wed., 5:30 pm

Reception & Welcome to Little Rock

Old State House Museum

Exhibit & Reception Wed., 7–9 pm

“Sam Dellinger: Raiders of the Lost Arkansas”

(Regular Exhibit Hours: Wed.–Sat., 10 am–5 pm)

Student Affairs Committee Sponsored Workshop

“Developing & Delivering Effective Presentations:

Tips for Papers, Posters, and PowerPoint”

Salon A, Thurs., 3–5 pm

SEAC Student Reception

Palisades, Thurs., 5:30–6:30 pm

SEAC Film Forum

“Southeastern Archaeologists at Work, 1936–2005”

Salon A, Friday, two showings, at 8 am and 1 pm

SEAC Annual Business Meeting: Robinson

Exhibition Hall, Fri., 5:30–6:30 pm

SEAC Dance

The Big John Miller Band

Robinson Exhibition Hall

Fri., 9 pm–Midnight

Toltec Mounds Tour & BBQ

BBQ & catfish dinner

Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park

Sat., 2:30–7:30 pm

Tours at 3 pm, Dinner at 5 pm

(dinner by advance ticket purchase only)

SYMPOSIA

Thursday, November 9

Southeastern Historical Ecology and Landscapes

Salon B, 8 am–noon

Mississippian Mortuary Practices: Beyond Hierarchy and the Representationist Perspective

Robinson Center 103, 8:20 am–noon

Jerry's Kids: Papers in Honor of Jerald T. Milanich

Robinson Center 103, 1–5 pm

Friday, November 10

Landscape Structure, Scale, and Complexity in the Interior Coastal Plain

Salon B, 8:20–11:40 am

The Picture Cave Interdisciplinary Project

Robinson Center 103, 8 am–noon

New Research at Late Prehistoric Mound Sites in the Midsouth

Salon B, 1–5 pm

Saturday, November 11

Archeology in the Land of Heat, Mud, and Mosquitoes: Papers in Honor of Martha Ann Rolingson

Salon B, 8–11:40 am

GENERAL SESSIONS

Thursday, November 9

Paleoindian and Archaic Studies

Salon A, 8:20 am–noon

St. Catherines Island Archaeology

Salon C, 8:40–10 am

Archaeology and Education

Salon C, 10:20–11 am

Studies in Material Culture and Experimental Archaeology

Robinson Center 102, 8–11:40 am

Methodological and Theoretical Issues

Salon A, 1–2:40 pm

Archaeological Investigations in Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky

Salon B, 1–4 pm

Colonial Era Archaeology

Robinson Center 102, 1–5 pm

Friday, November 10

Regional Studies

Robinson Center 102, 8–11:40 am

Archaeology of the Nineteenth Century

Robinson Center 102, 1–5 pm

Mississippian Archaeology

Robinson Center 103, 1:20–4:40 pm

Saturday, November 11

Archaeobotanical, Zooarchaeological and Bioarchaeological Studies

Salon A, 8:20–noon

Woodland Archaeology

Robinson Center 102, 8:20 am–noon

Mississippian Mound Site Investigations

Robinson Center 103, 8–10 am

Cahokia Studies

Robinson Center 103, 10:20 am–noon

POSTER SESSIONS

Session I: Thurs., 9 am–noon

Session II: Thurs., 1–4 pm

Session III: Fri., 9 am–noon

Session IV: Fri., 1–4 pm

All Sessions: Riverside East

COFFEE BREAKS

Pre-Function/Lobby

Thurs., Fri., and Sat., 10–10:20 am

INFORMAL MEETING & CONVERSATION AREA

Palisades

Thurs., 8 am–4:30 pm

Fri., 8 am–5 pm

Sat., 8 am–noon

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9

General Session: Paleoindian and Archaic Studies

Andrew Mickelson, Chair

Salon A

8:20 **Goodyear, Albert C., D. Shane Miller, and Ashley M. Smallwood** Clovis at Topper: Research Designs and Topics

8:40 **Curtis, Erin** Topper in Context (30 minute documentary)

9:20 **Meredith, Steven** Paleoindian Settlement in Southwestern Alabama

9:40 **Randall, Asa** Spatial and Historical Relationships of Shell Mounds and Middens in the Middle St. Johns River Valley, Florida

10:00 **Break**

10:20 **Tucker, Bryan, John Krigbaum, Glen Doran, and Rachael Wentz** Reconstructing Diet during the Florida Archaic: New Isotopic Data from Windover and Harris Creek/Tick Island

10:40 **Mickelson, Andrew and Katherine R. Mickelson** Modeling Seasonal Middle Archaic Land Use in Eastern Kentucky

11:00 **McSwain, Jasen** The Middle to Late Holocene Transition: A View from Falls Lake, North Carolina

11:20 **Underwood, John, James H. Turner, and Lizbeth J. Velasquez** The Parker Bayou II Site (22HO626): Preliminary Investigation of a Late Archaic Lapidary Industry Site in the Southern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi

11:40 **Arco, Lee J.** Geoarchaeological Investigation of Mound A at Poverty Point: Duration and Processes of Construction

Symposium: Southeastern Historical Ecology and Landscapes *Charles R. Cobb, Organizer*

Salon B

8:00 **Hollenbach, Kandace D.** Gathering Practices and Local Landscapes in the Late Paleoindian through Middle Archaic Periods in Northwest Alabama

8:20 **Jefferies, Richard** Immediate and Long-term Impacts of Hunter-Gatherer Activity on the Lower Ohio Valley Cultural Landscape

8:40 **Thompson, Victor D. and John Turck** Hunter-Gatherer Histories and Landscapes of Coastal Georgia

9:00 **Kidder, Tristram R.** Landscape, Historical Ecology and Archaeology at Poverty Point

- 9:20 **Stephenson, Keith** Political Ecology of Swift Creek Societies in the Georgia Interior, ca. A.D. 200–900
- 9:40 **Gremillion, Kristen** Burn and Return? The Question of Shifting Cultivation in the Eastern Woodlands
- 10:00 **Schilling, Timothy** Delta Landscapes: Land, Water, People and Politics in the Late Prehistoric Mississippi River Delta
- 10:20 **Cobb, Charles R. and Brian M. Butler** Mississippian Impacts on Forest Cover in the Illinois Uplands
- 10:40 **Meeks, Scott C.** Drought, Subsistence Stress, and Political Instability: Late Prehistoric Abandonment in the Tennessee River Valley
- 11:00 **Kowalewski, Stephen A. and Mark Williams** Dark and Distant Forests
- 11:20 **Stahl, Peter** Discussant
- 11:40 **Fritz, Gayle** Discussant

General Sessions: St. Catherines Island Archaeology & Archaeology and Education
William Marquardt, Chair
 Salon C

St. Catherines Island Archaeology

- 8:40 **Thomas, David Hurst** The Aboriginal Landscape of St. Catherines Island, Georgia
- 9:00 **Sanger, Matthew** From Crescents to Circles—The Mapping of the Saint Catherines Island Shell Ring
- 9:20 **Blair, Elliot** Making the Perfect Bouillabaisse—Experimental Shellfish Foraging and Shell Midden Composition on St. Catherines Island, Georgia
- 9:40 **Semon, Anna** Mulling over Mast: Experiments Gathering and Processing Acorns and Hickory Nuts on St. Catherines Island, Georgia
- 10:00 **Break**

Archaeology and Education

- 10:20 **Marquardt, William** The Randell Research Center at Pineland, Southwest Florida
- 10:40 **Carr, Philip, James Lee, and Tiffanie Burke** Archaeology as Educational and Prosocial Activity: Digging Out of Trouble—Final Results

General Session: Studies in Material Culture and Experimental Archaeology *Renee Walker, Chair*
 Robinson Center 102

- 8:00 **Walker, Renee B.** What Were They Doing with All Those Bones? Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic Bone Tools from Dust Cave, Alabama
- 8:20 **Moore, Christopher** Reanalysis of Bone Fishhooks and Fishhook Manufacturing Debitage from the Chiggerville and Read Shell Midden Sites in Western Kentucky
- 8:40 **Bradbury, Andrew and Philip J. Carr** Simulating Raw Material Use Patterns
- 9:00 **Emerson, Thomas, Randall Hughes, Sarah Wisseman, Jon Gibson, and Ned Jenkins** A Preliminary Analysis of Steatite Quarry Sourcing Using PIMA Technology
- 9:20 **Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick, Tara Greensage, and Carl Kuttruff** Performance Characteristics of Two Prehistoric Bags from Missouri and Arkansas
- 9:40 **Focht, Adria** The Recovery of Prehistoric Fiber Perishables: Positive Cast Analysis of Ceramics from the Hardin Site, 31GS30
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Spanos, Mary** Family Clothes or Industrial Fabrics: A Comparison of Textile Impressions from Two Alabama Salines
- 10:40 **Dumas, Ashley** Prehistoric Salt-making in Southwest Alabama: Changing Technology as Evidence for Socioeconomic Change
- 11:00 **Akridge, Glen** Evaporation Rates of Brine in Salt Production
- 11:20 **Pfeiffer, Michael A., Richard T. Gartley, and J. Byron Sudbury** President Pipes: Origin and Distribution

Symposium: Mississippian Mortuary Practices: Beyond Hierarchy and the Representationist Perspective *Lynne P. Sullivan and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., Organizers*
 Robinson Center 103

- 8:20 **Brown, James A.** Cosmological Layouts of Secondary Burials as Political Instruments
- 8:40 **King, Adam and Farrah L. Brown** Where's the Chief? Multiple Groups, Overlapping Symbols in Etowah's Mound C
- 9:00 **Pauketat, Timothy R.** Missing Persons: Ridge-top Mound Spectacle and the Agency of Audiences

- 9:20 **Wilson, Gregory D. and Vincas P. Steponaitis** Social and Spatial Dimensions of Moundville Mortuary Practice
- 9:40 **Fisher-Carroll, Rita, Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., and Douglas W. Bird** Mortuary Contexts and the Distribution of Copper Artifacts in the Central Mississippi Valley
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Cook, Robert** Mississippian Dimensions of Fort Ancient Mortuary Practices
- 10:40 **Rodning, Christopher B. and David G. Moore** South Appalachian Mississippian and Protohistoric Mortuary Patterns in Southwestern North Carolina
- 11:00 **Sullivan, Lynne P., Michaelyn S. Harle, and Cameron Howell** Mortuary Practices and Cultural Identity at the Turn of the Sixteenth Century in Eastern Tennessee
- 11:20 **Franklin, Jay D. and Beth Price** Mortuary Practices at the Holliston Mills Site, a Mississippian Town in Upper East Tennessee
- 11:40 **Simek, Jan F. and Alan Cressler** Caves as Mortuary Contexts in the Southeast

Poster Session I

Riverside East, 9 am to noon

- Lowe, Kelsey M.** Interdisciplinary Investigations of Paleochannels in the Yazoo Basin of Northwest Mississippi
- Kocis, James J., Sarah C. Sherwood, and Lawrence S. Alexander** Development and Occupation of a Mid Holocene Floodplain along the Tennessee River Interpreted from Geoarchaeological Deep Testing at Site 40HA524
- Hargrave, Michael L., R. Berle Clay, and Rinita Dalan** A Large Area Magnetic Survey at Poverty Point
- Henry, Edward, Cherlyn A. Clark, and Philip B. Mink, II** Ground Penetrating Radar and Heritage Resource Management on an Early Nineteenth Century Homestead in Lexington, Kentucky
- Haley, Bryan S. and Jay K. Johnson** Pit Feature Detection Using Magnetic Characteristics
- Gale, Sara and Connie Huddleston** When a Negative Is a Positive: Meeting Visitor and Community Needs at Barrington Hall through Geophysical Surveys

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 9

General Session: Methodological and Theoretical Issues

Amy Young, Chair

Salon A

- 1:00 **Walker, Karen J. and Donna Surge** Pineland's Archaeological Shells and Otoliths as Paleoclimate Proxies
- 1:20 **Edmonds, Jason** The Waste Hypothesis, Betting, and Mobility
- 1:40 **Quinn, Kathleen** Implementing GIS at SCIAA
- 2:00 **Scruggs, Robert** Modernization at Greater Mount Bethel Baptist Church: Urban Archaeology of an African American Neighborhood
- 2:20 **Young, Amy L.** Modernization in Mound Bayou, Mississippi: 1880-1920

SEAC Sponsored Student Workshop "Developing and Delivering Effective Presentations: Tips for Papers, Posters, and PowerPoint"

Theresa McReynolds, Organizer

Salon A 3-5 pm

Speakers: Tanya M. Peres, Charles R. Cobb, Victor D. Thompson, Christopher B. Rodning, Gregory Wilson

General Session: Archaeological Investigations in Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky

Jay Franklin, Chair

Salon B

- 1:00 **Franklin, Jay** Prehistoric Culture Chronology on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee
- 1:20 **Stallings, Richard and Melinda King** To the Hills and Back: Archaic Lithic Utilization Patterns in the Upper Cumberland Region
- 1:40 **Peres, Tanya** Mississippian Animal Exploitation in Middle Tennessee: A Case Study from the Castalian Springs Site (40SU14)
- 2:00 **Jones, J. Scott** Mississippian Feasting and Small-scale Sites: An Example from the Upper Cumberland Valley
- 2:20 **Break**
- 2:40 **Phillips, Erin** The Distribution of Hemphill Pottery and Its Themes in Moundville Burials
- 3:00 **Barrier, Casey R.** Surplus Storage and "Oversized" Jars at Moundville
- 3:20 **Hodge, Shannon** Mississippian Population Dispersal and Settlement Pattern in the Black Warrior River Valley

3:40 **Regnier, Amanda** Late Mississippian
Coalescence in the Alabama River Valley

General Session: Colonial Era Archaeology

Thomas Foster, Chair

Robinson Center 102

- 1:00 **Ethridge, Robbie** A Macroregional Approach to
Solving the Problem of Chicaza
- 1:20 **Dyson, John P.** "Salt-Grass" of the Inland South-
east
- 1:40 **Gorman, Rebecca** Dredging up the Past: Revis-
iting the Search for Fort Caroline and Fort San
Matheo
- 2:00 **Marrinan, Rochelle** Mission Architecture in
Apalachee Province
- 2:20 **Lydick, Christopher** Paraje en donde estaba la
vigia: New Evidence to Support the Relocation of
British Fort St. George, Duval County, Florida
- 2:40 **Foster, Thomas** Excavations at the Hitchiti Town
of Apalachicola
- 3:00 **Redwine, Charles** Big Pots at Kasita? Feasting at
Eighteenth Century Creek Town
- 3:20 **Johnson, Jay K. and Bryan S. Haley** The View
from the Periphery: The Excavation of a Chickasaw
Hamlet in Western Lee County, Mississippi
- 3:40 **Steponaitis, Vincas P.** Broutin's 1723 Map of the
French Colony at Natchez
- 4:00 **Brown, Ian** The Grand Village of the Natchez
Indians Was Indeed Grand: A Reconsideration of
the Fatherland Site Landscape
- 4:20 **Fitts, Mary Beth** People of the River, People of
the Trail: Mapping Catawba Coalescence
- 4:40 **Plane, Mark and Daniel Ladu** Catawba Pottery
and Consumer Choice in South Carolina during the
Revolutionary and Federal Periods

**Symposium: Jerry's Kids: Papers in Honor of Jerald T.
Milanich** *Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Organizer*
Robinson Center 103

- 1:00 **Saunders, Rebecca** An Archaic Way of Life, Past
and Present
- 1:20 **Weisman, Brent** Letting Culture out of the Box:
Cades Pond and Other Sparkling Dew Drops of
Processualism
- 1:40 **Kohler, Tim** Public Architecture and Power in
Pre-Columbian North America
- 2:00 **Payne, Claudine** The Rise of the Lake Jackson
Chiefs

2:20 **Break**

- 2:40 **Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne** Colonial Period
Archaeology of the Paynes Prairie Region
- 3:00 **Ruhl, Donna L.** Behind the Scenes: A View of
Archaeobotanical Collections Growth and Care
- 3:20 **Knight, Vernon James and John E. Worth** A
Cuban Origin for Glades Pottery? A Provocative
Hypothesis Revisited
- 3:40 **Break**
- 4:00 **Cordell, Ann S.** Finish What You Start: Revisiting
the McKeithen Site Pottery Analysis
- 4:20 **Austin, Robert** Economic and Social Uses of
Lithic Raw Materials at Fort Center
- 4:40 **Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** The Wizard of Florida
Archaeology: Jerald T. Milanich and His Legacy

Poster Session II

Riverside East, 1 to 4 pm

- Welch, Paul** Kincaid Palisades
- Tunkel, Holly** Archaeological Analysis of a Louisiana
Plantation Hospital
- Mickwee, Christopher** Intrasite Analysis of an Interior
Northwest Florida Weeden Island Site
- Gougeon, Ramie and Kelley Whatley** Summary of
Archaeological Investigations of Fort Benning Military
Reservation
- Proebsting, Eric** Community and Settlement / Economy
and Ecology in Antebellum Arkansas, 1820–1860
- White, Sarah** Prehistoric Settlement Patterns and Lithics
in the Interior Florida Panhandle
- Pauketat, Timothy and F. Terry Norris** A Pre-Colum-
bian Rock-Art Map of the Mississippi

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 10

**Film Forum: Southeastern Archaeologists at Work,
1936–2005** *John Blitz, Claire Nanfro, and Casey Barrier,
Organizers*
Salon A

- 8:00 Shell Mounds in the Tennessee Valley (1936)
- 8:15 Temples and Peace (1938)
- 8:30 Excavations at Kolomoki and Wilbanks Sites
(ca. 1949)
- 9:00 Excavations at Bynum, Gordon, and Emerald
Mound Sites (ca. 1950)

- 9:30 Harold Huscher on Alabama Television (1961)
- 10:00 Basic Methods in Southeastern Archeology (1966)
- 10:30 Oconee, Valley of the Chiefs (1987)
- 11:00 Bottle Creek Excavations (1994)
- 11:30 In Vivid Color, Voices from Shiloh's Mound (2005)
- 11:50 The Shovel Bum's Lot (2005)

Symposium: Landscape Structure, Scale, and Complexity in the Interior Coastal Plain

John F. Chamblee and M. Jared Wood, Organizers

Salon B

- 8:20 **Waggoner, James C., Jr.** From Lithic Scatters to Landscapes: Looking for Late Archaic Social Complexity in the Interior Coastal Plain
- 8:40 **Windham, R. Jeannine** A GIS Approach to the Plum Creek Quarry/Workshop Site Complex
- 9:00 **Lockhart, Jami J.** Mississippi-Era Cultural Inclusion and Differentiation in the West Gulf Coastal Plain and Mississippi Alluvial Valley of Arkansas
- 9:20 **Chamblee, John F.** Periods, Patches, and Places: A New Look at Eastern Woodlands Settlement Patterns and Mound Building in the Lower Southeast
- 9:40 **Wagner, Gail E.** Mississippian Landscape Managers
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **King, Adam and D. Keith Stephenson** Coastal Plain Chiefdoms of the Savannah River: Labor, History, and Hierarchy
- 10:40 **Wood, M. Jared** Chiefdoms of the Lower Savannah: How, When, and Why?
- 11:00 **Kowalewski, Stephen A.** Discussant
- 11:20 **House, John H.** Discussant

General Session: Regional Studies

Michelle Berg-Vogel, Chair

Robinson Center 102

- 8:00 **Vogel, Gregory and Leslie Walker** The Prominence of Point Remove, a Civic Ceremonial Complex in the Central Arkansas River Valley
- 8:20 **Scott, Robert** Late Prehistoric Occupation of the Saline Valley Borderlands
- 8:40 **Berg-Vogel, Michelle, Carol S. Spears, and Gregory Vogel** Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian Continuity at the Gilmore Sites in NE Arkansas

- 9:00 **Brown, Teresa** Investigations at Rose Hill: A Community Perspective on Historic Site Evaluation and Management at Fort Campbell Military Installation, Kentucky-Tennessee

- 9:20 **Gage, Matthew and Nicholas Herrmann** Jon Boat Archaeology: The First Two Years of the Tennessee Valley Reservoir Operations Compliance Project

- 9:40 **Alexander, Lawrence, Dale Wolke, and Charles Redwine** Archaeological and Deep Testing at Site 40HA524, a Mid Holocene Alluvial Deposit along the Tennessee River at Chattanooga

10:00 Break

- 10:20 **Eastman, Jane M.** Spikebuck Town (31Cy3) Excavation: Life across the Creek from the Mound

- 10:40 **Gillam, Chris** Landscape, Time, and Adaptation in the Interior Coastal Plain: Multivariate Prediction and Site Location along the Central Savannah River

- 11:00 **Munro, Kimberly** An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida

- 11:20 **Thunen, Robert** The 2006 Field Season at Cedar Point, Black Hammock Island

Symposium: The Picture Cave Interdisciplinary Project

Carol Diaz-Granados and F. Kent Reilly, Organizers

Robinson Center 103

- 8:00 **Townsend, Richard F.** Caves, Water, and Rites of Renewal: A Mesoamerican View of Sacred Landscapes

- 8:20 **Lankford, George E.** Visions in Picture Cave

- 8:40 **Duncan, James R.** Identifying the Characters Depicted at Picture Cave

- 9:00 **Reilly, F. Kent and Chad Moore** The Cave and the Beneath-World Spirit: A Mythic "Dragon" from the North American Past

- 9:20 **Townsend, Pala** The First Man Was an Artist

- 9:40 **Simek, Jan F.** "Tracings in the Idleness of Art": Picture Cave (Missouri) in the Context of Southeast Prehistoric Cave Art

- 10:00 **Blankenship, Sarah** Geochemical Analyses of Prehistoric Pigment Materials from Picture Cave, Missouri

- 10:20 **Muller, Jon and James A. Brown** Tradition and Horizons in Southeastern Representation—Lessons from the Picture Cave

10:40 **Fields, Anita** Layered Pictures, Layered Stories, Layered Lives

11:00 **Dye, David H.** Combat Weaponry at Picture Cave: Some Iconographic Themes

11:20 **Simek, Jan F., Sarah Blankenship, Nicholas Herrmann, and Alan Cressler** Documenting Spatial Order in the Pictograph Panels of Picture Cave (Missouri)

11:40 **Watson, Patty Jo** Discussant

Poster Session III

Riverside East, 9 am to noon

Klippel, Walter and Jonathan Baker Marine Fish Otoliths from Coastal Alabama: Taphonomy, Seasonality, and Fish Size

Vogel, Juliette and Bobby Braly Health and Wealth: Preliminary Research at the Cox Site (40AN19), Anderson County, Tennessee

May, J. Alan Determining the Composition of Metal Artifacts from North and South Carolina: An Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analysis

Hammerstedt, Scott W. and Michael D. Glascock Obsidian Artifacts from Moundville

Wells, Edward, Sarah C. Sherwood, Nicholas P. Herrmann, and Kandace D. Hollenbach Temporal and Functional Analyses of Soapstone Artifacts from the Townsend Excavations, Eastern Tennessee

Pyszka, Kimberly Burned Beyond Recognition? The Effects of Heat on Decorated Ceramics

Page, Andrew Clay Sourcing of Late Woodland Pottery through Grain Size and Mineralogical Analysis

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 10

Film Forum: Southeastern Archaeologists at Work, 1936–2005 *John Blitz, Claire Nanfro, and Casey Barrier, Organizers*
Salon A

1:00 Shell Mounds in the Tennessee Valley (1936)

1:15 Temples and Peace (1938)

1:30 Excavations at Kolomoki and Wilbanks Sites (ca. 1949)

2:00 Excavations at Bynum, Gordon, and Emerald Mound Sites (ca. 1950)

2:30 Harold Huscher on Alabama Television (1961)

3:00 Basic Methods in Southeastern Archeology (1966)

3:30 Oconee, Valley of the Chiefs (1987)

4:00 Bottle Creek Excavations (1994)

4:30 In Vivid Color, Voices from Shiloh's Mound (2005)

4:50 The Shovel Bum's Lot (2005)

Symposium: New Research at Late Prehistoric Mound Sites in the Midsouth *Janet Rafferty and Jeffrey S. Alvey, Organizers*
Salon B

1:00 **Rafferty, Janet** Formation Processes at the Pocahontas Mound A Site

1:20 **Hogue, S. Homes and Robert McCain** A Re-examination of the Pocahontas Mound A Faunal Remains

1:40 **Alvey, Jeffrey S.** Ceramic Analysis and Site Function at the Pocahontas Mound A Site

2:00 **Jackson, H. Edwin** Recasting Winterville: An Assessment of New Evidence from the 2005–2006 Field Seasons

2:20 **Wesler, Kit W.** Wickliffe's Mound D Revisited (Yet Again)

2:40 **Moore, Michael C. and Kevin E. Smith** Middle Tennessee Explorations by the Peabody Museum (Harvard), 1877–1882

3:00 **Break**

3:20 **Beahm, Emily L. and Kevin E. Smith** New Insights from Castalian Springs: A Mississippian Chiefdom in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee

3:40 **James, Thomas R.** A New Survey of the Lyon's Bluff (22OK520) Site

4:00 **Bierly, Scott** Evidence of Mound Modification and Structural Floors Based on Recovered Sand at the Lyon's Bluff Site (22OK520)

4:20 **Peacock, Evan** Recent Investigations of the Mound at Lyon's Bluff, North Mississippi

4:40 **Seltzer, Jennifer** Presenting an Alternative Natural Distribution for Osage Orange, *Maclura pomifera*, Based on Charcoal Identification from Lyon's Bluff, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

General Session: Archaeology of the Nineteenth Century *Katbleen Cande, Chair*
Robinson Center 102

1:00 **Cornelison, John** In 1814, We Took a Little Trip...: Archeological Investigations of the Battle of New Orleans

- 1:20 **Cande, Kathleen** Rediscovering Davidsonville, Arkansas' First County Seat Town, 1815–1830
- 1:40 **Beck, Monica** Kil'n Time on the Wando: The O'Hear Brick Works
- 2:00 **Crisman, Kevin and William Lees** HEROINE! Rediscovery and Excavation of an Early Western River Steamboat
- 2:20 **Meyer, Michael** Pitfalls and Privies: Archaeological Excavation in Downtown St. Louis
- 2:40 **Kidd, Steven, Brian Worthington, and John Cornelison** Antebellum African-American Foodways of the Southern Georgia Coast: A Case Example from Two Slave Structures on Cumberland Island
- 3:00 **Break**
- 3:20 **Roberts, Erika, James M. Davidson, and Clete Rooney** Kingsley Plantation Revisited: The 2006 University of Florida Archaeological Field School Investigation of Kingsley Plantation
- 3:40 **Rooney, Clete** On the Waterfront: Archaeological Investigation along the Fort George River Shoreline at Kingsley Plantation, Florida
- 4:00 **Silliman, Garrett** The Archaeology of the Atlanta Campaign
- 4:20 **Sullivan, Mary C. and Bryan Haley** The Usefulness of Geophysics for Locating Clandestine Burials as Tested at the Rebel Cemetery
- 4:40 **Smith, Hayley E.** Women, Men, and the Civil War: A Preliminary Demographic Study

General Session: Mississippian Archaeology

Maureen Meyers, Chair

Robinson Center 103

- 1:20 **Rees, Mark** Recycling Chiefdoms: Complexity, Identity, and Historical Process in the Greater Mississippian Southeast
- 1:40 **Gougeon, Ramie** Towards an Architectural Grammar
- 2:00 **Hally, David** Archaeological and Historical Evidence for Female Warriors in South Appalachian Mississippian Culture
- 2:20 **Boudreaux, Tony** The Evolution of the Mississippian Community at Town Creek
- 2:40 **Meyers, Maureen** Many Scales, One Place: Political Economy and Core/Frontier Dynamics in Southern Appalachian Mississippian Chiefdoms
- 3:00 **Break**

- 3:20 **Way, Annie** Agriculture and Antagonism: Exploring Potential Determinants of Settlement Patterning in the Late Prehistoric Lower Yazoo
- 3:40 **Crowe, Emily Elizabeth** Effigy and Polychrome Vessels from the Humber-McWilliams Site in Western Mississippi
- 4:00 **Livingood, Patrick** A Study of the Geographic Limits of Inter-Polity Competition in the Western Gulf Coastal Plain Mississippian
- 4:20 **Pluckhahn, Thomas and Mary Theresa Bonhage-Freund** Archaeological Investigation in Spiro's Hinterland: Testing of the Lee Creek Ceremonial Site (34SQ12), Sequoyah County, Oklahoma

Poster Session IV

Riverside East, 1 to 4 pm

Jurney, David, Thomas Foti, and Tamara Hocut Fire in Oak-Pine Woodlands: A General Land Office Perspective in Arkansas

Johnson, Pamela and Susan Fishman-Armstrong From the Field to the Lab to the Repository: Trying to Find the Path of Least Resistance

Lees, William Vision to Reality: The Florida Public Archaeology Network

Regnier, Amanda Sixteenth-Century Spanish Artifacts from the Charlotte Thompson Mound, Montgomery County, Alabama

Moon, Robert and Tammy Herron Reconstructing Landscapes at George Galphin's Colonial Trading Post near Jackson, South Carolina

House, John H. Physical and Cultural Contexts at Wallace Bottom, a Colonial Era Site on the Lower Arkansas River

Glenn, Andrea, Robin A. Beck, Jr., David G. Moore, and Christopher B. Rodning Artifacts from Juan Pardo's Fort San Juan: The Berry Site Historic Artifact Assemblage

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 11

General Session: Archaeobotanical, Zooarchaeological and Bioarchaeological Studies *Matthew Compton, Chair*
Salon A

- 8:20 **Scarry, C. Margaret** Crop Husbandry Practices in North America's Eastern Woodlands
- 8:40 **Fleming, Lacey** The Role of the Domesticated Dog (*Canis familiaris*) in Prehistoric Middle Tennessee

- 9:00 **Stringer, Gary** Comparison of Freshwater Drum Size Based on Otoliths from the Archaic, Woodland, and Recent: Differences and Implications
- 9:20 **Quitmyer, Irvy, Douglas S. Jones, and Chester B. DePratter** The Sclerochronology of Modern and Archaeological Hard Clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*): Evidence for the Season of Resource Procurement and Overexploitation during the Pre-Columbian Period in the Litchfield-Pawley's Island Estuary, South Carolina
- 9:40 **Compton, Matthew** Interpreting Patterns of Animal Use in the Central Mississippi Valley: A Multiscalar Approach
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Ross-Stallings, Nancy** Anomalies of the Axial Skeleton in Woodland, Emergent Mississippian and Protohistoric Skeletal Populations from Mississippi
- 10:40 **Colaninno, Carol** Changing Ways: Animal Use during the Menéndez Era in La Florida
- 11:00 **Schieffer, Adam** What's Cookin'? European Influence on Cherokee Subsistence at Coweeta Creek during the Qualla Phase (A.D. 1300–1908)
- 11:20 **Brooks, Robert** Subsistence Practices of an Early Post-Removal Choctaw Homestead
- 11:40 **Sichler, Judith** Urban and Rural Subsistence in the Upland South: The Evidence from East Tennessee

Symposium: Archeology in the Land of Heat, Mud, and Mosquitoes: Papers in Honor of Martha Ann Rolingson Ann M. Early and Thomas J. Green, Organizers
Salon B

- 8:00 **Early, Ann M.** A Life in Public Archeology: Introduction to the Symposium
- 8:20 **Ford, Janet** Delta Dawn: An Ethnographic Account of Early AAS Work in the Delta
- 8:40 **Jeter, Marvin D. and Robert J. Scott** *Keo*, Crystals, Carets, et cetera: Southerly Plum Bayou vs. Northerly Coles Creek Culture Elements
- 9:00 **Anderson, David G.** The Toltec Site in Southeastern Prehistory: Inferences from Early Collections
- 9:20 **Nassaney, Michael** Enriching Public Archeology through Community Service Learning
- 9:40 **Kaczor, Michael J.** Research and State Park Development
- 10:00 **Break**

- 10:20 **Fritz, Gayle** Plum Bayou Foodways: Distinctive Aspects of the Paleoethnobotanical Record
- 10:40 **Sabo, George III and Leslie Walker** Mississippian Developments and External Relationships in the Central Arkansas River Valley
- 11:00 **Albertson, Eric S. and C. Andrew Buchner** The Bayou Meto Irrigation Project: Large-scale Survey in East-Central Arkansas
- 11:20 **White, Nancy** Discussant

General Session: Woodland Archaeology
Brian Butler, Chair
Robinson Center 102

- 8:20 **Langston, Lucinda and Jay D. Franklin** Early Woodland Ceramic Typology and Culture Chronology in Upper East Tennessee
- 8:40 **Butler, Brian** The Early and Middle Woodland Occupation at Kincaid: Recent Investigations of the Baumer Phase
- 9:00 **Pike, Meta** Reconstructing Woodland Dietary Behaviors from Human Paleofecal Remains: Evidence from Big Bone Cave, Tennessee
- 9:20 **Keith, Scot** The Leake Sites Investigation: Uncovering a Hub of Middle Woodland Ceremonial and Domestic Activity
- 9:40 **Smith, Karen** A Comparison of Intrasite Spatial Patterns at Kolomoki and McKeithen
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Dean, Jonathan and Brent R. Weisman** Domestic Life and Shell Tools at the Weeden Island Site, Florida
- 10:40 **Baker, Jonathan and Walter E. Klippel** Vertebrate Resource Utilization at the Plash Island Site (1BA134), Mobile Bay, Alabama
- 11:00 **Orr, Kelly L.** Coastal Weeden Island Subsistence and Settlement: Vertebrate Fauna from Bayou St. John (1BA21), Baldwin County, Alabama
- 11:20 **Hendryx, Greg and Neill J. Wallis** Woodland Period Swift Creek and Colorinda Settlement along the St. Johns River, Florida: A View from the Tillie Fowler Site (8DU17245)
- 11:40 **Freeman, Sharon A.** Excavations near Catoma Creek, a Woodland Stage Site in South Central Alabama

General Sessions: Mississippian Mound Site Investigations & Cahokia Studies *Corin Pursell, Chair*
Robinson Center 103

Mississippian Mound Sites

- 8:00 **Ashley, Keith and Vicki Rolland** The Grand Shell Ring and Other Pieces of St. Johns II Mound Architecture
- 8:20 **Scarry, John and Claudine Payne** The Chronology of Mound Construction and Use at Lake Jackson
- 8:40 **Sharp, Robert, Adam King, Chet Walker, Clay Schultz, Kent Reilly, Johnnie Jacobs, and Tim Thompson** A Sacred Precinct on the Summit of Etowah's Mound A
- 9:00 **Pursell, Corin** Spatial Interpretation of Color and Ritual Practice at Shiloh Indian Mounds
- 9:20 **Bartley, Heather** Geoarchaeology of an Eroded Mississippian Mound: The Belmont Neck Site (38KE06), Wateree River Valley, South Carolina
- 9:40 **Cranford, David** Paired Mound Centers in Eastern Oklahoma, the Harlan (34Ck6) and Norman (34Wg2) Sites
- 10:00 **Break**

Cahokia Studies

- 10:20 **Webb, Malcolm C.** Was the Remarkable Mississippian Ceremonial Elaboration the Heritage of Failed State Evolution at Cahokia?
- 10:40 **Betzenhauser, Alleen** Greater Cahokian Farmsteads: A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Diversity
- 11:00 **Stahlman, Kathleen and James Mertz** Establishing the Platform: Ongoing Investigating at the Washausen Site, a Small Pulcher Tradition Mound Center
- 11:20 **Bailey, Susanna** The Significance of the Distribution of Monks Mound Red Bowls as Ritual Serving Vessels at the Washausen Mound Center
- 11:40 **Kelly, John** Washausen and the "Big Bang": Understanding the Context of the Ripple Effect

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

Arco, Lee J. (Washington University St. Louis) Geoarchaeological Investigation of Mound A at Poverty Point: Duration and Processes of Construction

Barrier, Casey R. (University of Alabama) Surplus Storage and "Oversized" Jars at Moundville

Betzenhauser, Alleen (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign) Greater Cahokian Farmsteads: A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Diversity

Blankenship, Sarah (University of Tennessee) Geochemical Analyses of Prehistoric Pigment Materials from Picture Cave, Missouri

Edmonds, Jason (Mississippi State University) The Waste Hypothesis, Bet-hedging, and Mobility

Fitts, Mary Beth (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill) People of the River, People of the Trail: Mapping Catawba Coalescence

Fleming, Lacey (Middle Tennessee State University) The Role of the Domesticated Dog (*Canis familiaris*) in Prehistoric Middle Tennessee

Gorman, Rebecca (University of Florida) Dredging up the Past: Revisiting the Search for Fort Caroline and Fort San Matheo

Jones, J. Scott (University of Kentucky) Mississippian Feasting and Small-scale Sites: An Example from the Upper Cumberland Valley

Meyers, Maureen (University of Kentucky) Many Scales, One Place: Political Economy and Core/Frontier Dynamics in Southern Appalachian Mississippian Chiefdoms

Pursell, Corin C. (Southern Illinois University Carbondale) Spatial Interpretation of Color and Ritual Practice at Shiloh Indian Mounds

Schieffer, Adam (University of South Florida) What's Cookin'? European Influence on Cherokee Subsistence at Coweeta Creek during the Qualla Phase (A.D. 1300-1908)

Schilling, Timothy (Washington University St. Louis) Delta Landscapes: Land, Water, People and Politics in the Late Prehistoric Mississippi River Delta

Seltzer, Jennifer (Mississippi State University) Presenting an Alternative Natural Distribution for Osage Orange, *Maclura pomifera*, Based on Charcoal Identification from Lyon's Bluff, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

Spanos, Mary (University of Alabama) Family Clothes or Industrial Fabrics: A Comparison of Textile Impressions from Two Alabama Salines



FILM FORUM ABSTRACTS

Southeastern Archaeologists at Work, 1936–2005

Organizers: John Blitz, Claire Nanfro, and Casey Barrier (University of Alabama)
Time: Friday (two showings) 8 am to noon & 1 to 5 pm

Shell Mounds in the Tennessee Valley (1936).

B&W, documentary. WPA workers under the direction of David L. DeJarnette (1907–1991) excavate the Mulberry Creek site in the Pickwick Basin, Alabama. The film depicts the field methods and mass-labor logistics of the Depression-era projects. Produced by the National Research Council, University of Alabama, Works Progress Administration, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. *Submitted by John Blitz, University of Alabama.*

Temples and Peace (1938). B&W, documentary. Produced by the National Park Service. Civilian Conservation Corps workers supervised by University of Alabama archaeologists excavate at the Moundville site, Alabama. The theme of peace reflects anxiety about world events on the eve of World War II. On-camera: Walter B. Jones (1895–1977). *Submitted by John Blitz, University of Alabama.*

Excavations at Kolomoki and Wilbanks Sites (ca. 1949). Color, silent, amateur film. Segments depict mound excavations at the Kolomoki and Wilbanks sites, Georgia, by William H. Sears (1920–1996). Note the presence of both male and female excavators and use of a metal detector. *Submitted by Mark Williams, University of Georgia.*

Excavations at Bynum, Gordon, and Emerald Mound Sites (ca. 1950). Color, silent. Film shows National Park Service excavations directed by John L. Cotter (1912–1999) and John M. Corbett at Middle Woodland, Coles Creek, and Mississippi period mounds along the Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi. *Submitted by John O'Hear, Mississippi State University, and Chris Miller, Natchez Trace Parkway.*

Harold Huscher on Alabama Television (1961). B&W, interview format. Produced by Auburn Television. Harold A. Huscher (1908–1992) of the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys explains the purpose of archaeological investigations on the Chattahoochee River. Huscher stresses the concerns at this time with the recovery of culture history through salvage archaeology.

Basic Methods in Southeastern Archeology (1966). Color, documentary. Produced by the University of Georgia. Didactic presentation of archaeological techniques typical of the mid twentieth century. Note that field methods of the time had changed little in the 30 years since the first film, *Shell Mounds in the Tennessee Valley* (1936), with the exception of radio-carbon samples, recovery of faunal remains, and use of screens. *Submitted by Mark Williams, University of Georgia.*

Oconee, Valley of the Chiefs (1987). Color, documentary. Produced by the Oglethorpe Power Company. Film depicts sites endangered by reservoir construction in central Georgia. On-camera: Mark Williams, James Hatch (1948–1999), Gary Shapiro (1954–1988), Marvin Smith, others. *Submitted by Mark Williams, University of Georgia.*

Bottle Creek Excavations (1994). Color, amateur video. University of Alabama students under the direction of Ian W. Brown conduct research at the Bottle Creek site, Alabama. Segments show interpretation of strata and excavation. On-camera: Ian Brown, Richard Fuller, others. *Submitted by Ian W. Brown, University of Alabama.*

In Vivid Color, Voices from Shiloh's Mound (2005). Color, documentary. Film by Cindy Tomlinson Brummer. National Park Service archaeologists use state-of-the-art methods to excavate Mound A at Shiloh, Tennessee. On-camera: David Anderson, John Cornelison, others. *Submitted by Cindy Tomlinson Brummer (Independent Producer).*

The Shovel Bum's Lot (2005). Color, animated. Film produced by Troy Lovata and Trent de Boer. Living "the shovel bum lifestyle" on the CRM trail in Arkansas. *Submitted by Troy Lovata (University of New Mexico).*



ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

Southeastern Historical Ecology and Landscapes

Organizer: Charles R. Cobb

Discussants: Peter Stahl and Gayle Fritz

Time: Thursday, 8 am to noon

Southeastern archaeology has been relatively immune from the mythology of the noble savage living in a pristine environment, particularly given the widespread evidence for intensive agriculture and earth-moving activities. Nevertheless, sustained research in historical ecology and landscapes has been sporadic. These papers examine the recursive relationship between humans and their ecological surroundings. Specific foci include: What is the evidence for significant anthropogenic impacts on the environment? How might these impacts have affected lifeways in the long term? How might we model relationships between ecological and cultural aspects of the landscape? Studies range in scale from local built environments to broad environmental impacts.

Mississippian Mortuary Practices: Beyond Hierarchy and the Representationist Perspective

Organizers: Lynne P. Sullivan and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.

Time: Thursday, 8:20 am to noon

Mississippian mortuary remains were central to the initial development of archaeological mortuary theory and led to early interpretations about the nature of Mississippian societies as all representing "chiefdoms." These interpretations continue to exercise considerable influence and to shape contemporary research strategies throughout the Southeast. Mortuary theory itself has advanced considerably beyond the Saxe-Binford approach, using data sets from many parts of the world. These papers seek to move the study of Mississippian mortuary practices toward more contemporary treatments of ideology, ritual, ethnicity, gender, and ambiguous power relationships in order to explore the considerable variation in Mississippian societies that is masked by the now stereotypical "chiefdom" model.

Jerry's Kids: Papers in Honor of Jerald T. Milanich

Organizer: Jeffrey M. Mitchem

Time: Thursday, 1 to 5 pm

For more than 30 years, Jerry Milanich has been at the University of Florida and the Florida Museum of Natural History. During that time, he has trained dozens of students, shaped our understanding of the archaeology of Florida and surrounding areas, and popularized the results of archaeology through publications. With his impending early retirement scheduled for December of 2007, this symposium brings together a few of his many students and colleagues to present papers in his honor. The papers illustrate the breadth of his influence on current North American archaeology.

Landscape Structure, Scale, and Complexity in the Interior Coastal Plain

Organizers: John F. Chamblee and M. Jared Wood

Discussants: Stephen A. Kowalewski and John H. House

Time: Friday, 8:20 to 11:40 am

New data confirm long-held but loosely supported views that prehistoric interior coastal plain societies differed, in terms of scale and complexity, from piedmont and montane groups. Despite new data from this "marginal" research zone, the nature of coastal plain land use strategies is still in question. Still more poorly understood are scalar similarities and differences between societies closer to the Atlantic coast and those within larger Gulf Coast watersheds farther west. A long-term, multiscale approach highlights sources of variation among interior coastal plain political economies. Macroregional comparisons of both landscape structure and settlement pattern change provide further insights.

The Picture Cave Interdisciplinary Project

Organizers: Carol Diaz-Granados and F. Kent Reilly

Discussant: Patty Jo Watson

Time: Friday, 8 am to noon

In 1988, professional archaeologists "discovered" Picture Cave. Unfortunately, it had been discovered decades earlier by pothunters. A study of the pictographs in this dark zone cave began immediately. For 15 years, the pictographs were photographed, dated, discussed, and the cave entrances gated. In 2005, a grant was obtained to bring in a team of Osage

elders, cave archaeologists, art historians, iconographers, folklorists, anthropologists, geochemists, and a cave photographer to study the cave's 1000-year-old drawings and examine the cave floor for any remnants of stratigraphy. This symposium is the result of that project; the papers will comprise the book on this remarkable cave.

New Research at Late Prehistoric Mound Sites in the Midsouth

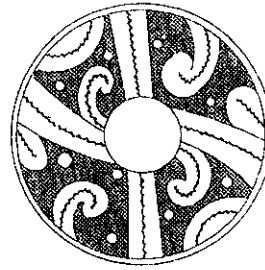
Organizers: Janet Rafferty and Jeffrey S. Alvey
Time: Friday, 1 to 5 pm

Aboriginal mound sites of the Midsouth have long been the focus of archaeological interest and have attracted numerous scholars whose work at these sites has defined the parameters for much of Southeastern Archaeology. These sites continue to provide a rich source of information as the efforts of present-day archaeologists continue to clarify our understanding of this region's prehistoric past. This symposium presents the findings of researchers whose recent investigations have focused on the chronology and nature of occupations at mound sites in the Midsouth.

Archeology in the Land of Heat, Mud, and Mosquitoes: Papers in Honor of Martha Ann Rolingson

Organizers: Ann M. Early and Thomas J. Green
Discussant: Nancy M. White
Time: Saturday, 8 to 11:40 am

Martha Ann Rolingson held many pioneering roles during her 40 years in Southeastern Archeology. She began her career as one of a tiny few women professional archeologists. Her Kentucky research laid foundations for future Archaic and Paleoindian studies. In Arkansas, she was in the first generation of archeologists to operationalize the Archeological Survey's broad public outreach, research, and preservation mission, and she shepherded the development of the National Landmark Toltec Site into a State Park. Her research in Central and Southeast Arkansas is the foundation for numerous past, present, and future research initiatives of lasting significance.



ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Akridge, Glen (Arkansas Archeological Society)
Evaporation Rates of Brine in Salt Production

The advent of Mississippian culture resulted in a shift away from a dietary reliance on animal resources and toward increased consumption of domesticated plants. This shift resulted in the need to supplement the body's daily requirements for salt intake. Throughout the Southeast, salt pans were developed as a means to extract salt from naturally available brine solutions. Although numerous papers have been published concerning the prehistoric salt industry, few have examined the efficiency of the process. This paper presents methods for quantifying evaporation rates of brine for both boiling and solar evaporation. (Thursday, 11:00)

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

The Bayou Meto Irrigation Project: Large-scale Survey in East-Central Arkansas

Results of a large-scale (9721 a) intensive survey within the proposed Bayou Meto Irrigation Project are presented. The study area encompasses portions of the Plum Bayou culture area of the Arkansas River Lowlands and the Grand Prairie. Over 200 sites were documented during the project. While evidence for occupation from the early prehistoric stage to the present was identified, the project area was most intensively occupied during the Late Archaic, Woodland, and Historic periods. Site distribution patterns reveal a strong dichotomy: heavy utilization of the Arkansas River Lowlands and minimal occupation of Grand Prairie Terrace. (Saturday, 11:00)

Alexander, Lawrence (Alexander Archaeological Consultants), **Dale Wolke** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants), and **Charles Redwine** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Archaeological and Deep Testing at Site 40HA524, a Mid Holocene Alluvial Deposit along the Tennessee River at Chattanooga

A Phase II Investigation at 40HA524 resulted in the identification and documentation of stratified Middle Archaic through Mississippian cultural components within Late Holocene alluvial deposits on the Tennessee River. A total volume of 16 cubic meters of soil was hand excavated from the four test units. Nine rock-cluster and charcoal features were identified and excavated. Site occupation began about 5990 14C yr b.p. when a levee began to develop on an alluvial terrace and slack-water sediments began to form behind the levee. By 5280 14C yr b.p. utilization of the site intensified as wetlands formed in the slack-water area behind the levee. (Friday, 9:40)

Alexander, Lawrence S. (see Kocis, James J.)

Alvey, Jeffrey S. (Mississippi State University)

Ceramic Analysis and Site Function at the Pocahontas Mound A Site

This paper presents the results of ceramic analysis conducted upon an assemblage recovered from a midden deposit near Mound A at the Pocahontas site in central Mississippi. This analysis, in conjunction with faunal analysis and an examination of formation processes, was meant to contribute to a clearer understanding of the midden deposit's relationship to Mound A and whether it represented the remains of feasting activities or ordinary domestic activities. (Friday, 1:40)

Anderson, David G. (University of Tennessee)

The Toltec Site in Southeastern Prehistory: Inferences from Early Collections

Toltec in central Arkansas is one of the largest sites in eastern North America during the Late Woodland period. A diverse array of artifacts has been found that can help us determine events that took place on the site and contribute to understanding how complex societies operated, both here and in the larger region. In this paper lithics are examined that were found during test excavations in Mound C in 1966, and in a massive surface collection made over a period of fifty years by a local avocational, Frank E.

Chowning, who donated his materials to the Arkansas Archeological Survey. (Saturday, 9:00)

Arco, Lee J. (Washington University)

Geoarchaeological Investigation of Mound A at Poverty Point: Duration and Processes of Construction

Soil core extraction and profile excavation of Mound A at Poverty Point reveal the construction history of the second largest earthwork in the United States. Chronometric and pedologic data identify chronological and compositional differences between the eastern and western sections of Mound A. The eastern portion was constructed after 1450 cal B.C., as an addition to the western section, which predates 2000 cal B.C. Stratigraphic and micromorphologic analyses indicate rapid, single-stage construction of the eastern section. Thin-section analysis, microartifact studies, particle-size analysis, and loss-on-ignition assays investigate mound construction methods, as well as the submound midden beneath the eastern section of the monument. (Thursday, 11:40)

Ashley, Keith (Savannah College of Art and Design) and **Vicki Rolland**

The Grand Shell Ring and Other Pieces of St. Johns II Mound Architecture

The Grand site (8DU1) is a shell ring and sand mound complex located on Big Talbot Island in northeastern Florida. Dated to the early St. Johns II period (A.D. 900–1250), the extant shell ring measures 65 by 75 meters in size and one meter in height. Currently, it is the only known Mississippian period shell ring along the Atlantic coast. This paper details the results of recent, first-time excavations through a section of the shell ring and discusses other pieces of St. Johns II mound architecture, including the recently mapped T. R. Preserve Mounds at 8DU58. (Saturday, 8:00)

Austin, Robert (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.)

Economic and Social Uses of Lithic Raw Materials at Fort Center

Excavations at Fort Center in the 1960s recovered chert artifacts from several contexts. These were analyzed by Karl Steinen, who argued for on-site production of bifaces that were used for utilitarian tasks. Reanalysis indicates all of the chert was imported and much of it arrived as finished bifaces or

small cobbles. There is little evidence for on-site production of bifaces, but convincing evidence for the making of flake tools and microliths. The association of thermally altered Archaic period projectile points with burials and a possible charnel house suggest they were meant to function in the realm of mortuary ritual. (Thursday, 4:20)

Bailey, Susanna (Washington University)

The Significance of the Distribution of Monks Mound Red Bowls as Ritual Serving Vessels at the Washausen Mound Center

Some researchers have suggested Monks Mound Red bowls found in the American Bottom and the surrounding uplands were used for ritual purposes during the late Emergent Mississippian and early Mississippian (A.D. 950–1150). Recent surface collections from the Washausen site, with its mound and plaza architecture, provide important distributional information on the ceramics. This paper examines the spatial patterning of Monks Mound Red bowl sherds at this Pulcher tradition mound center and compares it with the ceramics from residential context at other nearby sites such as the Dickneite village site in the Illinois uplands to the east. (Saturday, 11:20)

Baker, Jonathan (University of Tennessee) and **Walter E. Klippel** (University of Tennessee)

Vertebrate Resource Utilization at the Plash Island Site (1BA134), Mobile Bay, Alabama

Analysis of vertebrate faunal remains from the Plash Island site (1BA134) in Mobile Bay, Alabama reveals a pattern of intense marine resource utilization. The remains date primarily to the Middle Woodland, although some Late Woodland and Mississippian material is present and used for comparison. Marine fish dominate the assemblage; however, the overall species diversity is rather low, with most species belonging to only three families: Sciaenidae, Sparidae, and Ariidae. Regression analysis indicates a focus upon fine mesh capture strategies and preliminary data indicate a multiseason occupation of the site. Taphonomic factors and possible cooking practices are also discussed. (Saturday, 10:40)

Baker, Jonathan (see Klippel, Walter)

Barrier, Casey R. (University of Alabama)
Surplus Storage and “Oversized” Jars at Moundville

Models of chiefdom development equate the production and storage of surpluses with centralized political economies. Indeed, most descriptions of Mississippian chiefdom-level societies place surplus storage under the control of elite, chiefly actors. This paper examines surplus storage locations, facilitated by uniquely oversized jars, within the Moundville chiefdom. It is found that surpluses remained within domestic, residential groups at Moundville throughout the site’s period as a populated, civic-ceremonial center. The role of an economically autonomous population during the coalescence of the Moundville site will be discussed. (Thursday, 3:00)

Bartley, Heather

Geoarchaeology of an Eroded Mississippian Mound: The Belmont Neck Site (38KE06), Wateree River Valley, South Carolina

The Belmont Neck site has a small Early Mississippian platform mound. The objectives were to determine (1) geomorphology in the study area, (2) sources of mound fills, and (3) the nature and extent of site formation processes. The objectives were carried out with methodology involving geomorphology, pedology, stratigraphy, and soil micromorphology. Micromorphology can be successful for detecting redistributed material from a destroyed mound or other earthwork, and the resulting data are useful for finding the maximum possible original size of a mound (2 m high in this case). The existence of a thin redistributed mound layer was confirmed. (Saturday, 9:20)

Beahm, Emily L. (University of Georgia) and **Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

New Insights from Castalian Springs: A Mississippian Chiefdom in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee

The Castalian Springs Mound site has been recognized for over a century as one of the most significant Mississippian chiefdom centers in the Nashville Basin of Tennessee because of the shell gorgets recovered there during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In 2005, a multidisciplinary research team began the first archaeological investigations of this site since 1918. This paper presents the results of the first two summer seasons of research at this site, including the discovery of a rectangular wall-trench public building rebuilt at least four times, a large circular semisubterranean building, and new insights into the chronology of the site. (Friday, 3:20)

Beck, Monica (S&ME, Inc.)

Kil'n Time on the Wando: The O'Hear Brick Works

Residential development on the Wando River near Charleston caused the excavation of an early nineteenth century brick works owned by John O'Hear. The O'Hear works were part of a large brick industry in the Charleston area. Excavation revealed superimposed kiln features and other features associated with the works. Notably absent was evidence of residential use of the site by resident workers. (Friday, 1:40)

Beck, Robin A., Jr. (see Glenn, Andrea)

Berg-Vogel, Michelle (SPEARS, Inc.), **Carol S. Spears** (SPEARS, Inc.), and **Gregory Vogel** (Center for American Archeology/Arizona State University)

Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian Continuity at the Gilmore Sites in NE Arkansas

The Gilmore Sites (3CT340 and 3CT341) represent a single Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian settlement in northeast Arkansas. Excavation was undertaken in 2004 by SPEARS, Inc. for the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department as part of the proposed I-555 project. Excavation and analysis of over 300 features and over 40 chronometric dates show relatively stable material culture over 600 years of occupation (A.D. 600–1200). Points of interest include abundant fire pit features, a possible pre-mound complex, and extensive flotation allowing for detailed archaeobotanical analysis. (Friday, 8:40)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (University of Illinois)

Greater Cahokian Farmsteads: A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Diversity

Using qualitative and quantitative data from over 100 farmsteads excavated over the past 30 years in the American Bottom and neighboring uplands this paper compares the relative degree of diversity and hence integration into a Cahokian political economy of rural farmsteaders. The material remains, including artifacts, botanical remains, and feature data, are amassed and compared in terms of presence or absence and density. A GIS was created for the analysis to organize and compare farmsteads in terms of distance from Cahokia and material culture. This analysis reveals that people living in the countryside in and near the American Bottom during the Mis-

missippian period were integrated into a region-wide Cahokian order through participation in communal activities at Cahokia and/or nodal farmsteads dispersed throughout the countryside. (Saturday, 10:40)

Bierly, Scott (Mississippi State University)

Evidence of Mound Modification and Structural Floors Based on Recovered Sand at the Lyon's Bluff Site (22OK520)

The Lyon's Bluff site is a palisaded, single-mound and village complex located in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. Excavations at Lyon's Bluff, earlier soil descriptions, and photos have shown discrete layers of quartz sand, which is not found in the natural strata and is believed to be from the bed of nearby Line Creek. Processing of soil samples from throughout the Lyon's Bluff complex produced varying quantities of sand. The distribution of sand by weight will be used in conjunction with recovered artifacts at a later date to identify mound modification, structural floors, and other prehistoric activities. (Friday, 4:00)

Bird, Douglas W. (see Fisher-Carroll, Rita)

Blair, Elliot (American Museum of Natural History)

Making the Perfect Bouillabaisse—Experimental Shellfish Foraging and Shell Midden Composition on St. Catherines Island, Georgia

Since January 2005 controlled foraging experiments on St. Catherines Island, Georgia have been conducted to determine post-encounter return rates for contemporary shellfish populations. Six shellfish taxa are the focus of this research: American oysters, ribbed mussels, hard clams, marsh periwinkles, blue crabs, and channeled whelks. This paper presents the foraging methodology and preliminary results, and discusses and compares the expectations of shell midden composition suggested by this research and St. Catherines' midden actualities. (Thursday, 9:20)

Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne (University of Florida)

Colonial Period Archaeology of the Paynes Prairie Region

The rich cultural heritage of north-central Florida is nowhere better exemplified than in the archaeology and history associated with the Paynes Prairie region. Located just a few miles south of the University of Florida, many of the Southeast's most well known

archaeologists have worked in the area. Among these scholars is Jerald Milanich, whose contributions to the archaeology and history of the region related to a breadth of cultural occupations. This paper addresses the colonial period aboriginal cultural components of the prairie and its immediate surroundings. (Thursday, 2:40)

Blankenship, Sarah (University of Tennessee)

Geochemical Analyses of Prehistoric Pigment Materials from Picture Cave, Missouri

The results of the analyses performed on red and black pigments sampled from parietal prehistoric art at Picture Cave, Missouri are presented. Characterization of the pigment materials was performed using SEM-EDS (scanning electron microscope-energy dispersive spectrometry) and Electron Microprobe analyses. These techniques provided both microstructural information and elemental composition of the pigments, which aided the identification of mineral crystalline phases along with other chemical constituents of the paint materials. Little is known concerning the technologies of prehistoric paint production in the Eastern Woodlands, thus these analyses provide important information on the symbolic complexities of paints used by late prehistoric peoples at this significant cave art site. (Friday, 10:00)

Blankenship, Sarah (see Simek, Jan F.)

Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa (see Pluckhahn, Thomas)

Boudreaux, Tony (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

The Evolution of the Mississippian Community at Town Creek

This paper explores changes that took place within the Mississippian community at Town Creek between A.D. 1150 and 1450, a time that predates and spans the construction and use of a multistage platform mound. Mortuary, architectural, and ceramic data associated with public buildings suggest that the community's political organization changed after mound construction, but that it was not necessarily more complex. Data from the domestic portions of the site show significant changes, with a pre-mound community consisting of houses surrounding a plaza being replaced following mound construction with a possible arrangement of kin-group cemeteries and

associated buildings for large-group gatherings. (Friday, 2:20)

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

Simulating Raw Material Use Patterns

Lithic raw material percentages are often used to provide inferences concerning hunter-gatherer mobility patterns. A number of factors may influence these patterns and too often are implicit in archaeological studies. We use a computer simulation to generate archaeological assemblages of discarded tools and flake debris of specific raw materials based on considerations of technological organization. By altering basic parameters, such as mobility and technological factors, a general understanding of the different facets of raw material use is gained. The goals are to obtain a better understanding of the relationship of these factors and derive implications for archaeological analyses. (Thursday, 8:40)

Braly, Bobby (see Vogel, Juliette)

Brooks, Robert (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)

Subsistence Practices of an Early Post-Removal Choctaw Homestead

Investigations at an historic Choctaw site (Isabi; 34LF551) in southeastern Oklahoma yielded substantial quantities of faunal remains from a domestic use context. This represents one of the few thoroughly studied Choctaw faunal assemblages for the post-removal period. Examined here are patterns of selection for domestic as well as native animal species, butchering practices, and the implications of these data to economic activities of the Choctaw family household. (Saturday, 11:20)

Brown, Farrah L. (see King, Adam)

Brown, Ian (University of Alabama)

The Grand Village of the Natchez Indians Was Indeed Grand: A Reconsideration of the Fatherland Site Landscape

The Fatherland site, The Grand Village of the Natchez Indians, has a distinguished pedigree in Mississippi's archaeological history. James A. Ford, Moreau B. Chambers, and Robert S. Neitzel performed major excavations at Fatherland, and many scholars have referred to it in their writings. Its

bipartite structure of opposing chief's house and temple with plaza in between has served as a prime historic representation of the standard Mississippian stage town. In reviewing nineteenth-century accounts and a recently discovered eighteenth-century map (Ignace-François Broutin, 1723), the Fatherland site landscape is seen to be far more complex than previously conceived. (Thursday, 4:00)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)
Cosmological Layouts of Secondary Burials as Political Instruments

Two well-known collective burials belonging to the Mississippian period of the Southeastern U.S. document a theatrical element to mortuary rites that are put to political use. The two are the Great Mortuary at the base of the main mortuary mound at Spiro (eastern Oklahoma, ca. 1400) and burials placed on the platform of submound 1 of Cahokia Mound 72 (ca. 1100). Although patterns of secondary burial disposition are very different in each case, both represent the effect of social action to create and enhance political change through the deployment of burials to a cosmological plan. In neither case can it be shown that social ranks are the identities that are being marked by material means. (Thursday, 8:20)

Brown, James A. (see Muller, Jon)

Brown, Teresa (Fort Campbell Military Installation)
Investigations at Rose Hill: A Community Perspective on Historic Site Evaluation and Management at Fort Campbell Military Installation, Kentucky-Tennessee

In 2005, the Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Management Program initiated an archival and archaeological investigation of the destroyed community of Rose Hill. The purpose of this project was to establish a community context for the evaluation and management of historic archaeological sites located within the military installation. This paper discusses 1) the main issues identified with the historic archaeological sites located in Rose Hill; 2) the project methodology and results; and 3) the recommendations for improving the management and evaluation of historic archaeological sites from a community context. (Friday, 9:00)

Buchner, C. Andrew (see Albertson, Eric S.)

Burke, Tiffanie (see Carr, Philip)

Butler, Brian (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

The Early and Middle Woodland Occupation at Kincaid: Recent Investigations of the Baumer Phase

The Kincaid site in the Black Bottom of the Ohio River has long been known as a premier mound center of the Mississippian period in the lower Ohio Valley. Less well known is the fact that the site contains an extensive Early and Middle Woodland occupation, known as the Baumer phase. This paper briefly describes the Baumer phase and presents results from two recent excavations at Kincaid that encountered a major Baumer occupation zone. (Saturday, 8:40)

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

Cande, Kathleen (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Rediscovering Davidsonville, Arkansas' First County Seat Town, 1815–1830

The Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted excavations in 2004 and 2005 at the early nineteenth century town of Davidsonville, in northeast Arkansas. Situated on the Black River, the town was platted in 1815, with brick courthouse built by 1822. Davidsonville was also the site of Arkansas' first post office. To date, geophysical survey and excavations have focused on locating the courthouse foundation, sampling sheet midden surrounding the postmaster's residence, and excavation of a trash pit associated with a tavern. This paper summarizes preliminary results of our work, which is informed by the rich historical record of the frontier period. (Friday, 1:20)

Carr, Philip (University of South Alabama), **James Lee** (San Jose State University), and **Tiffanie Burke** (University of South Alabama)

Archaeology as Educational and Prosocial Activity: Digging Out of Trouble—Final Results

A project based in the archaeology of Mobile, Alabama was incorporated into the curriculum at POINTE Academy and the Network Aftercare System as a novel way to involve at-risk and adjudicated youth in educational and prosocial activities. The intended benefits included a supervised educational program, extending ties to conventional others, and opportunities to investigate their ties to Mobile's history. Evaluation of the project was a key

aspect and included pre- and post-dig questionnaires and weekly evaluations with participants and staff. A number of conclusions are drawn; for example, a summer dig will not rehabilitate delinquents, but it can teach lessons and skills. (Thursday, 10:40)

Carr, Philip J. (see Bradbury, Andrew)

Chamblee, John F. (Arizona State Museum)

Periods, Patches, and Places: A New Look at Eastern Woodlands Settlement Patterns and Mound Building in the Lower Southeast

Southeastern archaeologists frequently investigate contrasts between Woodland and Mississippian period political economies. While such research has yielded key insights, a focus on discontinuity leads us to overlook similarities that Eastern Woodlands societies share in a given area through time. A reexamination of location data for mound and non-mound sites across Georgia reveals previously unrecognized patterns of temporal continuity and spatial variation. Physiographically diverse areas serve as loci for more intense and sustained mound building. In a given region, landscape patch dynamics limit overall settlement intensity. These previously unrecognized continuities complement existing views of the Woodland and Mississippian periods. (Friday, 9:20)

Clark, Cherlyn A. (see Henry, Edward)

Cobb, Charles R. (SUNY Binghamton) and **Brian M. Butler** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Mississippian Impacts on Forest Cover in the Illinois Uplands

The hills of southeastern Illinois were home to a relatively modest Mississippian population. Data from early nineteenth-century General Land Office records suggest that the forest structure and composition had been significantly altered prior to the arrival of Euroamericans, probably due to controlled burning. This evidence indicates that even relatively low population densities could have significant anthropogenic impacts on the landscape. We use these results, in conjunction with botanical and faunal findings, to explore the ways in which Mississippian groups modified subsistence practices to facilitate the settlement of upland settings. (Thursday, 10:20)

Clay, R. Berle (see Hargrave, Michael L.)

Colaninno, Carol (University of Georgia)

Changing Ways: Animal Use during the Menéndez Era in La Florida

Vertebrate faunal remains from the Fountain of Youth Park site (8SJ31) near St. Augustine, Florida, were the focus of recent investigations. These remains date to the Menéndez era (1565–1566), representing Spanish foodways during the earliest days of their occupation of La Florida. The assemblage includes the remains of mammals, birds, and turtles but is dominated by estuarine fishes. These findings support the argument that the first Spanish settlers rapidly adopted aboriginal foods rather than relying on traditional European foodways which would be characterized by a dominance of domesticated mammals and birds. (Saturday, 10:40)

Compton, Matthew (University of Georgia)

Interpreting Patterns of Animal Use in the Central Mississippi Valley: A Multiscalar Approach

Though critical to any research design, the role of analytical scale in the interpretation of archaeological data is rarely examined. This paper employs multiple scales of analysis to interpret over 60 Woodland and Mississippian faunal assemblages from the Central Mississippi Valley. Large-scale analysis of faunal data provides insight into the spatial patterns of animal use. At this scale the observed differences in animal use are primarily due to site locality and environmental conditions rather than to temporal shifts. However, finer-scaled analysis of three sites located in the same ecological zone in northeastern Arkansas indicates some temporal variability in animal use. (Saturday, 9:40)

Cook, Robert (Ohio State University)

Mississippian Dimensions of Fort Ancient Mortuary Practices

Relationships between Fort Ancient and Mississippian societies are poorly understood. A criterion often used to deny significant Mississippian influence is the lack of hierarchical arrangements in Fort Ancient mortuary practices. However, consideration of a broader range of Mississippian mortuary practices reveals a lack of hierarchy in several Mississippian cases as well. Fort Ancient mortuary patterns are consistent with those noted for nonhierarchical Mississippian cases in many ways (e.g., row patterns) and can be linked with diagnostic Mississippian artifacts in several cases. This discovery supports

the view that Mississippians had a significant influence upon the development of Fort Ancient societies. (Thursday, 10:20)

Cordell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History)

Finish What You Start: Revisiting the McKeithen Site Pottery Analysis

Thanks to Jerry Milanich, I studied Weeden Island pottery from the McKeithen site for my MA thesis. My findings described local and nonlocal paste categories and closed with recommendations for further research. One recommendation called for petrographic corroboration of McKeithen pastes, something I was unqualified to pursue at the time. Nor did I ever compare McKeithen data to pottery from heartland northwest Florida sites. This paper presents my attempts to tackle these long neglected recommendations. I obtained and examined thin sections of the predominant McKeithen pastes and local clays and pottery samples from a few other sites for comparison. (Thursday, 10:20)

Cornelison, John (National Park Service)

In 1814, We Took a Little Trip...: Archeological Investigations of the Battle of New Orleans

In 2001, the site of the Battle of New Orleans, where some of the most significant fighting of the War of 1812 took place, was surveyed. In this battle, an amalgamated force of Americans was able to defeat the strongest army in the world, ensuring continued westward expansion. The project consisted of GIS mapping, shovel testing, and systematic metal detecting. This work covered 73 acres, representing 51 percent of the park acreage. The 393 recovered artifacts provide information about the armament each side possessed and change how the Park interprets the battlefield landscape. (Friday, 1:00)

Cornelison, John (see Kidd, Steven)

Cranford, David (University of Oklahoma)

Paired Mound Centers in Eastern Oklahoma, the Harlan (34Ck6) and Norman (34Wg2) Sites

The social and political dynamics of paired towns during the Mississippian is a topic discussed for many parts of the Southeast. One example of paired towns from eastern Oklahoma may provide a different perspective with which to view political interaction, factioning, and competition of these closely

spaced Mississippian centers. The Harlan (34Ck6) and Norman (34Wg2) sites are the two largest mound groups in Oklahoma besides Spiro, and are separated by only 5 km. New dates from Norman indicate that occupations at the two sites overlapped, making the discussion of interactions between Norman and Harlan fundamental to understanding the processes that eventually led to the development of the well-known Spiro Ceremonial Complex. (Saturday, 9:40)

Cressler, Alan (see Simek, Jan F.)

Crisman, Kevin (Texas A&M University) and **William Lees** (University of West Florida)

HEROINE! Rediscovery and Excavation of an Early Western River Steamboat

The side-wheel steamer *Heroine* navigated the Mississippi River and tributaries for six years. It sank in the upper Red River in 1838 while carrying a government cargo for the U.S. garrison at Fort Towson. It was soon buried by a flood and forgotten until another flood in 1990 uncovered the hull. *Heroine* is a revealing example of an early western river steamboat in terms of construction and service during a dynamic period in the navigation and cultural development of the west. The wreck was completely excavated by the Oklahoma Historical Society and Institute of Nautical Archaeology at Texas A&M University. (Friday, 2:00)

Crowe, Emily Elizabeth (University of Mississippi)
Effigy and Polychrome Vessels from the Humber-McWilliams Site in Western Mississippi

The Humber-McWilliams site is a late prehistoric village and burial ground in Coahoma County, Mississippi. The ceramics from this site are interesting in that they fit more comfortably in the archaeological sequence from Arkansas than with the ceramics from the Yazoo Basin of western Mississippi. Most of the vessels in the study collection are intact, making their analysis in terms of contemporary interpretations of Mississippian iconography possible. (Friday, 3:40)

Curtis, Erin

Topper in Context (documentary film)

The Topper site in Allendale, South Carolina continues to emerge as a significant source of Paleoamerican artifacts. While Topper has gained attention for its controversial pre-Clovis findings, the quality and

density of the site's Clovis occupation should not be understated. The presentation of *Topper in Context*, a thirty-minute documentary film, gives a brief history of the site, with an overview of past and present excavations, and their implications for current conversations about America's first inhabitants. (Thursday, 8:40)

Dalan, Rinita (see Hargrave, Michael L.)

Davidson, James M. (see Roberts, Erika)

Dean, Jonathan (University of South Florida) and **Brent R. Weisman** (University of South Florida)
Domestic Life and Shell Tools at the Weeden Island Site, Florida

While the Weeden Island site in Florida is famous throughout the Southeast for its burial mound practices and elaborate mortuary pottery, knowledge of its domestic patterns and non-ceramic industries has remained in the dark. Using findings from a recent archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted by the University of South Florida, this paper highlights the site's domestic side through discussion of its village layout and relationship to other sites and landforms on the Weeden Island Preserve. In addition, experiments with modern lightning whelks enabled replication of prehistoric whelk tool/debitage forms and fracture patterns observed during testing and the full reduction sequence is presented for archaeological interpretive and methodological consideration. (Saturday, 10:20)

DePratter, Chester B. (see Quitmyer, Irvy)

Doran, Glen (see Tucker, Bryan)

Dumas, Ashley (University of Alabama)
Prehistoric Salt-making in Southwest Alabama: Changing Technology as Evidence for Socioeconomic Change

It is well known that salt springs in the eastern U.S. were exploited by Late Woodland and Mississippian people, and there have been fruitful debates on the nature of salt production. However, theories on the technology of production have developed little since the late nineteenth century. An understanding of the specific steps involved in the process is required before inferences on the organization of production can be made. Vessel form analysis and ethnographic analogy applied to data from salt production sites

in Alabama provide new insights into how salt was made there. The results have implications for the changing importance of salt in Southeastern Indian society over time. (Thursday, 10:40)

Duncan, James R. (Missouri Department of Conservation)
Identifying the Characters Depicted at Picture Cave

The characters depicted at Picture Cave construct a virtual "Who's Who" in Dhegihan oral tradition. This paper will endeavor to label and describe many of the depictions on the walls at Picture Cave. We believe these images, with their indicators, are specific spirit beings who are the subject of oral traditions recorded by LaFlesche, Fletcher, Dorsey, Burns, and Ponzi-gione. Additional new information, recorded in the last ten years, adds to this fascinating and complex corpus of North America's unique graphic traditions. (Friday, 8:40)

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)
Combat Weaponry at Picture Cave: Some Iconographic Themes

Picture Cave in eastern Missouri is replete with scenes of anthropomorphic figures, often heroic warriors, holding bows and arrows and brandishing war clubs (maces). These depictions represent early examples of combat weaponry used by heroic or mythical figures, thus supporting the idea that the earliest expression of Mississippian art finds its home in the prairies of the Midwest. In many instances the weaponry portrayed is often hypertrophic, suggesting its symbolic and mythical dimensions. In this paper I survey the weaponry illustrated in Picture Cave by Early Mississippian people and outline some iconographic themes represented by the cave art. (Friday, 11:00)

Dyson, John P. (Indiana University)
"Salt-Grass" of the Inland Southeast

One of the most enduring of the inland Southeast's mysteries is a plant mentioned as early as Garcilaso's *La Florida* and later called "salt-grass" by British traders from Charleston. Noticed by James Adair in his *History of the American Indians*, "salt-grass" also found its way into the observations of Bernard Romans and Benjamin Hawkins, both of whom referred to it as "moss." This paper proposes that there were two aquatic plants considered "salt-grass" by

Creeks, Coushattas, Alabamas, and Chickasaws and that those plants were, and are, neither grasses nor mosses. (Thursday, 1:20)

Early, Ann M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
A Life in Public Archeology: Introduction to the Symposium

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has long been touted as the quintessential Public Archeology institution in America. In her four-decade professional career, Martha Rolingson has operationalized this mission as a pioneer in all aspects of public archeology, both in Arkansas and in Kentucky. The papers presented here describe some of these pioneering projects in research, public outreach, and preservation, and illustrate the significance of her work to ongoing and future research and preservation agendas as well. (Saturday, 8:00)

Eastman, Jane M. (Western Carolina University)
Spikebuck Town (31Cy3) Excavation: Life across the Creek from the Mound

Western Carolina University, with support from Warren Wilson College, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office, and the NC Office of State Archaeology, conducted excavations prior to development near Spikebuck Town, a Cherokee settlement in Clay County, NC. Historic settlements in this area were known as the Valley Towns, and contact-period components are present at the site. The 2006 excavations focused on a planned sewerline in the floodplain of Town Creek, which flows into the Hiwassee on the north side of Spikebuck Mound. This work revealed Early Qualla phase (A.D. 1300–1500) and Late Archaic period deposits. (Friday, 10:20)

Edmonds, Jason (Mississippi State University)
The Waste Hypothesis, Bet-hedging, and Mobility

The waste hypothesis has been used to apply the evolutionary concept of bet-hedging to aspects of the archaeological record which at first glance may seem to hinder the fitness of populations. Bet-hedging behaviors act to direct energy away from reproduction and limit population size, which may provide a selective advantage to populations in variable environments. This paper explores the possibility that mobile (i.e. non-sedentary) settlement patterns are a form of bet-hedging. The co-occurrence of mobility, small population sizes, and slow population growth over

the majority of the human past, as well as mobility's effects on reproduction, will be presented. (Thursday, 1:20)

Emerson, Thomas (University of Illinois), **Randall Hughes** (Illinois State Geological Survey), **Sarah Wisseman** (University of Illinois), **Jon Gibson** (University of Louisiana Lafayette), and **Ned Jenkins** (Fort Toulouse, Jackson State Historic Site)
A Preliminary Analysis of Steatite Quarry Sourcing Using PIMA Technology

Artifacts of steatite, i.e., low- to medium-grade metamorphic rocks composed primarily of the mineral talc, have been important in prehistoric exchange systems. Past archaeometric sourcing has relied on destructive techniques. In this project we initiated the analysis of steatite using nondestructive PIMA (Portable Infrared Mineral Analyzer SP-TM) technology. While talc is usually mineralogically similar, our PIMA spectra of Alabama and Georgia steatites show three distinct groups: 1) talcs with abundant chlorite, 2) talcs with significant muscovite, and 3) talcs with little chlorite or muscovite. These preliminary findings suggest that PIMA is useful in linking steatite artifacts to ancient quarries. (Thursday, 9:00)

Ethridge, Robbie (University of Mississippi)
A Macroregional Approach to Solving the Problem of Chicaza

For over ten years now, scholars have been in disagreement over whether or not the Chicaza of present-day northeast Mississippi were organized into a chiefdom at the time that Soto passed through their towns. Although the main town of Chicaza has yet to be found, this paper takes a new look at this question by utilizing not only recent archaeological and ethnohistorical work on the early historic Chickasaws, but also by placing Chicaza within the broad social history context and good reconstruction of the geopolitical situation at the time of Soto that Southeastern archaeologists have worked out over the past 20 years. (Thursday, 1:00)

Fields, Anita (Osage Indian Nation)
Layered Pictures, Layered Stories, Layered Lives

As a contemporary artist and Osage woman, the visit to Picture Cave was a powerful experience. My presentation will reflect my thoughts in an artistic manner. Beneath layers of rock, the memory of the

Earth is revealed. Evidence of early indigenous man and culture is expressed through a series of marks, symbols, representations, and color. Despite removal from our original homelands and a broken continuum, Osage people survived and our culture flourishes through song, dance and the stories of people's lives. Our culture is alive and represented through artistic expression, be it traditional or contemporary. Just as the early indigenous artist made marks to define his relationship to nature and culture, Osage culture is layered with symbols, pattern and color, defining who we are and how we see the world around us. (Friday, 10:40)

Fisher-Carroll, Rita (St. Mary's Medical Center, School of Radiography), **Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and **Douglas W. Bird** (Stanford University)

Mortuary Contexts and the Distribution of Copper Artifacts in the Central Mississippi Valley

Most mortuary studies have been premised on the Binford-Saxe theoretical model. This study offers Human Behavioral Ecology as an alternate theoretical model for an explanation of the differential distribution, in terms of amount and type, of copper artifacts found in mortuary contexts at late period archaeological sites along the St. Francis and Mississippi Rivers within the Central Mississippi Valley. The data suggest greater quantities and more elaborate types of copper artifacts are associated with burials along the St. Francis River, in spite of the greater potential for agricultural-based economy associated with Mississippi River sites. The implications for sociopolitical relationships are intriguing. (Thursday, 9:40)

Fishman-Armstrong, Susan (see Johnson, Pamela)

Fitts, Mary Beth (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill)

People of the River, People of the Trail: Mapping Catawba Coalescence

Networks of social relationships, materialized in trails and settlements and craft, enabled the coalescence of the polity that came to be known as the Catawba Nation. By mapping the possible location of trading paths in use at the turn of the eighteenth century and considering this information in conjunction with an analysis of ten pottery assemblages from

the lower Catawba valley, I examine the extent to which political and social relationships in this region overlapped from the mid sixteenth through the early eighteenth centuries. Changes in the selection of village locations through time are interpreted in conjunction with documentary evidence to consider possible strategies enacted by community members as they sought to negotiate the contradictory experiences of stress and optimism engendered by the increasing levels of raiding and mercantile activity that characterize the colonial period. (Thursday, 4:20)

Fleming, Lacey (Middle Tennessee State University)

The Role of the Domesticated Dog (*Canis familiaris*) in Prehistoric Middle Tennessee

The domestic dog, *Canis familiaris*, was one of two animals independently domesticated on the North American continent before the widespread arrival of Europeans in the sixteenth century. This paper explores the archaeological correlates for the varied uses of dog noted throughout prehistory in southeastern North America, specifically as a load-bearing animal. In the spring and summer of 2006, prehistoric dog skeletal remains from four archaeological sites in middle Tennessee were analyzed to determine the physical attributes (including age, sex, and size) of each individual, as well as record the incidences of vertebral pathologies consistent with weight-bearing activities. (Saturday, 8:40)

Focht, Adria (East Carolina University)

The Recovery of Prehistoric Fiber Perishables: Positive Cast Analysis of Ceramics from the Hardin Site, 31GS30

Positive cast analysis of fiber perishables-impressed potsherds from the Hardin site (31GS30) was recently conducted to compensate for the paucity of Late Woodland period textiles in the Catawba Valley of the North Carolina piedmont. At least ten fiber technologies used in ceramic surface design were recorded, including several varieties of cordage, netting, and twined textiles. A definitive cordage twist preference is present; around 95 percent of the sample displayed Z-twisted cordage. As twist patterns are often more regionally distinct than are lithic and ceramic types, the pronounced twist preference could prove to be very useful in future regional comparative studies. (Thursday, 9:40)

Ford, Janet (University of Mississippi)
Delta Dawn: An Ethnographic Account of Early
AAS Work in the Delta

The Arkansas/Mississippi Delta is a unique place with unique archaeological sites. The Arkansas Archeological Survey was founded in 1967; Martha Rolingson was employed in July 1968 to man the station in Monticello and attack the monumental task of beginning to understand this complex area. The next summer I was able to act as a participant observer in noting the methods and means that Martha devised to cope with the sites, the people, and even the weather in order to produce the most complete information possible. (Saturday, 8:20)

Foster, Thomas (Northern Kentucky University)
Excavations at the Hitchiti Town of Apalachicola

The Creek Indians considered Apalachicola an ancient town and the people of that town were the likely protohistoric inhabitants of the Chattahoochee River area. They provide an important source of information about the historic Native American population dynamics as well as the protohistoric and prehistoric culture change among the southeastern Indians. Surprisingly, however, Apalachicola has never been intensively investigated. In this paper, I discuss the history of Apalachicola's archaeological investigations as well as describe the investigations from the 2006 field season of the Apalachicola Ecosystems Project. (Thursday, 2:40)

Foti, Thomas (see Journey, David)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)
Prehistoric Culture Chronology on the Upper
Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee

More than thirty years ago, Charles Faulkner (1968) called the Upper Cumberland Plateau an archaeological terra incognita. It largely remains such today. Further, when archaeological investigations have been conducted in the region, the culture histories of adjacent regions have been used to interpret the archaeological record of this unique physiographic region. This approach is inadequate and inaccurate. In fact, the Upper Cumberland Plateau possesses a rich and unique culture historical trajectory. In this paper, I discuss ten years of archaeological investigations in support of defining the culture history of the Upper Cumberland Plateau in light of its archaeological record. (Thursday, 1:00)

Franklin, Jay D. (East Tennessee State University)
and Beth Price (East Tennessee State University)
Mortuary Practices at the Holliston Mills Site, a
Mississippian Town in Upper East Tennessee

Mississippian towns are virtually unknown in upper East Tennessee. In this paper, we introduce the archaeology of the Holliston Mills site on the Holston River. It is one of only two known Mississippian towns in the far reaches of the region. There is both archaeological and mortuary evidence to suggest that Holliston Mills does not conform to the stereotypical "chiefdom" model for the Mississippian. We suggest that the sociopolitical structure at Holliston Mills may have been corporate in nature. Lastly, we look at the available evidence to explore the ethnicity of the late prehistoric inhabitants of the Holliston Mills site. (Thursday, 11:20)

Franklin, Jay D. (see Langston, Lucinda)

Freeman, Sharon A. (University of Alabama)
Excavations near Catoma Creek, a Woodland
Stage Site in South Central Alabama

This paper will discuss the preliminary findings from analysis performed on the chipped stone tool assemblage recovered from the Catoma Creek site (1Mt209). The focus of this research is the identification of specific technologies employed in the manufacturing process of the chipped stone tools recovered. A discussion of the placement of the Catoma Creek site in a local as well as a regional context, over time, is based on chipped stone tool analysis from selected units from excavations that took place in 1976 and in 2006. (Saturday, 11:40)

Fritz, Gayle (Washington University)
Plum Bayou Foodways: Distinctive Aspects of the
Paleoethnobotanical Record

Plants from Plum Bayou culture sites reflect a broad subsistence strategy of crop production balanced by wild plant harvesting, but the record is not simply a clinal variant of other Late Woodland patterns. Abundance of the large grass grain dubbed Toltec Type X serves as an enigmatic but distinctive marker. Proportions of domesticates, acorns, and other nuts and seeds also point to regional dietary preferences. Furthermore, plants from Toltec's Mound S represent the botanical component of feasting. Remains from Toltec and nearby sites are examined here to reveal distinctive aspects of Plum Bayou culture foodways. (Saturday, 10:20)

Fritz, Gayle (Washington University)

Discussant: Southeastern Historical Ecology and Landscapes (Thursday, 11:40)

Gage, Matthew (University of Tennessee) and **Nicholas Herrmann** (University of Tennessee)

Jon Boat Archaeology: The First Two Years of the Tennessee Valley Reservoir Operations Compliance Project

For the past two years, the University of Tennessee has been conducting an archaeological survey of eleven reservoirs in six states for the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The reservoirs span the Highland Rim, the Ridge and Valley, and the Blue Ridge Mountains Provinces. Data derived from the project will serve TVA's future planning strategies. They also afford a unique opportunity to examine site distribution and settlement patterns along the southern margin of the upland south. In this paper we summarize the results of current fieldwork and discuss the chronological shifts in land use throughout the region. (Friday, 9:20)

Gale, Sara (Georgia Department of Transportation) and **Connie Huddleston** (Interpreting Time's Past)

When a Negative Is a Positive: Meeting Visitor and Community Needs at Barrington Hall through Geophysical Surveys

Geophysical surveys were conducted at Barrington Hall to help plan changes to the property to enhance a visitor's experience. Positive results, including the identification of slave quarters or a kitchen, add to the site's cultural inventory, whereas negative results indicate areas where a visitor parking lot or walking path could be built. This poster addresses whether or not negative geophysical results are sufficient for site management. It is common practice to test areas of potential features. However, subsurface testing should be considered equally important for the verification of negative and positive interpretations about cultural remains when adverse impacts are anticipated. (Thursday, 9:00)

Gartley, Richard T. (see Pfeiffer, Michael A.)

Gibson, Jon (see Emerson, Thomas)

Gillam, Chris (University of South Carolina)

Landscape, Time, and Adaptation in the Interior Coastal Plain: Multivariate Prediction and Site Location along the Central Savannah River

Analysis of site context on the Savannah River reveals a remarkable pattern of continuity in site location preference throughout prehistory. Although multicomponent sites are common, expectations that significant variation in land-use over time as adaptations shifted from hunting and gathering to more sedentary horticultural and agricultural practices, were not reflected in the environmental context of sites recorded by intensive surveys. This pattern enabled the development of a single prehistoric predictive model for land-use management and highlights the need for more intensive excavation of sites to explore assumptions related to landscape, time, and adaptation in the Interior Coastal Plain. (Friday, 10:40)

Glascok, Michael D. (see Hammerstedt, Scott W.)

Glenn, Andrea (Warren Wilson College), **Robin A. Beck, Jr.** (University of Oklahoma), **David G. Moore** (Warren Wilson College), and **Christopher B. Rodning** (Tulane University)

Artifacts from Juan Pardo's Fort San Juan: The Berry Site Historic Artifact Assemblage

The Berry site, located in the upper Catawba River valley in North Carolina's western Piedmont region, has been identified as the location of the native village of Joara and Juan Pardo's Fort San Juan (A.D. 1567-1568). This poster presents a summary of the Spanish artifacts recovered from Berry site investigations between 1986 and 2006. The Spanish artifacts include a variety of ceramics, nails, lead, glass beads, and copper. (Friday, 1:00)

Goodyear, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **D. Shane Miller** (University of Tennessee), and **Ashley M. Smallwood** (Texas A&M University)

Clovis at Topper: Research Designs and Topics

The discovery of a significant Clovis occupation at the Topper site in Allendale County, SC, has been unfolding every year since 1998. Starting in 2004, the hillside overlooking the terrace was tested for Clovis with remarkable success. Three field seasons on the hillside have resulted in 120 square meters of

Clovis, including a 64-square meter block. Numerous examples of Clovis point preforms and prismatic blades have been found—the normally expected items. Variation in unifaces and flake tools, however, reveals interesting results. The issues of site function, intrasite differences, the type and extent of habitation life, and season are all topics to be investigated. (Thursday, 8:20)

Gorman, Rebecca (University of Florida)

Dredging up the Past: Revisiting the Search for Fort Caroline and Fort San Matheo

After unsuccessful settlement attempts at Guanabara Bay, Brazil (1555–1560) and at Parris Island, South Carolina (1562), on June 30, 1564, French colonists under the command of René de Laudonnière refocused colonial efforts on the River May, which is now the St. Johns River near present day Jacksonville, Florida. The French occupied the newly constructed Fort Caroline for 15 months before the Spaniards, led by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, overran it in September of 1565. After the French defeat, the Spanish rebuilt the fort renaming it Fort San Matheo, which was maintained as a defensive post until its abandonment in 1569. Though past proposals abound, the exact location of these forts is unknown. This paper discusses new evidence resulting from a reanalysis of topographical and documentary information to propose a new model for the location of Fort Caroline and the subsequently occupied Fort San Matheo. (Thursday, 1:40)

Gougeon, Ramie (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Towards an Architectural Grammar

According to architect Christopher Alexander, physical structures, the layout of a settlement, and the broader settlement distributions across a landscape meet certain norms suggestive of a “pattern language” or what some have termed an “architectural grammar.” Alexander and his colleagues have developed the ways to explore the pattern language for any area. Although they target modern or recent historic architectural trends, I argue their work can inform archaeological research in the Southeast. To support this I develop an architectural grammar for northwest Georgia during the late prehistoric period that illustrates broader Mississippian patterns. (Friday, 1:40)

Gougeon, Ramie (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
and Kelley Whatley (University of Alabama)

Summary of Archaeological Investigations of Fort Benning Military Reservation

Since 2002, PCI has been compiling a database of all sites surveyed, tested, and/or excavated (Phase I, II, III level investigations) on the Fort Benning Military Reservation, located in Georgia and Alabama. This poster presents our findings, including examinations of “typical” versus “atypical” sites for each cultural subperiod and GIS and statistical research methodologies. We also explore some of the pitfalls and triumphs of working with a sample size this large (nearly 4000 sites) as reported by dozens of archaeologists over the past half century. (Thursday, 1:00)

Greensage, Tara (see Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick)

Gremillion, Kristen (Ohio State University)

Burn and Return? The Question of Shifting Cultivation in the Eastern Woodlands

A recent article by geographer William Doolittle challenges the hypothesis that shifting cultivation (of the form “slash, burn, return”) was widely practiced in prehistoric eastern North America. However, such a confident rejection of the importance of shifting cultivation is unwarranted, as a close analysis of relevant ethnohistoric, archaeological, and paleoecological data indicates. While long-term cultivation of bottomlands has been well documented for historic maize farmers, production systems for native seed crops are less well understood. These systems, which were based on native weedy annuals with relatively broad environmental tolerance, had to be compatible with high mobility and flexible enough to be adapted to a variety of ecological situations. (Thursday, 9:40)

Haley, Bryan S. (University of Mississippi) **and Jay K. Johnson** (University of Mississippi)

Pit Feature Detection Using Magnetic Characteristics

Imagery produced using a gradiometer, when combined with magnetic susceptibility data collected using an electromagnetic survey instrument, has proved useful in locating prehistoric pits filled with organic residue. Examples from a broad range of sites dating from the Woodland through the historic period are used to evaluate the relationship between these two kinds of data and their utility in exploring human occupation. (Thursday, 9:00)

Haley, Bryan S. (see Sullivan, Mary C.)

Haley, Bryan S. (see Johnson, Jay K.)

Hally, David (University of Georgia)

Archaeological and Historical Evidence for Female Warriors in South Appalachian Mississippian Culture

A number of adult burials in the burial sample from the early historic period King site in northwestern Georgia were interred with projectile points, large bifacial blades, and other grave goods that can be interpreted as being markers for different warrior grades. Osteological evidence indicates that most of these burials were male, but that two were female. DNA analysis of bone samples from the latter burials demonstrates that one of them is indeed biologically female. Cherokee "war Women," described in eighteenth century historical accounts, provide a good analogue for this female warrior. (Friday, 2:00)

Hammerstedt, Scott W. (University of Tennessee) and **Michael D. Glascock** (University of Missouri)
Obsidian Artifacts from Moundville

Excavations at Moundville in the early 1930s directed by Dr. Walter B. Jones produced three obsidian artifacts from different areas of the site. Recent archival research and chemical sourcing (INAA and XRF) provide information on the authenticity and geological source of these artifacts. Careful background work, including reexamination of the original field notes and the artifacts themselves, is necessary to confirm provenience from older excavations. (Friday, 9:00)

Hargrave, Michael L. (ERDC CERL), **R. Berle Clay** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), and **Rinita Dalan** (Minnesota State University Moorehead)
A Large Area Magnetic Survey at Poverty Point

A large area (3 hectare) magnetic field gradient survey at Poverty Point focused on Southwest ridges 1 and 2 and adjacent portions of the plaza. Linear positive magnetic anomalies that parallel the ridges in some areas are consistent with "flank midden." Their presence/absence may indicate the relative intensity of domestic activity. Linear negative anomalies may represent discrete ridge components designed to control slumping. Large (20-28 m diameter) circular anomalies at the plaza edge may indicate post circles. Additional geophysical survey, an ongoing lab analy-

sis of soil magnetic susceptibility, and future ground truthing excavations are needed to evaluate these preliminary interpretations. (Thursday, 9:00)

Harle, Michaelyn S. (see Sullivan, Lynne P.)

Hendryx, Greg (Environmental Services, Inc.) and **Neill J. Wallis** (University of Florida/Environmental Services, Inc.)

Woodland Period Swift Creek and Colorinda Settlement along the St. Johns River, Florida: A View from the Tillie Fowler Site (8DU17245)

Recent excavations along the banks of the St. Johns River in northeastern Florida revealed a Woodland period site with extensive Swift Creek and Colorinda phase components. Both the local manifestations of Swift Creek and the short-lived Late Woodland Colorinda phase are quickly becoming better understood in the region, and the excavations at the Tillie Fowler site further contribute to this effort. The site lends temporal refinement for the Colorinda period, contains earthenware variability and exotic types that situate local Swift Creek within a broader regional context, and provides new data on settlement patterns and site use for both temporal phases. (Saturday, 11:20)

Henry, Edward (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Cherlyn A. Clark** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), and **Philip B. Mink, II** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Ground Penetrating Radar and Heritage Resource Management on an Early Nineteenth Century Homestead in Lexington, KY

A Ground Penetrating Radar survey was conducted on an early nineteenth century homestead at Raven Run Nature Preserve. The purpose was to determine if unmarked slave burials were located within close proximity to the main house. The survey encompassed a tract surrounding the house, including the family cemetery, which was surveyed to gain a comparative sample of burial anomalies in the area. Although no burials were found outside the known cemetery, the remains of three structures associated with the farmstead were located. This poster will focus on how geophysical surveys can help land managers administer public lands. (Thursday, 9:00)

Herrmann, Nicholas (see Gage, Matthew)

Herrmann, Nicholas (see Simek, Jan F.)

Herrmann, Nicholas (see Wells, Edward)

Herron, Tammy (see Moon, Robert)

Hocut, Tamara (see Journey, David)

Hodge, Shannon (Middle Tennessee State University)

Mississippian Population Dispersal and Settlement Pattern in the Black Warrior River Valley

During the Mississippi Period, the Black Warrior River Valley of west-central Alabama was dominated by the Mississippian chiefdom centered at Moundville. Around A.D. 1300, the Moundville culture experienced population dispersal from Moundville, leaving only a remnant elite population to oversee the resulting necropolis. It is clear that population dispersal occurred, but where did the dispersing populace go? This paper tests the proposition that the former residents of Moundville resettled in villages and farmsteads within the Black Warrior River Valley, and did not relocate outside the valley, thereby remaining within the social and political purview of the Moundville chiefly elite. (Thursday, 3:20)

Hogue, S. Homes (Mississippi State University) and **Robert McCain** (Mississippi State University)

A Reexamination of the Pocahontas Mound A Faunal Remains

This paper reexamines the faunal materials recovered at the Pocahontas Mound A site by Rucker in 1975. Based on Rucker's initial interpretation, it has been suggested that deer were consumed over other species, that deer were not butchered in the vicinity of the platform mound, and that certain deer cuts seemed to have been chosen over others. Rucker's preliminary analysis led to the conclusion that the mound once contained an elite residence with the bulk of the population living in nearby farmsteads and hamlets. A systematic reanalysis of these faunal materials suggests year-round occupation of the site by nonelite groups. (Friday, 1:20)

Hollenbach, Kandace D. (University of Tennessee)
Gathering Practices and Local Landscapes in the Late Paleoindian through Middle Archaic Periods in Northwest Alabama

Whether seen as a trend towards "increasing primary forest efficiency" or a broadening of the diet under population pressure, archaeologists generally assume

that early southeastern foragers used a relatively narrow range of plant resources that widened through time, culminating in the domestication of native seeds. Data from four rockshelters in northwest Alabama suggest that a linear view of plant food use by early foragers is an oversimplification. Gathering practices appear relatively broad by the Late Paleoindian period and may have narrowed during the Middle Archaic. This shift reflects changes in landscape use, likely linked to changes in local environments. (Thursday, 8:00)

Hollenbach, Kandace D. (see Wells, Edward)

House, John H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Physical and Cultural Contexts at Wallace Bottom, a Colonial Era Site on the Lower Arkansas River

The Wallace Bottom site in southeast Arkansas may be the colonial era Quapaw village of Osotouy and the French Arkansas Post. Since the site's discovery in 1998, the Arkansas Archeological Survey has employed archaeogeophysical mapping, controlled surface collection, bucket auger sampling, and small-scale excavation to determine the extent of the site and the range of stratigraphic contexts and cultural features. The Native American assemblage at Wallace Bottom may be the material culture signature of the colonial era Quapaw people. The Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma sponsored excavations at the site in 2003 and regularly confers on research and management. (Friday, 1:00)

House, John H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Discussant: Landscape Structure, Scale, and Complexity in the Interior Coastal Plain (Friday, 11:20)

Howell, Cameron (see Sullivan, Lynne P.)

Huddleston, Connie (see Gale, Sara)

Hughes, Randall (see Emerson, Thomas)

Jackson, H. Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi)

Recasting Winterville: An Assessment of New Evidence from the 2005–2006 Field Seasons

Winterville, when mentioned in the literature of Lower Mississippi Valley prehistory, is cast as a large multi-mound vacant ceremonial center that sprang from the synergistic effects of late Coles Creek-

Cahokia interaction. New investigations were begun in 2005 to evaluate this proposition and better document the Mississippian occupation of the site. Two seasons of excavations in mound and off-mound contexts have produced a wide range of data that suggest an eventual reassessment of the nature and timing of the Winterville occupation is in order. Results of the 2005 and 2006 excavation seasons, new radiocarbon dates, and some preliminary interpretations are presented. (Friday, 2:00)

Jacobs, Johnnie (see Sharp, Robert)

James, Thomas R. (Mississippi State University)
A New Survey of the Lyon's Bluff (22OK520) Site

Despite the fact that several previous investigations have occurred at Lyon's Bluff (22OK520), no systematic survey of the entire site had been conducted prior to the 2003 Mississippi State University field school season. Systematic survey conducted in 2003 involving shovel-testing and 1x1 meter units excavated in the assumed locations of accretional house mounds, based on prior work done at the site, tested the earlier theory of an occupational shift westward during post-Mississippian periods at Lyon's Bluff and, overall, increased our general understanding of the site of Lyon's Bluff. (Friday, 3:40)

Jefferies, Richard (University of Kentucky)
Immediate and Long-term Impacts of Hunter-Gatherer Activity on the Lower Ohio Valley Cultural Landscape

Archaeological evidence from several parts of the Lower Ohio Valley indicates that by the end of the Middle Holocene, some resident hunter-gatherer groups were becoming more sedentary. Evidence of this shift in mobility strategies is reflected by the deposition of extensive midden deposits where hunter-gatherers established long-term or repeated occupations. This paper uses cultural and environmental data from the Black Earth site in southern Illinois to investigate the immediate and long-term impacts that increased hunter-gatherer sedentism had on the surrounding landscape. Findings suggest that hunter-gatherer behavior helped to shape the region's cultural landscape for the subsequent 5000 years. (Thursday, 8:20)

Jenkins, Ned (see Emerson, Thomas)

Jeter, Marvin D. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and **Robert J. Scott** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Keo, Crystals, Carets, et cetera: Southerly Plum Bayou vs. Northerly Coles Creek Culture Elements

Plum Bayou culture at Toltec and related central to eastern Arkansas sites had low frequencies of minimally decorated ceramics, of which Coles Creek Incised, *var. Keo*, with only lip lines, is the most extreme example, plus varied usages of quartz crystal and igneous rocks. To the south, contemporary heartland Coles Creek culture featured higher frequencies of more elaborate ceramics, especially classic Coles Creek Incised, *var. Coles Creek*, with overhanging lines, often with "carets" below them. Analyses of collections from intervening southeast Arkansas and adjacent regions show varied extents and distribution patterns, and some overlaps, for these and other culture elements. (Saturday, 8:40)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi) and **Bryan S. Haley** (University of Mississippi)
The View from the Periphery; The Excavation of a Chickasaw Hamlet in Western Lee County, Mississippi

In spite of a meager surface collection, geophysical survey of a small Chickasaw site in northeastern Mississippi revealed the remains of a hamlet dating to the first decade of the eighteenth century. Seriation of the ceramics from the pits in association with an analysis of the metal, glass, and lithic artifacts allows this village to be placed in a detailed sequence measuring the relationship between the Chickasaw and their Indian and European neighbors. This is the first professionally excavated site located to the west of the major concentration of Chickasaw settlement in the Large and Small Prairies. (Thursday, 3:20)

Johnson, Jay K. (see Haley, Bryan S.)

Johnson, Pamela (Georgia Department of Transportation) and **Susan Fishman-Armstrong** (Antonio J. Waring Jr. Archaeological Laboratory, University of West Georgia)

From the Field to the Lab to the Repository: Trying to Find the Path of Least Resistance

This poster will discuss a collaboration between two state institutions to improve archaeological collection data processing in Georgia. This new collaborative effort is between the Office of Environment/Location

at the Georgia Department of Transportation and the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory at the University of West Georgia. The goal of this collaboration is to facilitate curation by improving communication and coordination between field archaeologists and collection managers. The outcome will result in decreased time, money, and energy spent on collection processing for both institutions by making the transition from the field to the repository more efficient, less repetitive, and less labor-intensive. (Friday, 1:00)

Jones, Douglas S. (see Quitmyer, Irvy)

Jones, J. Scott (University of Kentucky)
Mississippian Feasting and Small-scale Sites: An Example from the Upper Cumberland Valley

Feasting has often been studied in contexts of large-scale societies, mound sites, and elites. Archaeological investigations at 15Cu110, Cumberland County, Kentucky revealed a Mississippian occupation, among others. Site 15Cu110 is a small-scale site with no evidence of mound construction and is situated in a region not considered to exhibit evidence of complexity such as elite contexts and multi-mound sites. It is suggested that 15Cu110 may have functioned as a special purpose site emphasizing feasting, mortuary activity, and conspicuous consumption. Small-scale sites such as 15Cu110 can contribute to development of models emphasizing mechanisms of social integration. (Thursday, 2:00)

Jurney, David (USDA-Forest Service), **Thomas Foti** (Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission), and **Tamara Hocut** (USDA-Forest Service)
Fire in Oak-Pine Woodlands: A General Land Office Perspective in Arkansas

General Land Office records of witness trees provide reference conditions from 1815–1845, representing the potential historic vegetation extant before European settlement. Data compiled from surveyor's notes were linked to the Geographic Information System layer for the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests, Arkansas study area; covering 607,287 ha (1.5 million acres) and ranging from dense forest to open prairies. Direct evidence of fire is presented by observed burns. Indirect evidence of fire is based on witness tree spatial analyses, distribution of fine fuel areas such as barrens and prairies, and interpretation of surveyor notes. (Friday, 1:00)

Kaczor, Michael J. (USDA Forest Service)
Research and State Park Development

In the late 1970s unique archeological sites became a focus of public development as State Parks—places where new research could provide meaningful insights while simultaneously educating the public. This paper will focus on the “from scratch” development of Toltec Mounds State Park under the direction of Dr. Martha Rolingson—both in terms of research impacts and facility construction under Arkansas State Parks. It will include anecdotes of daily routine in research and lessons learned from working with other state agencies, and how this translates to what we can do better today. (Saturday, 9:40)

Keith, Scot (Southern Research)
The Leake Sites Investigation: Uncovering a Hub of Middle Woodland Ceremonial and Domestic Activity

Ongoing analysis of the data from the Leake sites in northwest Georgia reveal that the complex functioned as a major ceremonial center during the Middle Woodland period. Evidence for widespread interaction with populations throughout the Eastern Woodlands has been found. Data on domestic and ceremonial structures, spatial organization, ritual activities, ceramic analyses, specialized artifact production, and participation in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere will be presented in the context of exploring the cultural significance of the Leake sites. (Saturday, 9:20)

Kelly, John (Washington University)
Washausen and the “Big Bang”: Understanding the Context of the Ripple Effect

Washausen, a Pulcher Tradition mound center, is unique for several reasons. First, it represents one of the earliest and smallest mound centers in the region. In addition to its small size (6 ha), with three mounds less than 1 m in height surrounding a plaza, it is short-lived, lasting from the end of the Emergent Mississippian into the onset of Mississippian. The sudden emergence of Cahokia may have in the end resulted in Washausen's abandonment after a few decades. This presentation discusses the broader context of this process, as the cultural landscape is reorganized with the “Big Bang.” (Saturday, 11:40)

Kidd, Steven (National Park Service), **Brian Worthington** (National Park Service), and **John Cornelison** (National Park Service)

Antebellum African-American Foodways of the Southern Georgia Coast: A Case Example from Two Slave Structures on Cumberland Island

Excavations of two slave cabins on Cumberland Island, Georgia earlier this year provided researchers with a wealth of data concerning the diet of enslaved individuals at the Rayfield plantation. Preliminary analysis of the faunal remains recovered from two cabins shed light onto subsistence strategies employed by the enslaved to supplement the rations provisioned by the planter. This paper will examine species of animals consumed and how wild species such as fish, oyster, and deer were integral parts of a risk minimization strategy that allowed the enslaved population of Rayfield plantation to supplement the provisions they were allotted by the planter. (Friday, 2:40)

Kidder, Tristram R. (Washington University)

Landscape, Historical Ecology and Archaeology at Poverty Point

The modern landscape at Poverty Point is the product of over five thousand years of human modification. In the Middle and Late Archaic humans altered the physical environment at Poverty Point through settlement, earthwork construction, and selective engineering of Macon Ridge. Landscape transformation, however, did not stop with the abandonment of Poverty Point after 1100 B.C. The contemporary landscape at Poverty Point is a complicated historical text that illustrates the complex, recursive relationship between humans and their physical environment—to transform one is to remake the other. (Thursday, 9:00)

King, Adam (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology/University of South Carolina) and **Farrah L. Brown** (Ancient Egypt Research Associates)

Where's the Chief? Multiple Groups, Overlapping Symbols in Etowah's Mound C

As systematic study of Etowah's Mound C continues, it is becoming ever clearer that the burials and artifacts placed into it do not reflect a simple, hierarchical ranking system. I attempt to illustrate this point by examining the distribution of key artifact forms and symbols in the mound. What becomes clear is

that the burials in Mound C reflect a social system where multiple groups had rights to burial in the mound and drew upon multiple and overlapping sets of symbols. I explore the possibility that the distribution of burials reflects Mississippian conceptions of the cosmos, as reconstructed by Lankford, Reilly, and others. (Thursday, 8:40)

King, Adam (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) and **D. Keith Stephenson** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Coastal Plain Chiefdoms of the Savannah River: Labor, History, and Hierarchy

During the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian periods, the middle Savannah valley was used by small, dispersed social groups subsisting through foraging and some food production. It was not until the Middle Mississippian period that the material markers of classic Southeastern ranked societies—mounds and elevated status reflected in burials—appeared in the area. In this paper we use labor patterns, surplus production, and the structure of mound towns to explore the emergence and structure of middle Savannah chiefdoms. We argue that the history and setting of the area selected against the formation of hierarchically structured chiefdoms. (Friday, 10:20)

King, Adam (see Sharp, Robert)

King, Melinda (see Stallings, Richard)

Klippel, Walter (University of Tennessee) and **Jonathan Baker** (University of Tennessee)

Marine Fish Otoliths from Coastal Alabama: Taphonomy, Seasonality, and Fish Size

Recent excavations at the Plash Island site (IBA134) in Mobile Bay, Alabama produced numerous otoliths from Middle Woodland and Mississippian contexts. Nearly all of the otoliths are from drums (*Sciaenidae*) and sea catfishes (*Ariidae*). Identification to the species level demonstrates a substantial bias in preservation and emphasizes the need to include both otoliths and bones in faunal identifications. Preliminary thin-section analysis indicates a warm season harvest for Atlantic croaker (*Micropogonias undulatus*) and suggests an increase in the modern growth rate of this species. Regression analyses permit a clearer understanding of harvest size and procurement techniques for the more common taxa. (Friday, 9:00)

Klippel, Walter E. (see Baker, Jonathan)

Knight, Vernon James (University of Alabama) and **John E. Worth** (Randell Research Center, Florida Museum of Natural History)

A Cuban Origin for Glades Pottery? A Provocative Hypothesis Revisited

During the 1940s and 1950s, both U.S. and Cuban archaeologists noted striking similarities between decorated pottery of the Glades region of Florida and that of central Cuba. In explaining these similarities, Cuban archaeologist Rene Herrera Fritot went farthest in suggesting an Antillean origin for peoples of the Glades region. We revisit the question on the basis of improved descriptions and chronologies of cultural phenomena in both areas. (Thursday, 3:20)

Kocis, James J. (University of Tennessee), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (University of Tennessee), and **Lawrence S. Alexander** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Development and Occupation of a Mid Holocene Floodplain along the Tennessee River Interpreted from Geoarchaeological Deep Testing at Site 40HA524

Geoarchaeological deep testing of site 40HA524 along the Tennessee River revealed deeply buried archaeological components associated with floodplain development during the Mid Holocene. The earliest artifacts encountered were located on an alluvial terrace that dates to 6300 cal yr BP. Floodplain construction began around 5990 cal yr BP as a levee formed the proximal floodplain and slack-water sediments accreted on the distal end. Stratified deposits formed after 5570 cal yr BP as soils developed, were occupied and subsequently buried along the levee. Intense occupation of site 40HA524 occurred around 5280 cal yr BP once wetlands developed along the distal floodplain. (Thursday, 9:00)

Kohler, Tim (Washington State University)

Public Architecture and Power in Pre-Columbian North America

Here I explore really broad sweeps of time in the history of North American indigenous societies, emphasizing farming societies, and suggest that truly novel social or political structures appeared only very rarely; usually emergent structures and roles extend a structure or role that earlier had a narrow scope, to operate on a broader social or spatial scale. Appren-

ticeship, imitation, borrowing, and metaphor-making are the common tools with which we humans weave both social continuity and social change. (Thursday, 1:40)

Kowalewski, Stephen A. (University of Georgia)

Discussant: Landscape Structure, Scale, and Complexity in the Interior Coastal Plain (Friday, 11:00)

Kowalewski, Stephen A. (University of Georgia) and **Mark Williams** (University of Georgia)

Dark and Distant Forests

Description of potential human shaping of the landscape requires specific knowledge of past environments. Older and recent research does show that Georgia's pre-nineteenth century environment was exceptionally diverse and much richer than what we see today. However, based on our survey of the paleoenvironmental literature, we believe that knowledge of past environments in Georgia is still vague, unspecific, spotty, speculative, or unconfirmed. There has been pioneering research on Holocene climate and biota using fluvial and upland sedimentology, modeling, cores from ponds and seeps, paleobotany, zooarchaeology, barrier island geology, witness trees and other historical sources, and dendroclimate records. But typically the pioneering studies have not been followed-up with confirmatory work and thus there is little knowledge of spatial or temporal variation. Archaeologists need to exercise caution and of course can contribute to better understanding of past environmental variation. (Thursday, 11:00)

Krigbaum, John (see Tucker, Bryan)

Kuttruff, Carl (see Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick)

Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick (Louisiana State University), **Tara Greensage**, and **Carl Kuttruff** (Louisiana State University)

Performance Characteristics of Two Prehistoric Bags from Missouri and Arkansas

The research objective was to test selected performance characteristics of two similar prehistoric bags from bluff shelters in Missouri and Arkansas. The calibrated dates for the bags are from 835 to 735 B.C. and A.D. 250 to 430, respectively. Fabric testing was conducted on samples based on the fibers and fabric structures of the original bags using rattlesnake master leaves (*Eryngium yuccifolium Michaux*). Leaves were used both whole and processed to separate fiber

bundles. Differences in performance characteristics of breaking strength, tearing strength, abrasion resistance, absorbency and bending, which were tested using standardized textile testing instruments and procedures, were noted. (Thursday, 9:20)

Ladu, Daniel (see Plane, Mark)

Langston, Lucinda (East Tennessee State University) and **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

Early Woodland Ceramic Typology and Culture Chronology in Upper East Tennessee

Based on research and excavations at Phipps Bend on the Holston River, Robert Lafferty (1978, 1981) developed a model for Early Woodland ceramic typology and chronology for upper East Tennessee. The utility of the model has never been evaluated beyond Phipps Bend, however. In this paper, we examine the Early Woodland ceramic assemblages from several sites in upper East Tennessee in an attempt to place them within the chronological framework developed by Lafferty. Where possible, we use radiocarbon assays as an independent means of assessing the efficacy of the model. (Saturday, 8:20)

Lankford, George E. (Lyon College)

Visions in Picture Cave

The discovery of a large collection of art in a cave calls for some hypothesis of the intended function of the imagery. This presentation explores the possibility that the art of Picture Cave resulted from the documentation of the loci of visionary encounters. The argument is advanced in a series of propositions in order to facilitate discussion of the hypothesis by highlighting strengths and weaknesses in the interpretation. (Friday, 8:20)

Lee, James (see Carr, Philip)

Lees, William (University of West Florida)

Vision to Reality: The Florida Public Archaeology Network

The Florida Public Archaeology Network was established as a program of the University of West Florida in the summer of 2005. The Network's mandate is to raise public awareness of archaeology across the state through a network of up to eight regional public archaeology centers. In the first year of operation the UWF Coordinating Center in Pensacola and Public

Archaeology Centers in St. Augustine, Tampa, and Pineland were established. Centers will be established in four remaining regions in the coming year. (Friday, 1:00)

Lees, William (see Crisman, Kevin)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Oklahoma)

A Study of the Geographic Limits of Inter-Polity Competition in the Western Gulf Coastal Plain Mississippian

Previous research in the western Gulf Coastal Plain has argued that the largest Mississippian sites were able to influence the development and complexity of neighboring polities through their ability to restrict access to esoteric goods. These studies primarily relied on comparisons of the abundance of nonlocal goods in burials. This dissertation builds on those studies by examining the geographic limit of such inter-polity interactions and arguing that polity size and signs of political centralization are useful means of identifying the effects of inter-polity competition. (Friday, 4:00)

Lockhart, Jami J. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Mississippi-Era Cultural Inclusion and Differentiation in the West Gulf Coastal Plain and Mississippi Alluvial Valley of Arkansas

Broad theoretical delimitations of cultural areas are often defined according to key—but comparatively few—diagnostic sites, and do not address differential site distributions within the defined areas. Using a statewide database and GIS, this study quantifies and compares Mississippi-era settlement patterns represented by distributions of mound sites in the West Gulf Coastal Plain and Mississippi Alluvial Valley of Arkansas. In addition to environmental similarities and anomalies, statistical models suggest possible cultural boundaries and buffers manifested as large contiguous areas of environmental similarity where no mound sites exist, as well as dichotomous site distributions along physiographic interfaces. (Friday, 9:00)

Lowe, Kelsey M. (Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States)

Interdisciplinary Investigations of Paleochannels in the Yazoo Basin of Northwest Mississippi

Several paleochannels and oxbows from the Mississippi River surround the Parchman Place Mounds

(22CO511) in the Yazoo Basin of Northwest Mississippi. These paleochannels were mapped using aerial photography and borehole coring in the early part of the twentieth century. Advanced technology and minimally destructive interdisciplinary methods such as airborne remote sensing images, geophysical surveys, and borehole coring can be used to map paleochannels and their boundaries more accurately. These methods can provide a relative chronology for the river channels as well as the site, both geologically and archaeologically. The placement of sites in conjunction with paleochannel boundaries provides information about the paleoenvironment that the prehistoric people of Parchman were utilizing. (Thursday, 9:00)

Lydick, Christopher (United States Forest Service)
Paraje en donde estaba la vigia: New Evidence to Support the Relocation of British Fort St. George, Duval County, Florida

This paper will present new lines of archaeological and historical research pointing to the possible relocation of James Oglethorpe's southernmost fortified outpost in America. Fort St. George (1736–1740) was built on the banks of the St. Johns River to secure British claims across the so-called "debatable lands" of southern Georgia and northern Florida. Preliminary identification of this fort came after a follow-up analysis of misidentified artifacts from a 2001 archaeological compliance project. Further research of historic maps, records, and a Spanish espionage report, helped to further confirm the possible location of this lost outpost. (Thursday, 2:20)

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. (see Fisher-Carroll, Rita)

Marquardt, William (Florida Museum of Natural History)
The Randell Research Center at Pineland, Southwest Florida

The Randell Research Center (RRC), a program of the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, celebrates its tenth anniversary in 2006. Located at the Pineland Site Complex in coastal southwest Florida, the RRC conducts research and education in archaeology, history, and ecology. Volunteer-assisted excavations are regularly undertaken at Pineland and nearby sites, school programs and teacher training are offered, and special site tours are given to interested visitors. In 2004, the Calusa Heritage Trail, a 3700-foot interpreted walking path,

opened to the public, and in 2006 our new classroom and book shop were completed. Visitors are cordially invited. (Thursday, 10:20)

Marrinan, Rochelle (Florida State University)
Mission Architecture in Apalachee Province

Structural elements have been identified in most of the Franciscan-Apalachee missions of northwest Florida where archaeological investigations have been conducted. These have been interpreted as churches, conventos, cocinas, council houses, and residential structures. In this paper, structural features identified in outlying mission settlements are examined as are the bases for their functional interpretations, spatial arrangements, and temporal assignments. Where possible, comparison with the central Apalachee mission, San Luis de Talimali, is considered as well as data from other mission provinces. (Thursday, 2:00)

May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum of Natural History)
Determining the Composition of Metal Artifacts from North and South Carolina: An Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analysis

The copper artifacts for this study come from the LaFar site, Gaston County, North Carolina and Santa Elena, Paris Island, South Carolina. The purpose is to determine if the artifacts are Spanish or Native American made and, if possible, to determine the metal source. Artifacts were examined with energy dispersive x-ray analysis, a nondestructive technique, to determine elemental composition. The analysis determined whether the samples were made of pure native copper or a European smelted alloy. Some additional elements were identified, but not in sufficient quantities to determine the source of the copper. (Friday, 9:00)

McCain, Robert (see Hogue, S. Homes)

McSwain, Jasen (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)
The Middle to Late Holocene Transition: A View from Falls Lake, North Carolina

In June 2006, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. conducted data recovery excavations on Site 31WA772, located along the shoreline of Falls Lake in Wake County, North Carolina. This site dates primarily to the Archaic period, with the most visible components attributable to the Middle and Late Archaic subperiods. The site has been severely impacted by erosion

over the years and no features were encountered. The artifact assemblage, though, allows us to address broader research questions about the Piedmont during the Archaic period, including resource exploitation during the Middle to Late Holocene transition. (Thursday, 11:00)

Meeks, Scott C. (University of Tennessee)

Drought, Subsistence Stress, and Political Instability: Late Prehistoric Abandonment in the Tennessee River Valley

Archaeological data from the Tennessee River Valley indicate that the lower and western-middle regions were depopulated by Mississippian peoples approximately A.D. 1350 with no evidence of occupation during the subsequent Protohistoric period (post-A.D. 1500). In contrast, the eastern-middle and upper regions contained populations spanning both the Mississippian and Protohistoric periods. Paleoclimate data indicate a period of extreme drought within the lower and western-middle Tennessee River Valley just prior to abandonment. Drought may have resulted in catastrophic crop failure and political instability, fostering abandonment of the region that was quasi-synchronous with abandonment of portions of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Cumberland river valleys (the "Vacant Quarter"). (Thursday, 10:40)

Meredith, Steven (University of Alabama)

Paleoindian Settlement in Southwestern Alabama

Several fluted points have been discovered over the last five years in southwest Alabama, including three from the Chastain site (1Ck312). This site has also produced an assemblage of other Paleoindian tools and debitage. In this paper, I will discuss lithic artifacts from this site and others from the area as evidence of raw material procurement and utilization strategies. The results of analysis of these artifacts will be used to make inferences about the nature of Paleoindian settlement in southwestern Alabama. This will be done in light of current models of Paleoindian settlement in eastern North America. (Thursday, 9:20)

Mertz, James (see Stahlman, Kathleen)

Meyer, Michael (Missouri Department of Transportation)

Pitfalls and Privies: Archaeological Excavation in Downtown St. Louis

In December 2005, the Missouri Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration conducted an archaeological mitigation of a nineteenth century residence in St. Louis. The site contains the remains of a row of houses constructed in the 1840s by Edward Walsh, a prominent St. Louis merchant. The houses were demolished in the mid-1930s, with the exception of the second house on the row, which became the Eugene Field House and St. Louis Toy Museum. The excavation of this site serves as the first stage of a larger program to investigate the archaeology of St. Louis. (Friday, 2:20)

Meyers, Maureen (University of Kentucky)

Many Scales, One Place: Political Economy and Core/Frontier Dynamics in Southern Appalachian Mississippian Chiefdoms

In 1997, Muller defined Mississippian political economy. This groundbreaking work has increased our understanding of the nature of Mississippian chiefdoms. To understand regions like the Mississippian world even more fully, we need to understand the microregions that make up this larger macroregion, and further, define how they intersect and influence one another. It is by reconstructing the histories of the microregions that we will understand the lifecycle of the Mississippian Southeast. In this paper, I will identify one Mississippian microregion, the Southern Appalachian area, and define the multiple levels of political economies and their interactions that make up Southern Appalachian Mississippian chiefdoms. (Friday, 2:40)

Mickelson, Andrew (University of Memphis) and **Katherine R. Mickelson** (Rhodes College)

Modeling Seasonal Middle Archaic Land Use in Eastern Kentucky

We present a model of seasonally shifting land use patterns for the Middle Archaic period in eastern Kentucky. We examine the paleoethnobotanical record with respect to accessible landforms from Mounded Talus Rockshelter. Geographic Information Systems modeling along with multivariate exploratory statistical techniques indicate that Middle Archaic sites were sometimes optimally located to access resources on different landforms at different times of the year. This finding suggests that Middle Archaic populations may have had a higher degree of residential stability than previously thought. (Thursday, 10:40)

Mickelson, Katherine R. (see Mickelson, Andrew)

Mickwee, Christopher (University of West Florida)
Intrasite Analysis of an Interior Northwest Florida
Weeden Island Site

The intended poster will be a visual representation of the proposed thesis research to be undertaken at 8WS683, a single component Weeden Island site in the interior of Washington County, Florida. The goal of this research is to utilize intrasite correlations and spatial distributions to elucidate what Weeden Island peoples were doing at 8WS683 and, ultimately, in the interior or "frontier" regions of Northwest Florida. (Thursday, 1:00)

Miller, D. Shane (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

Mink, Philip B. II (see Henry, Edward)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
The Wizard of Florida Archaeology: Jerald T.
Milanich and His Legacy

Jerry Milanich's name is synonymous with Florida archaeology. Since 1973, he has trained dozens of students at the University of Florida, and many of them have gone on to become leading researchers in the Southeast and beyond. Jerry has put his charisma and wry sense of humor to good use in spreading the word about archaeology to popular audiences in numerous books and articles. This presentation is a brief overview of Jerry's life and career so far. (Thursday, 4:40)

Moon, Robert (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) **and Tammy Herron** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Reconstructing Landscapes at George Galphin's
Colonial Trading Post near Jackson, South Carolina

The Galphin site, a colonial period trading post in the South Carolina backcountry, has been a long-term research project of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP). Recently the site underwent intensive backhoe trenching as part of a remote sensing project conducted by the Engineer Research and Development Center-Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) funded through the Strategic Environmental Re-

search and Development Program (SERDP). A technical report on these excavations was published earlier this year by the SRARP, and the results will be included in a forthcoming report on the overall effectiveness of remote sensing by the ERDC-CERL team. This poster will look at the SRARP attempts to define living surfaces by reconstructing the historic occupation areas based on the profile and plan maps completed during the excavations. (Friday, 1:00)

Moore, Chad (see Reilly, F. Kent)

Moore, Christopher (University of Kentucky)
Reanalysis of Bone Fishhooks and Fishhook
Manufacturing Debitage from the Chiggerville and
Read Shell Midden Sites in Western Kentucky

This paper presents the results of a reanalysis of the fishing-related bone tools from the Chiggerville (15Oh1) and Read Shell Midden (15Bt10) sites in western Kentucky. Utilizing the typology developed by William S. Webb at the Carlston Annis site (15Bt5) as a point of departure, this paper identifies four distinct manufacturing trajectories at Oh1 and Bt10. Revisions to the Webb typology as a result of this additional work and more detailed descriptions of these manufacturing trajectories are provided. In addition, a comparison of the fishing assemblages from Chiggerville and Read is presented. (Thursday, 8:20)

Moore, David G. (see Glenn, Andrea)

Moore, David G. (see Rodning, Christopher B.)

Moore, Michael C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) **and Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)
Middle Tennessee Explorations by the Peabody
Museum (Harvard), 1877-1882

The Peabody Museum and Harvard University Archives hold extensive records and artifact collections from nineteenth century explorations across middle Tennessee. These recently discovered materials include written descriptions and sketch maps of Mississippian mound centers within the Middle Cumberland River Valley. This paper will present site sketch maps and ceramic vessel collections from selected Middle Cumberland Mississippian mound centers, and discuss how this new information has revised our basic understanding of these community plans. (Friday, 2:40)

Muller, Jon (Southern Illinois University Carbondale) and **James A. Brown** (Northwestern University)

Tradition and Horizons in Southeastern Representation—Lessons from the Picture Cave

The presence and absence of specific artistic motifs in the Picture Cave tend to support hypotheses about the temporally limited occurrence of certain potential horizon markers in Southeastern art. Thus the case for a unified, widespread phenomenon (e.g., SECC) is weakened and the argument for distinct episodes of different content is strengthened. At the same time, the treatment of general elements such as human bodies and features ironically strengthens the case for a deeply embedded artistic tradition in the forms of representation (as opposed to the content) that is both widespread and long lasting. Thus the East can be seen as a stylistically interrelated area, but one in which the semantic representations are not necessarily either widely shared or long persisting. (Friday, 10:20)

Munro, Kimberly (US Forest Service—Apalachicola National Forest)

An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida

The Apalachicola National Forest stretches for more than 600,000 acres within the Florida Panhandle. To date, over 1200 archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric, have been recorded within those over half a million acres. The purpose of this paper is to spotlight several of the more significant historic and prehistoric sites. This archaeological overview and assessment of the Apalachicola National Forest not only will highlight individual sites, but will discuss regional variability of human occupation within this archaeologically protected environment. Finally, this paper will discuss archaeological site predictive modeling currently used within the forest for survey activities. (Friday, 11:00)

Nassaney, Michael (Western Michigan University)

Enriching Public Archeology through Community Service Learning

Archeologists have only recently conceived of their work as community service learning (CSL). While seemingly a radical departure from conventional archeological practice, CSL can enrich what public

archeologists like Martha Rolingson began in the 1970s. In this paper I review some benchmarks of CSL against different models of archeological practice (experiential, public, and engaged). I discuss one of my community partnerships in SW Michigan to illustrate a CSL approach. I conclude that archeology can benefit by becoming civically engaged, addressing real world problems, and empowering students to see themselves as catalysts for change. (Saturday, 9:20)

Norris, F. Terry (see Pauketat, Timothy)

Orr, Kelly L. (University of Georgia)

Coastal Weeden Island Subsistence and Settlement: Vertebrate Fauna from Bayou St. John (1BA21), Baldwin County, Alabama

Vertebrate remains from Bayou St. John (1BA21), located in Baldwin County, Alabama were studied. Faunal analysis indicates that inhabitants of the site relied on locally available estuarine resources with an emphasis on bony fishes. The collection is characterized by the dominance of mullets and sea catfishes, a relatively high biomass contribution from sheepshead, and a minor reliance on fishes in the drum and jack families. These resources are supplemented by additional estuarine fishes, deer, and other wild taxa. The richness of the locally abundant estuarine resources documented here likely supported year-round occupation of the Gulf coast and did not necessitate seasonal migrations. (Saturday, 11:00)

Page, Andrew (University of South Alabama)

Clay Sourcing of Late Woodland Pottery through Grain Size and Mineralogical Analysis

Petrography is applied to prehistoric pottery from the Bayou St. John site (1BA21), Baldwin County, Alabama. This includes an investigation of mineralogy and grain size variation. Grain size analysis in ceramics has not been widely used by archaeologists. However, it is being tested as a means of differentiation in the present study because of the low geological diversity of the Lower Gulf Coastal Plains. The goal is to examine variation in the temper and paste of the pottery types recovered to determine if different sources of clay or sites of manufacture were exploited, which has implications for prehistoric trade. (Friday, 9:00)

Pauketat, Timothy R. (University of Illinois)
Missing Persons: Ridge-top Mound Spectacle and the Agency of Audiences

Spotty details from several of the dozen known ridge-top mortuary mounds of greater Cahokia and Shiloh, Tennessee, suggest theatrical termination and inauguration rites that involved an imagined legendary history, a reinvented creation story, and relocations of “power” and “personhood.” Yes, certain Mississippian identities were personifications of superhuman forces contingent on such political-cultural theatre. However, we have overlooked the agency of audiences, and the corporate and gender identities of high-status and ordinary living actors were also at play, as recent regional mortuary evidence supports. (Thursday, 9:00)

Pauketat, Timothy (University of Illinois) and **F. Terry Norris** (St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers)

A Pre-Columbian Rock-Art Map of the Mississippi

A unique petroglyph panel in southeastern Missouri appears to be a cartographic depiction of the Mississippi River and a series of “Middle Mississippian” places and, perhaps, cultural identities (ca. A.D. 1200–1400). The panel, part of the Commerce Quarry and Petroglyph site, sits adjacent to a millennial-old Mississippi River crossing on a prominent natural feature which also was a likely raw-material source for the production of orthoquartzite chunky stones. Recently “rediscovered,” the Commerce map is the oldest known cartographic representation in eastern North America, marking a most important location in regional space and Mississippian cultural history. (Thursday, 1:00)

Payne, Claudine (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
The Rise of the Lake Jackson Chiefs

In the last half of the twentieth century, several archaeologists investigated the Mississippian mound center of Lake Jackson in northwest Florida. As a result, a considerable amount of data exists on the structure and architecture of the site. In addition, salvage excavations in Mound 3 yielded an extensive and important corpus of artwork and iconography. Changes in the architectural and iconographic data through time reveal transformations in the nature of the authority underpinning the Lake Jackson chiefship. Combining data from the various investigations,

I offer a reconstruction of the rise to power of the Lake Jackson chiefs. (Thursday, 2:00)

Payne, Claudine (see Scarry, John)

Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University)
Recent Investigations of the Mound at Lyon’s Bluff, North Mississippi

Lyon’s Bluff (22OK520) is a Mississippian to early Historic period mound and village complex in the Black Prairie of Mississippi. Excavations in the single mound by Chambers in 1934 revealed evidence of superimposed house floors. Magnetic survey and excavation in 2003 documented a large posthole on the east side of the mound. A unit on the mound’s west side revealed successive layers of daub, suggesting rebuilding of a mound-top structure. The unit also showed several episodes of deposition of crushed chalk. Stratigraphic evidence suggests that the mound was built at the onset of occupation in a planned community. The results of artifact analysis and absolute dating of mound deposits are presented. (Friday, 4:20)

Peres, Tanya (Middle Tennessee State University)
Mississippian Animal Exploitation in Middle Tennessee: A Case Study from the Castalian Springs Site (40SU14)

Archaeological sites dating to the Mississippian occupation (A.D. 1000–1400) of the Cumberland River drainage in Tennessee have yielded well-preserved faunal assemblages, resulting in a proposed regional model of Late Prehistoric animal exploitation. The use of sampling methods that overrepresent large animals has inherently biased the model. This project focuses on the analysis of faunal remains recovered from two column samples excavated at the Castalian Springs site—a method that ensures complete recovery of all animal remains. The interpretations inferred from this analysis will be used to test and refine the existing model of animal exploitation for the middle Cumberland River. (Thursday, 1:40)

Pfeiffer, Michael A. (Arkansas Archeological Society), **Richard T. Gartley** (Muskingum Valley Archeological Survey), and **J. Byron Sudbury** (JSE)
President Pipes: Origin and Distribution

Anthropomorphic terra cotta tobacco pipe fragments have been found in historical archaeological sites

across the United States. This paper will discuss the subset of these known widely as “President Pipes.” This is actually a misnomer since some of these pipes are dedicated to presidential contenders. Their point of origin has been discovered. In addition to the anthropomorphic clay pipes, there are also anthropomorphic Meerschaum pipes and nonanthropomorphic president and presidential contender commemorative pipes. A brief overview of the distribution of “President Pipes” and a summary of the relevant literature are presented. (Thursday, 11:20)

Phillips, Erin (University of Alabama)

The Distribution of Hemphill Pottery and Its Themes in Moundville Burials

Building on previous studies of artifacts bearing Hemphill style representational art and the Moundville mortuary record, this study examines the distribution of Moundville burials with Moundville Engraved, *var.* Hemphill pottery. These burials will be compared with other Moundville II and III burials and burials possessing other artifact forms bearing Hemphill style representational art. Age and sex of the individual buried, richness of the burial, location at Moundville, and other artifact associations will be examined. Finally, burials possessing each of the five main themes found on Hemphill pottery will be compared to determine whether there are significant differences in their distribution. (Thursday, 2:40)

Pike, Meta (University of Tennessee)

Reconstructing Woodland Dietary Behaviors from Human Paleofecal Remains: Evidence from Big Bone Cave, Tennessee

The contents of seventeen human paleofeces recovered from Big Bone Cave (40Vb103), Tennessee, provide evidence of an early agricultural diet during the transition from the Early to Middle Woodland periods in central Tennessee. Macrobotanical and palynological analyses of the coprolite specimens indicate that seed crops were consumed out of seasonal availability, suggesting that storage played an important role in the intensification of horticultural development in the region. This paper discusses the significance of these findings in relation to the emergence of pre-maize agricultural systems in the Southeast. (Saturday, 9:00)

Plane, Mark (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill) and **Daniel Ladu** (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill)

Catawba Pottery and Consumer Choice in South Carolina during the Revolutionary and Federal Periods

Detailed analyses of pottery from Catawba Old Town (ca. 1770–1780) reveal a surprising diversity of Anglo-influenced vessel forms and decorative techniques. Comparisons of ceramic assemblages from Catawba Old Town and New Town (ca. 1781–1820) suggest that while Catawbans at New Town continued to manufacture substantial quantities of pottery for domestic use and commercial trade, they significantly augmented their own pottery with imported English serving wares. This apparent trend holds implications for the larger colonoware trade, as the increasing availability and decreasing price of imported ceramics no doubt influenced consumer choice throughout South Carolina. (Thursday, 4:40)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (University of South Florida) and **Mary Theresa Bonhage-Freund** (Alma College)

Archaeological Investigation in Spiro’s Hinterland: Testing of the Lee Creek Ceremonial Site (34SQ12), Sequoyah County, Oklahoma

The Lee Creek Ceremonial site—also known as the Parris Mound—is a Mississippian period mound site in the Arkansas River basin in the vicinity of the famous Spiro site. Archaeological testing of the site in 2005 produced evidence of substantial occupations, as evidenced by an extensive artifact scatter. The feature evidence suggests that these occupations included the construction of structures and cooking facilities. However, the limited density of artifacts—particularly pottery—in both shovel tests and test units would seem to indicate that the occupations were likely short-term and sporadic, perhaps focused on seasonal ceremonial occasions. (Friday, 4:20)

Price, Beth (see Franklin, Jay D.)

Proebsting, Eric (University of Arkansas)

Community and Settlement / Economy and Ecology in Antebellum Arkansas, 1820–1860

The nineteenth century was a period of dramatic change in southeastern North America. In Arkansas and elsewhere, U.S. settlers brought with them new

economies and daily cultural practices that caused significant ecological changes in the landscape. This poster presents a portion of my ongoing research, which uses historical ecology and Gidden's structuration theory as a framework to compare the history, geography, and archaeology of three farming communities from 1820 to 1860. Two of these communities were located in the Ozark uplands, while the third was located in the lowlands of southwest Arkansas. (Thursday, 1:00)

Pursell, Corin (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Spatial Interpretation of Color and Ritual Practice at Shiloh Indian Mounds

The role of colored sediments in the creation of space and meaning in Mississippian centers is insufficiently studied. Shiloh Indian Mounds is used as a case study to examine the presentational space created by the arrangement of mounds, and the angles of visual impact of the mounds upon a viewer. Applying these methods creates an understanding of the intended audience and the strategies of symbolic deployment involved in the creation of two of the large colored mounds. This reveals two distinct patterns of local, negotiated, and unique expressions of the broader Southeastern color meanings related to Red and White symbolism. (Saturday, 9:00)

Pyszka, Kimberly (College of Charleston)

Burned Beyond Recognition? The Effects of Heat on Decorated Ceramics

Ceramic analysis from the Massengale site in Rugby, Tennessee resulted in none of the decorated ceramics typical of domestic sites from the mid to late nineteenth century. In addition, the site had been burned and a majority of ceramics indicated severe heat damage. Were the ceramics really undecorated or was evidence of decorations removed by the heat? In order to determine if extreme temperatures would affect decorated ceramics, a variety of ware types and decorative styles were heated. Results, and how burning episodes may affect interpretations of burned sites, will be discussed. (Friday, 9:00)

Quinn, Kathleen (University of South Carolina)

Implementing GIS at SCIAA

The implementation of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to archaeology is transforming the way our site data can be stored, accessed and analyzed.

Over the years state archaeology agencies have employed a variety of computer mapping applications to digitize and distribute spatial data. In the case of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), UTM coordinate data from each individual site file were compiled into Microsoft Access Database and site polygons digitized in ESRI's ArcGIS 9 workstation. In all, 3828 sites were added to the GIS point and polygon data layers that will be integrated into an ArcServer application for online access. (Thursday, 1:40)

Quitmyer, Irvy (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Douglas S. Jones** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Chester B. DePratter** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

The Sclerochronology of Modern and Archaeological Hard Clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*): Evidence for the Season of Resource Procurement and Overexploitation during the Pre-Columbian Period in the Litchfield-Pawley's Island Estuary, South Carolina

Litchfield-Pawley's Island Estuary, South Carolina contains a poorly known record of pre-Columbian settlement and subsistence. Site 8 (38GE570) and Site 12 (38GE586) represent extensive hard clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) shell middens that are thought to date to the late Prehistoric and Woodland periods. Modern living hard clams, collected monthly, correlate the formation of annually occurring couplets of light and dark shell increments with the seasons of the year. This comparative growth model shows that the zooarchaeological specimens were harvested during the spring season. Relative to the modern hard clams, the ontogenetic age classes of the zooarchaeological assemblages are significantly younger, indicating intensive exploitation. (Saturday, 9:20)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University)

Formation Processes at the Pocahontas Mound A Site

Feasting and provisioning are important themes in recent work at mound sites in the Southeast. A stratified midden at Pocahontas Mound A in central Mississippi appears to fit expectations of feasting—layers representing short-term events, with large quantities of animal bone, broken pottery, and charred botanical materials, located near the large platform mound. Examination of formation processes indicates that the midden likely predated the mound, being contemporary with village occupation. This and other

specialized refuse disposal areas at the site can be characterized as representing ordinary domestic activities equally as well as feasting. (Friday, 1:00)

Randall, Asa (University of Florida)

Spatial and Historical Relationships of Shell Mounds and Middens in the Middle St. Johns River Valley, Florida

The significance of monumental shell mound construction during the Preceramic Archaic in the Middle St. Johns River Valley in northeast Florida remains enigmatic, due in part to a lack of detailed site histories. Recent excavations on Hontoon Island and Blue Spring State Parks provide an opportunity to examine the coeval emergence of adjacent mounded and non-mounded localities. Placed in a regional context, it is apparent that local long-term patterns of mound construction, midden dwelling, abandonment, and reuse were neither continuous nor inevitable, and that the significance of middens and mounds changed and were changed by dynamic social processes. (Thursday, 9:40)

Redwine, Charles (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Big Pots at Kasita? Feasting at Eighteenth Century Creek Town

In 2001 CRM excavations took place at 9CE1, the Creek Indian town of Kasita. The author, being a participant in that project, will present a study of the Indian pottery recovered there. Feasting has been a major topic in archaeology, especially within the last 20 years, and one empirical approach to the study of such behavior from prehistoric ceramics was demonstrated by Dr. John Blitz in his study of the Lubbub Creek site. This study will replicate some of the methods used by Blitz to compare and contrast historic Creek feasting with that of prehistoric inhabitants of the Tombigbee. (Thursday, 3:00)

Redwine, Charles (see Alexander, Lawrence)

Rees, Mark (University of Louisiana Lafayette)
Recycling Chiefdoms: Complexity, Identity, and Historical Process in the Greater Mississippian Southeast

Complex societies in the Mississippian Southeast have become virtually synonymous with the chiefdom during the past two decades. At the same time, archaeologists have called for the study of agency

and process in critical assessments of neo-evolutionary and eco-functionalist typologies. Considerable advances have been made in focusing on political cycling, consolidation, factionalism, and decentralization. Chiefdoms have recently been described as hierarchical communities that fused and fissioned according to constituent/corporate and apical/network strategies. Reconsideration of complexity in terms of identity and social heterogeneity requires recognition of variability as a historical process in the greater Mississippian Southeast. (Friday, 1:20)

Regnier, Amanda (University of Alabama/Edwards-Pitman Environmental)

Late Mississippian Coalescence in the Alabama River Valley

An examination of ceramic assemblages from Late Mississippian sites in the Alabama River drainage has revealed that new towns established during this time period contained a mixture of populations making pottery in styles associated with Pensacola, Moundville, and Lamar culture. These towns provide a precontact example of the process of social coalescence often used to describe the emergence of the societies of the contact era. The process of coalescence during this period will be examined with respect to the archaeological record and the ethno-historic accounts of early Spanish explorers in the region. (Thursday, 3:40)

Regnier, Amanda (University of Alabama/Edwards-Pitman Environmental)

Sixteenth-Century Spanish Artifacts from the Charlotte Thompson Mound, Montgomery County, Alabama

The mound on Charlotte Thompson place was excavated by Clarence B. Moore during his explorations along the Alabama River. These excavations are of interest to archaeologists studying initial contact in the region because Moore reported finding artifacts of European manufacture throughout all levels of the mound. Although they have been referenced many times in discussions of the route of the Hernando de Soto expedition, descriptions and photographs of these artifacts, which are curated at the Smithsonian Institution, are not widely available. Photographs will be presented, and the route of sixteenth century expeditions will be examined in reference to the assemblage. (Friday, 1:00)

Reilly, F. Kent (Texas State University) and **Chad Moore** (Texas State University)

The Cave and the Beneath-World Spirit: A Mythic "Dragon" from the North American Past

From its first sighting by Father Marquette in 1673, the dragon-like image of the "Beneath-World Spirit" has fascinated scholars of Native American antiquity. Investigations of the sources for the Beneath-World Spirit reveal it as a visual metaphor for otherworld power. Within the corpus of the painted images from Picture Cave, Missouri, the Beneath-World Spirits are executed in several styles, thus strongly suggesting that this theme is linked to a stylistic chronology as well as to those dance and medicine societies whose rituals focused on the cosmological portals that are an inherent attribute of the dark world of the cave. (Friday, 9:00)

Reilly, Kent (see Sharp, Robert)

Roberts, Erika (University of Florida), **James M. Davidson** (University of Florida), and **Clete Rooney** (University of Florida)

Kingsley Plantation Revisited: The 2006 University of Florida Archaeological Field School Investigation of Kingsley Plantation

The pioneering work of Charles H. Fairbanks in 1968 at Kingsley Plantation marks the birth of the archaeology of African-American lifeways. Research during the summer of 2006 by University of Florida researchers began a much needed reassessment of this plantation and plantation archaeology in general. Excavations focused on two slave cabins dating circa 1814–1850. In this paper we focus on the architecture and the artifact chronology. Moreover, we discuss how the sample of material culture provides clearer pictures of foodways, firearm availability, and religiosity of the enslaved occupants. (Friday, 3:20)

Rodning, Christopher B. (Tulane University) and **David G. Moore** (Warren Wilson College)

South Appalachian Mississippian and Protohistoric Mortuary Patterns in Southwestern North Carolina

Mississippian societies of southwestern North Carolina are thought to have been less centralized and less hierarchical than their counterparts elsewhere in the Southeast. This paper compares and contrasts mortuary patterns at Warren Wilson, Garden Creek, and

Coweeta Creek to reconstruct the nature of status distinctions at these settlements. These sites include a late prehistoric platform mound and village, another late prehistoric village, and a protohistoric Cherokee town with a public structure and several domestic dwellings. Distributions of burial goods and the placement of burials indicate that both achieved and ascribed statuses were reflected in the treatment of the dead by Mississippian and protohistoric groups in southwestern North Carolina. (Thursday, 10:40)

Rodning, Christopher B. (see Glenn, Andrea)

Rolland, Vicki (see Ashley, Keith)

Rooney, Clete (University of Florida)

On the Waterfront: Archaeological Investigation along the Fort George River Shoreline at Kingsley Plantation, Florida

Kingsley Plantation, on Fort George Island, near Jacksonville, Florida, has played an important part in plantation archaeology since the excavations of Charles Fairbanks at the Kingsley slave cabins in the 1960s. This paper uses data from the 2006 University of Florida field school, and examines a different area of the site: the Fort George River shoreline. Artifacts and architectural material from this area provide insight into the use of space on the island landscape, as well as depositional practices of the broader community over time. (Friday, 3:40)

Rooney, Clete (see Roberts, Erika)

Ross-Stallings, Nancy (Cultural Horizons, Inc.)

Anomalies of the Axial Skeleton in Woodland, Emergent Mississippian and Protohistoric Skeletal Populations from Mississippi

Anomalies of the axial, or midline portion, of the skeleton occur in varying frequency among modern and prehistoric skeletal populations. Causes of these developmental anomalies have been variously proposed, including genetic predisposition, nutrition during pregnancy, or other environmental factors affecting the fetus. A notable frequency of axial anomalies has been observed in some prehistoric populations from Mississippi. The geographic, demographic and temporal distribution will be examined, as well as the factors influencing the development of these anomalies. (Saturday, 10:20)

Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida Museum of Natural History)

Behind the Scenes: A View of Archaeobotanical Collections Growth and Care

Jerald T. Milanich afforded his students the opportunity to become whatever type of archaeologist they chose as he advised, "Find something you like and stick with it!" Archaeobotany called me from Spanish colonial sites across North Florida to wet sites in the Everglades. This paper broaches this subfield from the collections side rather than the research side, as this too has been what Jerry has advocated for years—museum studies and collections. Archaeobotanical collections have grown in the past two decades. Yet, they have not always been curated with the appropriate degree of attention. Why this is and how this is changing is the focus of this discussion in his honor. (Thursday, 3:00)

Sabo, George III (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and **Leslie Walker** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Mississippian Developments and External Relationships in the Central Arkansas River Valley

This paper examines cultural material in the University of Arkansas Collection—mostly recovered during the 1920s and 1930s—from several Mississippian period sites in the central Arkansas River Valley. These materials provide important information concerning regional cultural developments and external relationships following the emergence of the Plum Bayou culture and the construction of the Toltec Mounds. Ceramics associated with Central Mississippi Valley as well as Trans-Mississippi South (Caddo) traditions, along with iconographic relationships with Craig School artworks from the Spiro site, reflect interesting cultural transformations from Woodland to Mississippian times. (Saturday, 10:40)

Sanger, Matthew (American Museum of Natural History)

From Crescents to Circles—The Mapping of the Saint Catherines Island Shell Ring

Long Field Crescent, a large Late Archaic site on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, was originally thought to be a variant of the "Shell Ring Complex" found throughout the Southeast. After a fine-grained topographic map of the site was completed and the data processed with GIS software it was clear that the site is a complete ring rather than a crescent. Preliminary data regarding the makeup of the site will be present-

ed along with a discussion of its (dis)similarities with other shell rings found along the southeast coast. (Thursday, 9:00)

Saunders, Rebecca (Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University)

An Archaic Way of Life, Past and Present

Back in the day, Jerry Milanich observed that there was "an Archaic way of life" that persisted along the Florida coast for over 5000 years. In this paper, I review this concept in light of new information, particularly from Middle Archaic coastal middens and Late Archaic shell rings, which provides more detail on the development and persistence of this way of life. (Thursday, 1:00)

Scarry, C. Margaret (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill)

Crop Husbandry Practices in North America's Eastern Woodlands

Considerable attention has been devoted to documenting the existence of indigenous crops in North America's Eastern Woodlands and to understanding the timing and reasons of their replacement by maize, beans and squash. However, husbandry practices have received only passing attention despite their relevance for these topics. I argue that the terms horticulture and agriculture, often associated with indigenous crops and maize respectively, have misleading connotations. Most indigenous crops would be more efficient to plant and harvest if grown in "pure" stands. In contrast, the widespread intercropping of the "three sisters" attests to their productivity when grown in mixed stands. (Saturday, 8:20)

Scarry, John (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill) and **Claudine Payne** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

The Chronology of Mound Construction and Use at Lake Jackson

A Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates obtained from various contexts at the Lake Jackson site yields valuable information regarding the chronology of the Mississippian period construction and use of the mound complex. Initial mound construction took place in the late thirteenth century, immediately following a short, pre-mound occupation. Mound 3 (and presumably other areas of the site) continued in use for over two centuries, until the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century, with site abandonment

occurring prior to the 1540 de Soto entrada. The ca. 250 years of continuous occupation/use suggests that the Lake Jackson chiefdom was an exceptionally stable polity. (Saturday, 8:20)

Schieffer, Adam (University of South Florida)

What's Cookin'? European Influence on Cherokee Subsistence at Coweeta Creek during the Qualla Phase (A.D. 1300–1908)

At the turn of the seventeenth century, the rise of the Colonial fur trade greatly impacted eastern Native Americans. My research is interested in the effects of European influence on Cherokee subsistence strategies. Exploring subsistence practices at Coweeta Creek, a Cherokee site located in southwestern North Carolina, I establish continuity in hunting and procurement strategies between the Early and Middle Qualla phases (A.D. 1300–1650). This investigation of subsistence strategies was conducted through the analysis of faunal remains from Coweeta Creek and creates a baseline against which to compare future research looking at subsistence practices during the Late Qualla (A.D. 1650–1908), as Cherokee became more involved in the Colonial fur trade. (Saturday, 11:00)

Schilling, Timothy (Washington University)

Delta Landscapes: Land, Water, People and Politics in the Late Prehistoric Mississippi River Delta

The rapidly changing nature of the Mississippi River Delta poses unique challenges for the understanding of the relationship between humans and the natural world. At this very moment, the Delta is both advancing and retreating. Most researchers in the Delta describe past settlement patterns as stemming from human adaptation to environmental constraints. In this paper, I argue that people in the past actively modified, both intentionally and unintentionally, the newly emerging natural levees to enhance the habitability and productivity of their surroundings. The creation of these landscapes is implicated as a prominent factor in the development of Coles Creek Culture polities in the Barataria region. (Thursday, 10:00)

Schultz, Clay (see Sharp, Robert)

Scott, Robert (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Late Prehistoric Occupation of the Saline Valley Borderlands

The Saline River basin represents a borderland where peoples and cultures of the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV) met and interacted with those of the Fourche Maline and Caddoan cultural traditions of the Trans-Mississippi South (TMS). Recent work at sites along the Saline River and Moro Creek in Cleveland County, AR is beginning to produce new information on the occupational history of the poorly understood territory bordering the Middle Saline region of the TMS and the Felsenthal region of the LMV. Limited testing has encountered substantial midden deposits at several sites and materials diagnostic of late Fourche Maline, Caddoan and Mississippi period phases in adjacent regions of the TMS and LMV. These new data allow us to begin reconstructing what was probably a continually shifting border between these two large archaeological areas. (Friday, 8:20)

Scott, Robert J. (see Jeter, Marvin D.)

Scruggs, Robert (University of Southern Mississippi)

Modernization at Greater Mount Bethel Baptist Church: Urban Archaeology of an African American Neighborhood

Modernization theory has recently been applied to the study of twentieth century rural sites, yet it has seldom been applied to urban sites. Because the term urban generally implies being modern, archaeologists have often overlooked the value these sites can offer to further our understanding of modernization. Greater Mount Bethel Baptist Church in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, located in an African American working-class neighborhood, illustrates the process of modernization within a marginalized neighborhood. (Thursday, 2:00)

Seltzer, Jennifer (Mississippi State University)

Presenting an Alternative Natural Distribution for Osage Orange, *Maclura pomifera*, Based on Charcoal Identification from Lyon's Bluff, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

Charcoal resembling Osage orange, *Maclura pomifera*, was identified among samples dating to approximately A.D. 1440 from the Mississippian site Lyon's Bluff (22OK520). Standard wood identification techniques leave no distinction between black locust, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, and Osage orange. However, scanning electron microscopy identifies the presence and

absence of vested pits, which can distinguish between these two species. Using carbonized reference samples, the archaeological samples were identified as Osage orange. This identification supports recent articles, based on fossil and entomological data, suggesting that the natural range of Osage orange includes the Blackland prairies of the Southeast. (Friday, 4:40)

Semon, Anna (American Museum of Natural History)

Mulling over Mast: Experiments Gathering and Processing Acorns and Hickory Nuts on St. Catherines Island, Georgia

Recent fieldwork on St. Catherines Island, Georgia included optimal foraging experiments with food resources native to the island. This paper will focus on the mast (acorn and hickory nut) foraging experiments. Presented in this paper will be a description of the types of acorns and hickory nuts available for the experiments, a discussion of the techniques and methods used for gathering and processing the available resources, and analysis of the data. (Thursday, 9:40)

Sharp, Robert (The Art Institute of Chicago), **Adam King** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Chet Walker** (University of Texas Austin), **Clay Schultz** (University of Texas Austin), **Kent Reilly** (Texas State University San Marcos), **Johnnie Jacobs** (Muscogee [Creek] Nation of Oklahoma), and **Tim Thompson** (Muscogee [Creek] Nation of Oklahoma)

A Sacred Precinct on the Summit of Etowah's Mound A

In the summer of 2005 and 2006, a multi-institution team conducted a remote sensing survey of the summit of Etowah's Mound A. Mound A is the largest mound at the site with a summit surface encompassing an acre. Data from ground penetrating radar, magnetism, and resistance all revealed the existence of several large buildings and associated open spaces creating what appears to be a sacred precinct on the summit surface. In this paper, we describe those buildings and compare them to known examples of Mississippian summit architecture. (Saturday, 8:40)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Kocis, James J.)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Wells, Edward)

Sichler, Judith (University of Tennessee)

Urban and Rural Subsistence in the Upland South: The Evidence from East Tennessee

After more than ten years of research, a significant number of historic faunal assemblages from urban and rural contexts in East Tennessee have been investigated. In this paper, a synthesis of the work will address questions of urban versus rural access to domestic taxa and the diversity of the assemblages, and will attempt to identify a subsistence pattern applicable for urban and rural sites in the Upland South. The data come from ten archaeological sites excavated in Knox County, Tennessee. The samples are diverse and are derived from sites occupied from the late eighteenth to early twentieth centuries. (Saturday, 11:40)

Silliman, Garrett (Georgia State University/Edwards-Pitman Environmental)

The Archaeology of the Atlanta Campaign

In 2005 Johnston's Chattahoochee River Line was placed on the Civil War Preservation Trust's list of ten most threatened Civil War sites. As development continues to envelop this and myriad other locations significant to the 1864 Atlanta Campaign, Cultural Resource Management (CRM) firms have been at the forefront of recent research. This paper provides a synthesis of current CRM and Public Archaeology relating to the Atlanta Campaign, including an analysis of methodology and research design. The paper is focused primarily on the author's research at the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park and other locations throughout metro Atlanta. (Saturday, 11:40)

Simek, Jan F. (University of Tennessee)

"Tracings in the Idleness of Art": Picture Cave (Missouri) in the Context of Southeast Prehistoric Cave Art

Picture Cave is the only known prehistoric cave art site south of Wisconsin from west of the Mississippi River. East of the river fifty-three cave art sites have been recorded, scattered through the karsts of Appalachia. This paper compares Picture Cave to the wider corpus of southeastern cave art, considering chronology, subject matter, and composition. Picture Cave is clearly related to the Southeast's cave art tradition, finding its greatest correlates in contemporary Late Woodland/Early Mississippian sites in Tennessee. Picture Cave reinforces the observation in other

caves that key aspects of Mississippian iconography had long developmental trajectories in the Southeast. (Friday, 9:40)

Simek, Jan F. (University of Tennessee) and **Alan Cressler** (University of Tennessee)

Caves as Mortuary Contexts in the Southeast

The use of caves as prehistoric mortuary sites has been recognized since the earliest days of archaeology in the Southeast. With notable exceptions, however, there has been little systematic research on burials in caves, and few inventory surveys to assess the scale and variation in this important aspect of the record. Ongoing survey of caves in Tennessee, north Alabama, and north Georgia has developed a catalog of over 100 caves used for burial in the past. Data indicate that cave burials spanned the Archaic to Mississippian periods, could be complex, and sometimes involved other ritual behaviors like cave art production. (Thursday, 11:40)

Simek, Jan F. (University of Tennessee), **Sarah Blankenship** (University of Tennessee), **Nicholas Herrmann** (University of Tennessee), and **Alan Cressler** (University of Tennessee)

Documenting Spatial Order in the Pictograph Panels of Picture Cave (Missouri)

Documentation of a prehistoric cave art site should include detailed recording of the locations, sequences, and interrelations of individual images or pictures that compose the art assemblage, a complex task when the art is abundant. In Picture Cave (Missouri), hundreds of individual images were recorded; precise three dimensional laser mapping, mosaic photography, and Harris matrix analysis of image superposition were used to generate a GIS database amenable to detailed examination of possible spatial order, i.e., composition, within and among the art panels. This paper discusses recordation methodology and presents results of spatial analysis of pictograph panels from Picture Cave. (Friday, 11:20)

Smallwood, Ashley M. (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

Smith, Hayley E. (University of Mississippi)

Women, Men, and the Civil War: A Preliminary Demographic Study

The demographic changes wrought by the Civil War are a widely explored topic in Southern literature, but rarely have those changes been quantified by an-

thropologists or social historians. Based on data from several cemeteries in northern Mississippi, this paper attempts to provide a picture, albeit incomplete, of the war's impact on gender ratio and mortuary practices, both during and after the conflict. (Friday, 4:40)

Smith, Karen (Monticello)

A Comparison of Intrasite Spatial Patterns at Kolomoki and McKeithen

McKeithen, located in northern Florida, and Kolomoki, located in southwestern Georgia, are two of the most systematically investigated Woodland Period multi-mound sites in the Deep South. In this paper, I revisit their chronological relationship and attempt a comparison of their intrasite spatial patterning as identified using correspondence analysis (CA). CA results for Kolomoki revealed a near-plaza/off-plaza dichotomy in ceramic discard that developed through time—a pattern that likely reflects increased social stratification tangibly expressed, at least in part, through differential use of highly decorated and, perhaps, nonutilitarian pottery. Does CA elicit a similar temporal and spatial trend for McKeithen? (Saturday, 9:40)

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

Smith, Kevin E. (see Moore, Michael C.)

Spanos, Mary (University of Alabama)

Family Clothes or Industrial Fabrics: A Comparison of Textile Impressions from Two Alabama Salines

Two Early Mississippian sites within ten kilometers of each other on the Tombigbee River might be expected to produce similar textile-related artifacts. But at the Beckum Village (1Ck24) and Salt Creek (1Ck222) sites some aspect of culture or technology resulted in differences in the textiles impressed into their ceramics. The Beckum Village saltpan textiles show less damage, different proportions of fabric structures, and more of what might have been feather- and fur-wrapped yarns. The Beckum Village textiles may represent assorted family clothing, while the Salt Creek textile may indicate a more industrialized production of textiles, salt pans, and salt. (Thursday, 10:20)

Spears, Carol S. (see Berg-Vogel, Michelle)

Stahl, Peter (SUNY Binghamton)

Discussant: Southeastern Historical Ecology and Landscapes (Thursday, 11:20)

Stahlman, Kathleen (Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute) and **James Mertz** (Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute)

Establishing the Platform: Ongoing Investigating at the Washausen Site, a Small Pulcher Tradition Mound Center

Illinois' Historic Sites Survey Program in the early 1970s resulted in the identification of numerous sites between Cahokia and Thebes Gap. Under the direction of James W. Porter one small mound center identified as a result of this was the Washausen site, a small Pulcher Tradition mound group located in the central American Bottom, 16 km south of the larger Pulcher mound group. This presentation summarizes the earlier work at the site and outlines the goals and procedures being used to understand the sudden appearance and subsequent abandonment on the eve of the Big Bang at Cahokia, circa A.D. 1050. (Saturday, 11:00)

Stallings, Richard (AMEC Earth and Environmental) and **Melinda King** (AMEC Earth and Environmental)

To the Hills and Back: Archaic Lithic Utilization Patterns in the Upper Cumberland Region

Archaeologists from AMEC Earth and Environmental recently completed archaeological investigations at site 15WN73. Located in Cumberland River Drainage in southeastern Kentucky, the lithic data suggests the occupations at this site consisted of a series of specialized, short-term encampments mainly during the terminal Middle and Late Archaic periods. Despite the ready availability of good quality chert, the knapping activities throughout the Archaic period were geared toward late stage core and biface reduction. Drawing from archaeological investigations in southeastern Kentucky and adjacent portions of Tennessee, the lithic technology and utilization patterns at site 15WN73 and the Upper Cumberland region will be explored. (Thursday, 1:20)

Stephenson, Keith (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Political Ecology of Swift Creek Societies in the Georgia Interior, ca. A.D. 200–900

Interior Georgia witnessed cultural modifications to the natural landscape for sociopolitical ends where mounds and civic-ceremonial buildings incorporated dispersed populations. Social gatherings and competitive feasting demanded material provisioning for surplus redistribution. Zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical remains indicate that labor allocation was ramped-up on a multiseasonal basis in a ceremonial mode of production. These feasts constituted “central arenas of social action” where debts were accumulated and institutionalized. Escalating social tensions and contradictions inherent in displays of conspicuous consumption transformed the relations of production. The post-A.D. 500 landscape of autonomous circular villages with central plazas saw labor productivity functioning within the domestic sphere. (Thursday, 9:20)

Stephenson, D. Keith (see King, Adam)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill)

Broutin's 1723 Map of the French Colony at Natchez

In 1723, the soldier and engineer Ignace-François Broutin surveyed the French colony at Natchez and produced a remarkably detailed map, which survives in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (BNF). This map was not widely known until recently, when it was posted by BNF on its web site. The map is so accurate that, when appropriately rotated and scaled, it can easily be georeferenced and superimposed on modern maps. Broutin's map not only gives us the clearest picture we have of the Natchez colony, but also serves as a key for locating French and Indian settlements throughout the region. (Thursday, 3:40)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (see Wilson, Gregory D.)

Stringer, Gary (University of Louisiana Monroe)

Comparison of Freshwater Drum Size Based on Otoliths from the Archaic, Woodland, and Recent: Differences and Implications

Fish otoliths (earstones) were utilized in studying several Archaic sites in northern Louisiana. During otolith analysis, data indicated that the average and maximum size of Archaic fish were smaller than in later times. To verify these differences, size comparisons of freshwater drums (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) were conducted between Archaic and Woodland sites. Recent drum sizes from numerous states were also

obtained. Based on analysis of approximately 1500 freshwater drum otoliths from archeological sites, there seems to be a significant difference in drum size from Archaic sites, Woodland sites, and modern environments. Possible explanations and implications of these size differences are explored. (Saturday, 9:00)

Sudbury, J. Byron (see Pfeiffer, Michael A.)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (University of Tennessee),
Michaelyn S. Harle (University of Tennessee), and
Cameron Howell (University of Tennessee)

Mortuary Practices and Cultural Identity at the Turn of the Sixteenth Century in Eastern Tennessee

The Ledford Island and Fains Island sites are contemporary, late prehistoric settlements situated on the Hiwassee and French Broad rivers, both tributaries of the Tennessee River. Many aspects of the material culture at these sites are similar or show small differences, such as design motifs on pottery, but the mortuary practices observed at the two sites are quite different. The developmental trajectories of the Mississippian societies in these two areas also appear to be influenced by different neighboring groups. In fact, the magnitude of the cultural differences indicated by the mortuary practices suggests that the prehistoric residents of these sites had distinct cultural identities. (Thursday, 11:00)

Sullivan, Mary C. (University of Mississippi) and
Bryan Haley (University of Mississippi)

The Usefulness of Geophysics for Locating Clan-destine Burials as Tested at the Rebel Cemetery

Inadvertent discovery of burials during archaeological projects can be problematic and costly. Conducting a geophysical survey before subsurface disturbance occurs can help identify burials so that they can be avoided. The University of Mississippi used many geophysical techniques to relocate burials at the campus Confederate cemetery. The advantage of this project was that the different geophysical instruments were tested for their usefulness in relocating burials. The results of this study could have applications for prehistoric burials because the soldiers were not buried in coffins or vaults, and thus they simulate a typical prehistoric burial. (Friday, 4:20)

Surge, Donna (see Walker, Karen J.)

Thomas, David Hurst (American Museum of Natural History)

The Aboriginal Landscape of St. Catherines Island, Georgia

The American Museum of Natural History has conducted four decades of archaeological investigations addressing the aboriginal landscape of St. Catherines Island (Georgia). This paper discusses the archaeological evidence relating to the four deceptively simple questions that guide this research: (1) How and why did the human landscape change through time? (2) To what extent were subsistence and settlement patterns shaped by human population increase, intensification, and competition for resources? (3) What factors can account for the emergence of social inequality in Georgia's Sea Islands? (4) Can systematically collected archaeological evidence resolve the conflicting ethnohistoric interpretations of the aboriginal Georgia coast (the so-called "Guale problem")? (Thursday, 8:40)

Thompson, Tim (see Sharp, Robert)

Thompson, Victor D. (University of West Florida)
and **John Turck**

Hunter-Gatherer Histories and Landscapes of Coastal Georgia

Along the southeastern Atlantic coast of Georgia, hunter-gatherer groups substantially altered the landscape for more than three millennia leaving behind a distinct material record in the form of shell rings, middens, and burial mounds. Here we examine the recursive relationship these groups had with the environment in an attempt to explain adaptation, transformation, and cultural resilience during the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Specifically we take a historical ecology and landscape approach to address how sea-level change affected coastal hunter-gatherer histories at both a regional and local scale. (Thursday, 8:40)

Thunen, Robert (University of North Florida)

The 2006 Field Season at Cedar Point, Black Hammock Island

This paper presents the results of the 2006 University of North Florida Field School at Cedar Point on Black Hammock Island. Shovel testing and unit excavations revealed a multicomponent site with Woodland, St. Johns II, and Mission Period occupations. Defining the Mission Period occupation and

looking for structural evidence associated with the Mission of San Buenaventura de Guadalquini was central to this summer's excavations. Unfortunately, no structural evidence for the Mission was recovered. In several units a Woodland period shell midden was beneath Mission Period materials. (Friday, 11:20)

Townsend, Pala (School of the Art Institute of Chicago)

The First Man Was an Artist

Ancient and modern artists have approached the meaning of place, site, and their associated images in many ways. A variety of artists will be discussed including Abstract artist Barnett Newman, for whom American Indian art and architecture became a prime source of inspiration. He describes his epiphany in the Midwest while visiting the Newark Earthworks: "Looking at the site you feel, here am I, here... and (beyond the limits of the site) is chaos, nature, rivers, landscape." Picture Cave and its images will be discussed within the ongoing dialogue of what artists then and now construct in the natural setting. (Friday, 9:20)

Townsend, Richard F. (The Art Institute of Chicago)

Caves, Water, and Rites of Renewal: A Mesoamerican View of Sacred Landscapes

The mythic horned serpent is the first dominant image seen upon entering Picture Cave in Missouri. The domain of this composite creature includes rivers, lakes, and underground sources of water. Such symbols and settings have counterparts elsewhere from North to Central America. A review of similar Aztec sites and ethnohistoric sources illustrates the use of caves in rites of seasonal and social passage, suggesting corresponding deep-seated patterns of social and cosmological order. (Friday, 8:00)

Tucker, Bryan (University of Florida), **John Krigbaum** (University of Florida), **Glen Doran** (Florida State University), and **Rachael Wentz** (Florida State University)

Reconstructing Diet during the Florida Archaic: New Isotopic Data from Windover and Harris Creek/Tick Island

New isotopic data from two Archaic sites, Windover and Harris-Creek/Tick Island, are used to reconstruct human paleodiet during the Archaic Period

in the St Johns region of northeast Florida. New $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values from bone collagen and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ values from bone apatite are reported and interpreted against previously reported data. Differences in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of bone collagen and bone apatite are examined, as the offset value of these two fractions provides finer resolution of protein and carbohydrate consumption. Data from Windover and Harris Creek/Tick Island are compared with data from other Archaic sites in Florida. Collectively, isotopic data help to refine models of paleodiet during the Florida Archaic. (Thursday, 10:20)

Tunkel, Holly

Archaeological Analysis of a Louisiana Plantation Hospital

In Summer 2006, excavation of a plantation ("slave") hospital was undertaken at L'Hermitage Plantation in Ascension Parish, Louisiana. Themes to be addressed in this poster include: establishing a base-line for plantation hospital archaeological studies, health, African-Americans and European medical practices, and cultural identity. (Thursday, 1:00)

Turck, John (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Turner, James H. (see Underwood, John)

Underwood, John (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **James H. Turner** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), and **Lizbeth J. Velasquez** (Mississippi Department of Transportation)

The Parker Bayou II Site (22HO626): Preliminary Investigation of a Late Archaic Lapidary Industry Site in the Southern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi

In 1999–2000, MDOT conducted a Phase I survey of Site 22HO626 in association with the proposed relocation of a 2.2 kilometer (1.4 mile) section of U.S. Highway 49E in Holmes County, Mississippi. This site was originally recorded as a small, light lithic scatter by Coastal Environments, Inc., so it was unexpected when relatively large numbers of artifacts were identified during MDOT's Phase I survey of the area. Most interesting is the large amount of nonlocal stone collected from the site, which appears related to an intensive lapidary and general ground stone industry dating to the Late Archaic period. (Thursday, 11:20)

Velasquez, Lizbeth J. (see Underwood, John)

Vogel, Gregory (Center for American Archeology / Arizona State University) and **Leslie Walker** (University of Arkansas)

The Prominence of Point Remove, a Civic Ceremonial Complex in the Central Arkansas River Valley

Point Remove (3CN4) is a late prehistoric mound site along the central Arkansas River Valley, generally considered to consist of a single mound. Early reports, maps, and aerial photographs, however, suggest that the site once consisted of multiple substantial mounds (two of them ca. 100 m diameter). Numerous whole pottery vessels were purportedly recovered from the site, and excavations in 1967 revealed a complex stratigraphy within the remaining mound. Substantial collections recovered from the site, its relative isolation from other large mound sites, and its prominence on the landscape make it one of the most notable in the region. (Friday, 8:00)

Vogel, Gregory (see Berg-Vogel, Michelle)

Vogel, Juliette (University of Tennessee) and **Bobby Braly** (University of Tennessee)

Health and Wealth: Preliminary Research at the Cox Site (40AN19), Anderson County, Tennessee

The Cox site, excavated by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the University of Tennessee during the Norris (mid 1930s) and Melton Hill (early 1960s) reservoir projects, yielded approximately 250 burials along with associated grave goods from mound and non-mound locations. The focus of this poster is to present a bioarchaeological analysis of health and population structure as well as an interpretation of burial artifacts for approximately 200 individuals. These data will then be used to present observations about the sociopolitical structure of this Mississippian community by examining possible differences between mound and village interments. (Friday, 9:00)

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

From Lithic Scatters to Landscapes: Looking for Late Archaic Social Complexity in the Interior Coastal Plain

Late Archaic social complexity is difficult to assess in many areas of the interior Coastal Plain due to the absence of shell rings, middens, and mounds. Sites dating to this time in the region are instead common-

ly represented by lithic scatters rather than monumental architecture or dense refuse located at many coastal and riverine sites. I present here a multiscalar analysis of sites recorded from a recent survey in southwest Georgia within a historical ecological framework. From this perspective I hope to better characterize Late Archaic life in the region, thereby making it more amenable to discussions of hunter-gatherer social complexity. (Friday, 8:20)

Wagner, Gail E. (University of South Carolina)
Mississippian Landscape Managers

Between about A.D. 900 and 1700, the Mississippian chiefdom of Cofitachequi occupied territory centered along the Wateree River at the interface of the interior coastal plain with the piedmont/sandhills. The members of this chiefdom practiced vegetation management that enhanced the variety and abundance of useful plants, and increased patch diversity and ecosystem resilience. Macrobotanical data from three of the mound towns located in the interior coastal plain—Adamson (38KE11), Mulberry (38KE12), and Belmont Neck (38KE6)—suggest that vegetation disturbance through field maintenance and relatively frequent but small ground fires set by humans was substantial. (Friday, 9:40)

Walker, Chet (see Sharp, Robert)

Walker, Karen J. (Florida Museum of Natural History) and **Donna Surge** (University of North Carolina)

Pineland's Archaeological Shells and Otoliths as Paleoclimate Proxies

The Roman Warm Period, Vandal Minimum, Medieval Warm Period, and Little Ice Age are increasingly recognized by climate historians and scientists as widely occurring, relatively rapid climate episodes characterizing most of the past two millennia. Extensive excavations at the archaeological Pineland Site Complex in coastal southwest Florida and subsequent analyses have suggested that these episodes are reflected there in multiple and varied ways from 0 to A.D. 1500. Our new project explores additional data sources by combining archaeology and geochemistry to study the potential of Pineland's archaeological quahog clam shells and seacatfish otoliths to provide oxygen-isotope paleoclimate proxies. (Thursday, 1:00)

Walker, Leslie (see Sabo, George III)

Walker, Leslie (see Vogel, Gregory)

Walker, Renee B. (Oneonta State College)

What Were They Doing with All Those Bones?
Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic Bone Tools
from Dust Cave, Alabama

Dust Cave has been the center of extensive research since 1989. This research has focused on all aspects of activities associated with the cave, including tool manufacture. Stone tool manufacture and use has received a lot of attention, but very little has been done with bone tools. While stone tools are the dominant tool type at the site, research on bone tools offers an opportunity to document their manufacture and use at one of the earliest sites in the Southeast. This research focuses specifically on the bone tools recovered from the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic components of the site. (Thursday, 8:00)

Wallis, Neill J. (see Hendryx, Greg)

Watson, Patty Jo (Washington University/University of Montana Missoula)

Discussant: The Picture Cave Interdisciplinary
Project (Friday, 11:40)

Way, Annie (Washington University)

Agriculture and Antagonism: Exploring Potential
Determinants of Settlement Patterning in the Late
Prehistoric Lower Yazoo

In this paper, I explore possible patterns of late prehistoric settlement and politics in the Lower Yazoo Basin by outlining potential determinants of settlement patterns and comparing these to the existing archaeological data. This region contains numerous mound sites of various sizes and ages, but there is, as yet, no clear picture of how these mounds would have articulated with one another and with smaller residential sites. Understanding the articulation of settlements within particular late prehistoric regions such as the Lower Yazoo allows us to envision how various types of settlements may have come together to form distinct polities. (Friday, 3:20)

Webb, Malcolm C. (University of New Orleans)

Was the Remarkable Mississippian Ceremonial
Elaboration the Heritage of Failed State Evolution
at Cahokia?

Lohman Phase Cahokia seems very close to the threshold of statehood, being little inferior in technology and organization to antecedents of several primary states. It is agreed that the system was critically dependent upon a suddenly emerging, highly elaborated ideology (a common pristine state pattern). Nevertheless, rather than achieving the transition, Cahokia soon began to unravel. Apparently lacking was a cluster of equal polities whose military competition could surmount traditional resource controls. But perhaps the singular elaboration of a "Cahokian Church," rapidly achieved in its state-like setting, did contribute critically to the growth of the wider Mississippian pattern. (Saturday, 10:20)

Weisman, Brent (University of South Florida)

Letting Culture out of the Box: Cades Pond and
Other Sparkling Dew Drops of Processualism

Florida archaeology is now and has been for many years dominated by the perspectives of culture history, due in large part to the strong influence of John Goggin. Following on Goggin's heels in north-central Florida in researching the Goggin-defined Cades Pond culture, Jerald Milanich inserted new evolutionary processual approaches in examining settlement pattern clustering and cultural adaptations in this region and contributed his unique Big Picture view of Florida archaeology. (Thursday, 1:20)

Weisman, Brent R. (see Dean, Jonathan)

Welch, Paul (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Kincaid Palisades

The University of Chicago field school excavated portions of the palisade at Kincaid in the 1930s. Despite reported uncertainty about whether the observed features were in fact evidence of a palisade, they and subsequent archaeologists conjectured a location for the palisade line based on topographic data. Aerial photographs and magnetometry suggest a different course for the structure. This summer the SIUC field school excavated two portions of the palisade line. Our findings clarify Chicago's data, confirm the palisade location suggested by noninvasive techniques, and provide a date for this short-lived fortification. (Thursday, 1:00)

Wells, Edward (University of Tennessee), **Sarah C. Sherwood** (University of Tennessee), **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (University of Tennessee), and **Kandace D. Hollenbach** (University of Tennessee)

Temporal and Functional Analyses of Soapstone Artifacts from the Townsend Excavations, Eastern Tennessee

The role of soapstone along the South Atlantic Slope in Late Archaic societies is well researched; however, information concerning both the chronology and function of soapstone vessel use in the South Appalachian region is limited. Excavations at the Apple Barn site in eastern Tennessee has produced one of the largest assemblages of soapstone artifacts in the region. We present AMS dating of soot, residue analysis (pollen, starch and phytoliths), and vessel attribute analysis from this assemblage in the context of regional chronology and vessel function. The results suggest that soapstone vessels were used to process cultigens in the Early Woodland. (Friday, 9:00)

Wentz, Rachael (see Tucker, Bryan)

Wesler, Kit W. (Murray State University)
Wickliffe's Mound D Revisited (Yet Again)

Previous analyses of Mound D at Wickliffe (15BA4) suggested that it was an elite burial mound. In this provisional interpretation, when the mound was constructed and whether it contained multiple stages are key questions. Unfortunately, excavations in the 1930s almost completely removed the mound, leaving little contextual evidence. Tests in 1987 found that only a small remnant of the north end of the mound remained, which probably did not reflect a full construction sequence. Excavations in 2004 identified basket-loaded zones in pedestals that are the last remnants of the interior of the mound, providing data towards identifying a mound sequence. (Friday, 2:20)

Whatley, Kelley (see Gougeon, Ramie)

White, Nancy M. (University of South Florida)
Discussant: Archeology in the Land of Heat, Mud, and Mosquitoes: Papers in Honor of Martha Ann Rolinson (Saturday, 11:20)

White, Sarah (University of South Alabama)
Prehistoric Settlement Patterns and Lithics in the Interior Florida Panhandle

Results of settlement pattern analysis using biface production trajectory in the northwest Florida panhandle. Examines diachronic changes in land use from the Late Paleoindian to Mississippian. (Thursday, 1:00)

Wilson, Gregory D. (Muhlenberg College) and **Vincas P. Steponaitis** (University of North Carolina)

Social and Spatial Dimensions of Moundville Mortuary Practice

Moundville has an impressive mortuary dataset with a long history of related investigations. Previous mortuary studies, however, have not focused upon individual burial clusters as socially and spatially relevant units of analysis. This study addresses this issue by documenting and interpreting the size, arrangement, and composition of Mississippian cemeteries at Moundville. Specifically, we examine a number of small cemeteries uncovered during the 1939 and 1940 excavations of the Moundville Roadway. Our analysis reveals that these cemeteries exhibit considerable internal variation in terms of age, sex, and mortuary treatment. Based on their composition, small size, strategic location, and duration of use, we argue that these cemeteries were an important resource by which small corporate kin groups exerted certain social and spatial claims within the Moundville polity. (Thursday, 9:20)

Williams, Mark (see Kowalewski, Stephen A.)

Windham, R. Jeannine (New South Associates)
A GIS Approach to the Plum Creek Quarry/Workshop Site Complex

A GDOT survey of the Plum Creek Wetland Mitigation Bank in Miller County, Georgia, showed extensive procurement and use of locally available lithic material. Subsurface testing revealed eight stratified sites within a constricted geographic area. This area is flanked by Cypress Creek and consisted of numerous chert outcrops. These cultural resources represent the Plum Creek Quarry/Workshop site complex, which was utilized throughout prehistory. Comparison of site stratigraphy through spatial analysis is

used to investigate trends of the site complex. Results suggest that the complex was exploited differentially through prehistoric time indicating preference for specific lithic sources. (Friday, 8:40)

Wisseman, Sarah (see Emerson, Thomas)

Wolke, Dale (see Alexander, Lawrence)

Wood, M. Jared (University of Georgia)

Chiefdoms of the Lower Savannah: How, When, and Why?

Despite documentation and early investigation over a century ago, the Mississippian polities of the lower Savannah River Valley have remained poorly understood. The intersite characteristics, spatial distribution, and sociopolitical organization of these communities have been viewed against the expectations of traditional hierarchical chiefdom models generated elsewhere in the Southeast. New data from a cluster of Mississippian sites in the valley encourages a critical evaluation of these settlements and their relationships; specifically, how and why were chiefdoms in this area organized on the landscape, and how do they compare/contrast with those of neighboring areas? (Friday, 10:40)

Worth, John E. (see Knight, Vernon James)

Worthington, Brian (see Kidd, Steven)

Young, Amy L. (University of Southern Mississippi)

Modernization in Mound Bayou, Mississippi: 1880–1920

Between Emancipation and Civil Rights, a major shift in African-American lifeways occurred in the Southeast: from rural and self-sufficient to urban with heavy dependence on industrially produced goods. Utilizing aspects of modernization theory, I analyze the transformational processes displayed at the town hall site in Mound Bayou, Mississippi, an all-black town founded by former slaves. While most residents were living in simple wooden folk houses without electricity or plumbing, Mound Bayouans built a town hall that resembled their houses, but using modern technology and building materials. (Thursday, 2:20)

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