

# Southeastern Archaeological Conference



Bulletin 50  
Abstracts of the 64th Annual Meeting  
October 31 - November 3, 2007  
Knoxville Convention Center, Knoxville, Tennessee

*W. A. Anderson*

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Bulletin 50

2007

Abstracts of the 64<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting

October 31<sup>st</sup>-November 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2007

Knoxville Convention Center

Knoxville, Tennessee

Edited by:

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Hosted by:

The Department of Anthropology  
Archaeological Research Laboratory  
University of Tennessee

Meeting Organizer: Boyce N. Driskell

Registration Chairs:

Kandace D. Hollenbach

Judith A. Sichler

Program Chairs:

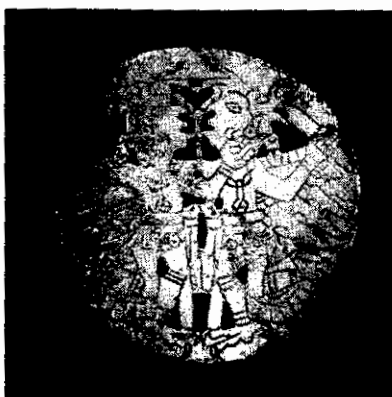
David G. Anderson

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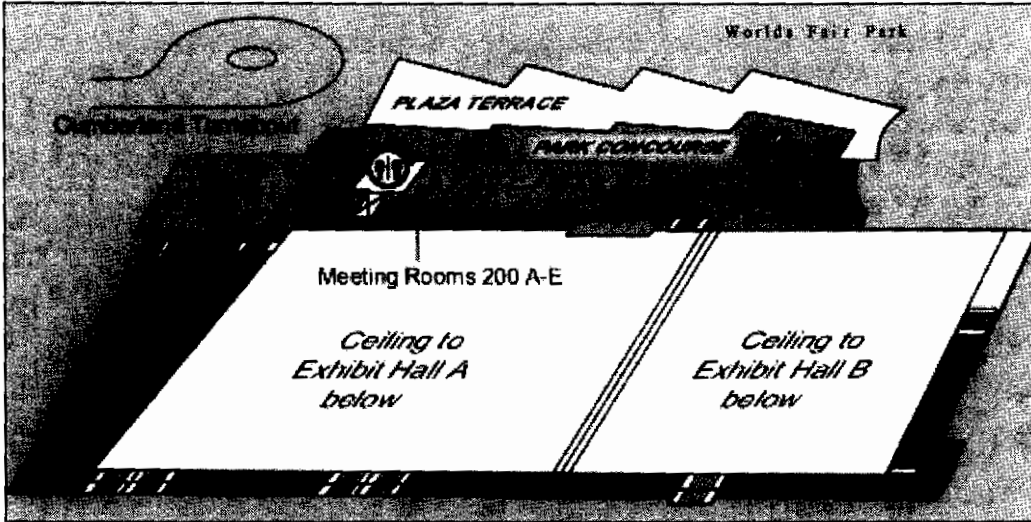


**The Cover:**

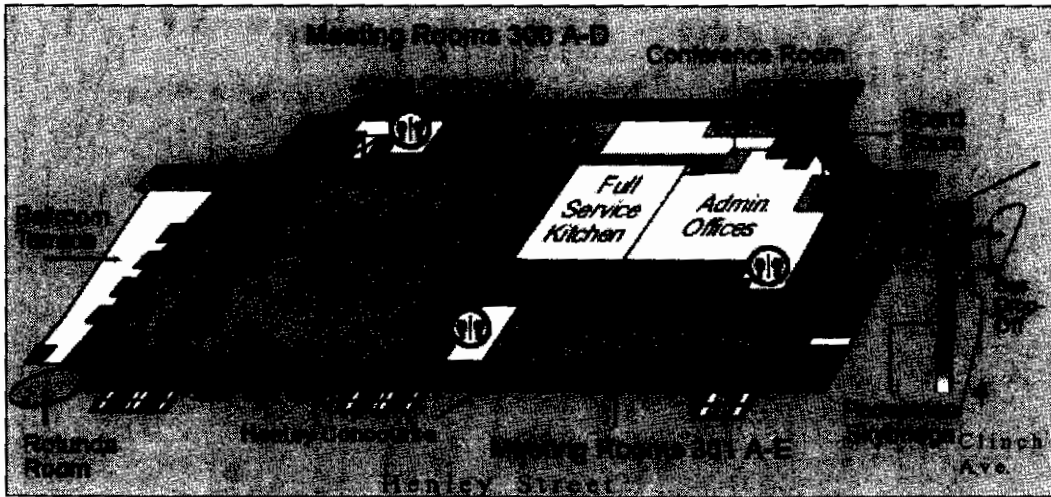
Shell Gorget (pendant) with eagle dancers motif, Late Mississippian Period, ca. AD 1450.  
Diameter 4.5 inches.

This carved shell "eagle dancers" gorget from the Hixon Site in Hamilton County, Tennessee, depicts two figures dressed in bird costumes, with each holding a long "sword."  
Image courtesy of the Frank H. McClung Museum.

# DIAGRAM OF THE MEETING FACILITIES



**Second Floor of the Knoxville Convention Center.**  
Meeting Rooms 200A-E; Lecture Hall for SEAC Business Meeting.



**Third Floor of the Knoxville Convention Center.**  
Meeting Rooms 300A-D; Bookroom (Ballroom E,F); Registration (Climax Concourse).

# WELCOME



OFFICE OF COUNTY MAYOR, MIKE RAGSDALE

400 Main Street, Suite 615, Knoxville TN 37902

Greetings:

On behalf of Knox County, I want to welcome you to the 2007 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference hosted by the Archaeological Research Laboratory and the Department of Anthropology.

As I'm sure you know, the longstanding partnership between the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the University of Tennessee and the resulting archaeology program led to the establishment of the Department of Anthropology in the 1940s and the Frank H. McClung Museum in 1960. These two entities continue to be invaluable resources for professional and student research as well as for public programs and exhibits. Organized in 2002, the Archaeological Research Laboratory (ARL) maintains a deep commitment to the training and education of students and the public. The TVA/UT partnership, the Department of Anthropology, the Frank H. McClung Museum and the ARL have all been major contributors to the academic and historic community in Knox County and we are pleased to have you experience them here.

While you are here, I hope you will take time to enjoy Knox County's natural beauty, attractions, historic sites, museums, shopping and excellent restaurants. Most of all, I hope you are able to experience the genuine southern hospitality for which our area is known. Homecoming Weekend should provide a festive atmosphere for your conference and I hope that you will find time to participate in some of the events and attend the game.

Again, welcome to Knox County. Thanks for being here!

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mike Ragsdale".

Mike Ragsdale  
Knox County Mayor



It's my pleasure to welcome you to Knoxville for the 64<sup>TH</sup> Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

It's an honor for us to host this annual gathering of your organization, which is dedicated to sharing information gathered by archaeologists from across the Southeastern United States.

I hope that you and your friends and colleagues have a marvelous time taking part in conference activities over the next few days.

We welcome a lot of groups to Knoxville but there aren't any that are more unique than this one and we're glad you are here.

But in addition to attending the conference I also hope that you take time to explore some of the unique historical and cultural sites in Knoxville and the surrounding area.

We have a lovely downtown that stretches from the Tennessee River, where Knoxville was born in 1791, to Market Square and the Old City, where a modern collection of restaurants, galleries and stores reside in late 19<sup>th</sup> Century surroundings.

There are entertainment, dining and shopping opportunities downtown in addition to attractions like Blount Mansion, the oldest frame house west of the Appalachians; the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame; the Knoxville Museum of Art and the Museum of East Tennessee History.

Again, we're glad you are here in Knoxville and we hope you enjoy your stay.

Sincerely,



Bill Haslam

CITY COUNTY BUILDING • ROOM 691 • 400 MAIN STREET • P.O. BOX 1631 • KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37901  
PHONE: 865-215-2040 • FAX: 865-215-2085 • EMAIL: MAYOR@CITYOFKNOXVILLE.ORG  
WWW.CITYOFKNOXVILLE.ORG

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome to the Knoxville Convention Center, and the City of Knoxville, the home of the University of Tennessee archaeology for over 75 years. Our beautiful city is celebrating the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1982 World's Fair which occurred right here in the adjacent World's Fair Park. The Sunsphere is a reminder of that event and the view from the observation level is spectacular!

To accompany this fabulous venue, the Planning Committee has worked hard to arrange a program packed with papers, posters, and activities. Please note the reception scheduled for Thursday evening, in the historic L & N Train Station at the north end of World's Fair Park, and the dance scheduled for Friday evening on the Cumberland Concourse. Costumes are encouraged at the dance in celebration of the Halloween season. At the Thursday night reception we are honored to present The Warriors of the AniKituhwa, a Cherokee dance group.

The Holiday Inn Select Downtown, our official Conference hotel adjacent to the Convention Center, has a wonderful menu for breakfast, lunch and dinner and there are good cafes and restaurants within easy walking distance of the hotel and Convention Center. You'll find full information and maps in your registration packet.

We apologize in advance for the congestion in the downtown area due to the Football Game, to be held on Saturday afternoon in Neyland Stadium within sight to the southwest of the Convention Center. So that you can simply kick back, enjoy the conference, and the excitement of an extra 106,000 people in the City, we've made several special arrangements. First, the Knoxville Convention Center catering staff will offer sandwiches, cold cuts and other items on the Park Concourse for lunch if you chose not to venture out into the City. Additionally, we have ordered heavy hor d'oeuvres with meat stations for the Thursday evening reception and the Friday evening dance just to make sure that everyone is well feed in true East Tennessee style!

When you do venture out, however, do not miss the McClung Museum, an easy stroll from the Convention Center, where you'll enjoy the exhibit, *Archaeology and the Native Peoples of Tennessee*. Also, the East Tennessee Historical Society and the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame are favorite attractions in the City, and Market Square and the Old City offer cafes, taverns, and boutiques to taste.

We would like to thank our partners, the Holiday Inn Select Downtown and the Knoxville Convention Center, for their hard work on our behalf. The Knoxville Tourism and Sports Corporation assisted us in every phase of the planning and they have prepared the registration packets for your convenience. They have also organized local volunteers at the information table on the Concourse (near Registration) who know everything about Knoxville and its workings. We, the planning committee, and other volunteers at the conference can be identified from the brightly colored ribbons attached to our nametags, so please call on any of us if we can be of assistance.

We hope your SEAC 2007 is enjoyable and rewarding!

*Boyce Driskell, David Anderson, Sarah Sherwood, Kandi Hollenbach, Judy Sichler, Scott Hammerstedt, Elizabeth Keller DeCorse, Paul Avery, Annie Blankenship, Meta Pike, Susan Driskell, Gerald Schroedl, and Susan Ford*

# **PROGRAM OF THE 64<sup>TH</sup> SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**

## **Hotel**

Holiday Inn Select Knoxville - Downtown at the Convention Center  
525 Henley Street, Knoxville, TN 37902

## **Registration**

Holiday Inn Select: Wednesday 4:00–9:00 PM  
Knoxville Convention Center: Thursday, Friday 7:30 AM–5:00 PM  
Knoxville Convention Center: Saturday: 7:30–11:00 AM

## **Books & Exhibits**

Ballrooms E&F, Knoxville Convention Center  
Convention Center: Thursday, Friday 8:00 AM–5:00 PM  
Saturday: 8:00 AM–11:00 AM

## **Paper Sessions**

Knoxville Convention Center: Rooms 200A-E, 300A-D  
Thursday, Friday 8:00 AM–12:00 PM, 1:00–5:00 PM  
Saturday: 8:20 AM–12:00 PM

## **Poster Sessions**

Ballrooms E&F, Knoxville Convention Center  
Thursday, Friday 8:00 AM–12:00 PM, 1:00–5:00 PM

## **Coffee Breaks**

9:30-11:00 AM  
Outside 200A/E, 300A/D Meeting Rooms  
Knoxville Convention Center



## **MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS**

**SEAC Executive Committee Meeting**  
Holiday Inn Board Room, Wednesday, 7:30 PM

**SEAC Student Reception**  
Thursday, 5:00–7:00 PM  
Room 200D/E, Knoxville Convention Center

**SEAC Reception**  
Thursday, 7:00–9:30 PM  
The L & N Railroad Station  
(immediately north of the Holiday Inn Convention Center)  
Entertainment provided by the Cherokee dancers, The Warriors of AniKituhwa  
Cash Bar

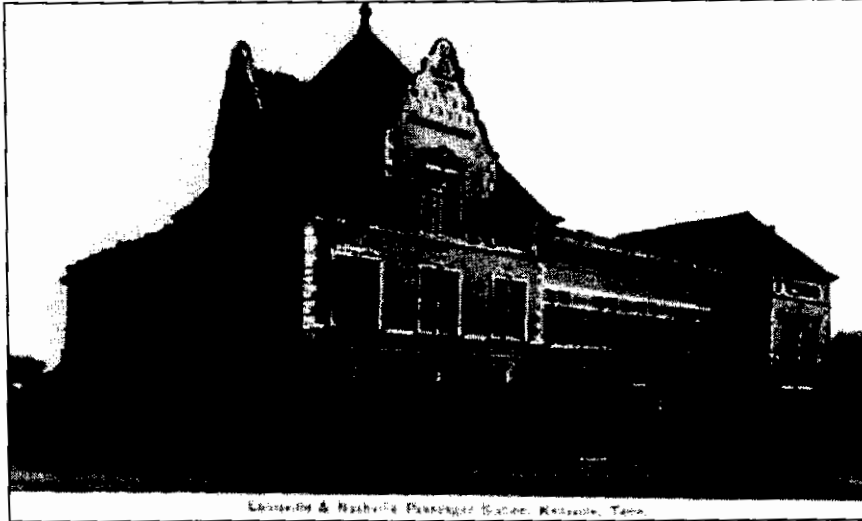
**SEAC Annual Business Meeting**  
Lecture Auditorium, Knoxville Convention Center  
Friday, 5:00–6:30 PM

**SEAC Dance**  
Cumberland Concourse, Knoxville Convention Center  
*Lonesome Coyotes*  
7:00–9:00 PM  
*Soul Connection*  
9:00–Midnight  
Cash Bar

# SEAC Reception at the Historic L & N Railroad Station

747 Worlds Fair Park Dr.

November 1, 2007  
Thursday, 7:00-9:30 PM



The station opened in 1905 to serve passengers on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; it operated until 1968. The building has been restored, including the mosaic tile ceramic floors in oriental carpet patterns, plaster friezes, arched transoms with gilded cast iron grills, and stained glass windows. The building features the main waiting rooms, the 'unescorted ladies' room, the 'colored' waiting room, and the outside train platforms.

Cash Bar and Hot and Cold Hors D'Oeuvres

## **The Warriors of AniKituhwa**

**Performances: 7:30 and 8:30 PM**

The Warriors of the AniKituhwa are a Cherokee dance group. The group has been making history by recreating Cherokee dances described in 1762, including the War Dance and the Eagle Tail dance. Designated as official cultural ambassadors by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, they are revitalizing Cherokee dance by bringing back other dances from the past. In December 2004, they danced on the Palace Green in Colonial Williamsburg, where the last Cherokee delegation danced in 1777, and they returned there in October 2005.

## MEETING SESSIONS

SYMPOSIA (S), FORUMS (F), GENERAL SESSIONS (GS), AND  
POSTER SESSIONS (PS)

### THURSDAY MORNING

**Dendroarchaeological Research in the Southeast: Methods and Applications (S) 300A**

**Cahokia and Beyond (GS) 300 C/D**

**Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland Research (GS) 300B**

**Exchange and Sociality in Small-Scale Societies (S) 200A/B**

**The Woodland Period in the Etowah and Coosa Basins (S) 200C**

**Historical Archaeology (PS) Bookroom/Ballroom E, F**

### THURSDAY AFTERNOON

**Rock Art Research in the Midwest and Southeast (S) 300A**

**Mississippian and Contact Period Archaeology (GS) 300C/D**

**Historical Archaeology (GS) 300B**

**Studies in Southeastern Paleoindian Socioeconomics (S) 200A/B**

**Hunted, Gathered, Boiled and Roasted: Archaeological Correlates of  
Food Processing Activities (S) 200C**

**Publishing in Archaeology (F) 200D/E**

**Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (F) 200D/E**

**Public Archaeology, and Special Approaches (PS) Bookroom/Ballroom E, F**

### FRIDAY MORNING

**New Research at Kincaid (S) 300A**

**Mississippian Period Field Research (GS) 300B**

**Ceramic Studies (GS) 300C**

**Archaeology of the Small Farm (S) 300D**

**Paleoindian, Archaic, and Geoarchaeological Studies (GS) 200A/B**

**Coastal and Island Archaeofaunas of the Southeast (S) 200C**

**Prehistoric Archaeology (PS) Bookroom/Ballroom E, F**

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# ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

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**Symposium: Dendroarchaeological  
Research in the Southeast:  
Methods and Applications**

Organizers: **Sarah A. Blankenship and  
Scott C. Meeks**  
Room 300A

- 8:00 **Van De Gevel, Saskia L., Justin L. Hart,  
Henri D. Grissino-Mayer, and Kenneth W.  
Robinson** Tree-Ring Dating of Old-Growth  
Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris Mill.*) Logs From  
an Exposed Timber Crib Dam, Hope Mills,  
North Carolina, USA
- 8:20 **Grissino-Mayer, Henri D., Jessica D.  
Brogden, Maggie R. Stevens, and Charles H.  
Faulkner** The Historical Dendroarchaeology  
of Two Log Structures at the Marble Springs  
Historic Site, Knox County, Tennessee, USA
- 8:40 **Lewis, Daniel B., Whitney L. Kocis; Henri D.  
Grissino-Mayer, and Edward R. Cook**  
Dendrochronological Dating of Eastern Red  
Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana L.*) Logs from  
Alfred's Cabin, The Hermitage, Home of  
President Andrew Jackson
- 9:00 **Henderson, Joseph P., Henri D. Grissino-  
Mayer, and Justin L. Hart** The Historical  
Dendroarchaeology of The Hoskins House,  
Tannenbaum Historic Park, Greensboro, North  
Carolina, USA.
- 9:20 **Blankenship, Sarah A.** Dendroarchaeological  
Investigations at Cagle Saltpetre Cave,  
Tennessee: Understanding the Political  
Economy of the Nineteenth Century Saltpetre  
Mining Industry

9:40 **DeWeese, Georgina G., Brian K. Parrish,  
Randa Harris, and Henri D. Grissino-Mayer**  
Dendroarchaeological Dating of the Chief John  
Ross House, Rossville, Georgia

10:00 Break

10:20 **Koerner, Shannon D., Henri D. Grissino-  
Mayer, and Lynne P. Sullivan** Mississippian  
Site Occupational History: A  
Dendrochronological Approach

10:40 **Meeks, Scott C.** Examining the Resilience of  
Mississippian Polities in the Context of Climate  
Change: A Dendroclimatological Approach

11:00 **Grissino-Mayer, Henri, Saskia L. van de  
Gevel, and Lisa B. LaForest** Historical  
Dendroarchaeology at the Rocky Mount Site,  
Piney Flats, Tennessee: Human Nature Versus  
Mother Nature

**Symposium: Exchange and Sociality  
in Small-Scale Societies**

Organizers: **James C. Waggoner, Jr.  
and Neill J. Wallis**  
Room 200A/B

- 8:00 **O'Donoghue, Jason M. and Scott C. Meeks**  
Exchange Practices and the Formulation of  
Group Identity: Examining the Late Archaic  
Social Landscape in the Tennessee River Valley
- 8:20 **Blanton, Dennis B.** Circulation of Archaic  
Bannerstones in the Eastern Woodlands: The  
Perspective from Dismal Swamp in  
Southeastern Virginia
- 8:40 **Waggoner, James C., Jr.** Opening Doors and  
Blurring Barriers: A Look at Late Archaic  
Soapstone Exchange and Fiber-Tempered  
Pottery in the Ocmulgee Big Bend

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON**

**Getting into Graduate School (F) 200D/E**

**A New Look at the “Mississippi” Period in Florida (S) 300A**

**Mississippian and Contact Archaeology: Warfare, Religion, and Architecture (GS) 300C/D**

**Colleague, Mentor, and Friend: Papers in Honor of Charles H. Faulkner (S) 300B**

**Special/Spatial/Remote Sensing Approaches (GS) 200A/B**

**Shell Midden Research (GS) 200C**

**Exchange and Interaction (GS) 200C**

**Bioarchaeology, Paleosubistence, and Special Approaches (PS) Bookroom/Ballroom E, F**

**SATURDAY MORNING**

**The Archaeology of Tennessee (Public Session) (S) 300A/B**

**Cult Bearers and Sacred Bundles: The Imagery of Ritual in Mississippian Art (S) 300C/D**

**Re-Assessing the Archaeology of Fort George Island, Florida: 1587-2007 (S) 200A/B**

**Civil War Period Historical Archaeology (GS) 200C**

**Paleosubistence, Bioarchaeology, and Special Approaches (GS) 200D**

**Lithic Analysis (GS) 200E**



Owl Effigy Ceramic Bottle  
Frank H. McClung Museum Collections  
Photo Courtesy of Frank H. McClung Museum  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

- 9:00 **Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** "Personalizing" Middle Woodland Exchange on the Gulf Coast
- 9:20 **Wallis, Neill J.** Technology, Function, Performance: Toward an Understanding of Swift Creek Interactions

- 9:40 **Fie, Shannon M.** The Ties That Bind: Ceramic Exchange among Middle Woodland Societies

10:00 Break

- 10:20 **Seeman, Mark F.** Examining Hopewell Material Symbols

- 10:40 **Jefferies, Richard** Discussant

### **Symposium: The Woodland Period in the Etowah and Coosa Basins**

Organizer: **R. Jeannine Windham**  
Room 200C

- 8:00 **Wood, W. Dean** The Woodland Cultures of Allatoona Lake, Georgia
- 8:20 **Langford, James** Early Woodland Sites of the Upper Coosa River Watershed in Northwest Georgia
- 8:40 **Windham, R. Jeannine** Hardin Bridge: A Look at an Early Middle Woodland Settlement
- 9:00 **Brannon, Stefan** Lithic Material Procurement and Resource Interaction at Hardin Bridge
- 9:20 **Keith, Scott** Gateway to the Hopewell Heartland: The Cultural Trajectory of the Leake Site
- 9:40 **Little, Keith J.** Woodland Ceramic Diversity and Social Boundaries in Northeast Alabama
- 10:00 Break

- 10:20 **Meyer, Catherine C.** Archaeological Investigations at the Lightwood Shell Midden Complex (1Ta241) in Talladega County, Alabama

- 10:40 **Jenkins, Ned and Craig Sheldon** Central Alabama Prehistory: AD 200-1300

- 11:00 **Knight, Vernon James** Discussant

- 11:20 **Bowen, Rowe** Discussant

### **General Session: Cahokia and Beyond**

Chair: **Patrick Livingood**  
Room 300C/D

- 8:00 **Kelly, Lucretia, and John E. Kelly** Cahokia Mound 34: in Pursuit of the Copper Workshop

- 8:20 **Kelly, John E.** The Broader Context of Copper at Cahokia and the American Bottom

- 8:40 **Ehrhardt, Kathleen** Technological Perspectives on Copper Production at Cahokia

- 9:00 **Brown, James L.** Copper, Marine Shell, and Ritual at Cahokia and the American Bottom

- 9:20 **Iseminger, William and Mark Esarey** Mound Slumping and Long-Term Stabilization at Monks Mound, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site

- 9:40 **Schilling, Timothy M., Tristram R. Kidder, and John E. Kelly** Preliminary Results of 2007 Excavations at Monks Mound, Cahokia

10:00 Break

- 10:20 **Bailey, Susanna, and John E. Kelly** Bowls, Pots and Beyond: Plaza Surface Material Distribution at the Washausen Mound Center

- 10:40 **Otten, Sarah, Melissa Baltus, and Timothy R. Pauketat** Prayers on Cahokia's Periphery:

New Evidence of Temple Ritual and Earthen Symbolism at the Pfeffer Site

- 11:00 **Birchett, Thomas, Charles Pearson, and Richard Weinstein** Clarence B. Moore and the Gopher
- 11:20 **Weinand, Daniel C., Scott Meeks, and Jan F. Simek** The Identification of Bison Remains from Dunbar Cave (40MT43), North-Central Tennessee, and the Expansion of the Kentucky Big Barrers in the Late Mississippian Period
- 11:40 **Livingood, Patrick** No Crows Made Mounds: Do Cost-Distance Calculations of Travel Time Improve Distance-Based Models of the Mississippian?

### **General Session: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland Research**

Chair: **Aaron Deter-Wolf**  
Room 300B

- 8:00 **Clement, Christopher Ohm, Terry A. Ferguson, and Tommy Charles** Stratigraphic Observations from the Robertson Farms Site Two (38PN35), a Stratified Multi-component Site in the Upper South Carolina Piedmont
- 8:20 **Franklin, Jay, Sierra Wentworth Bow, and Andrew Hyder** Archaeological Explorations of Workshop Rock Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee
- 8:40 **Johnson, William C., Ryan W. Robinson, J. Steven Kite, Edward J. Siemon, Denise L. Grantz Bastianini, Jonathan Glenn, and Amanda L. Valko** The Early and Early Middle Archaic Period Occupations at the Confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, Parkersburg, West Virginia
- 9:00 **Jorgenson, Matthew W.** The More Things Change, the More Things Stay the Same: Ten Millennia of Prehistory on the French Broad River

- 9:20 **Stallings, Richard** The Miller Site (15GD44) and Middle Woodland Cultural Patterns in Central Kentucky
- 9:40 **Shelby, Thomas M.** Archaeological Investigations along Catoma Creek (1MT209): Some observations on the Middle Woodland Period of Central Alabama
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 **Trader, Patrick** An Upland Late Woodland Site in Clermont County, Ohio
- 10:40 **Deter-Wolf, Aaron, and Kelly S. Hockersmith** The Indian Mountain Complex: Three Prehistoric (?) Stoneworks in Middle Tennessee

### **Poster Session I: Historical Archaeology**

Bookroom/Ballroom E, F  
8:00-12:00 AM

- Barrett, Jared, and Larry McKee** What's That Smell? An Analysis of Privies from Ravensford, An Early Twentieth-Century Lumber Mill Town in Western North Carolina
- Harrelson, Kevin, Jamie Dickeson, Hunter Johnson, and Brandon Thompson** Foster Cemetery (1La151): Archaeology, History and Osteology at an African American Cemetery in Lawrence County, Alabama
- Holmes, April** Personal Items of Dress at the Pensacola Presidios 1698-1763
- Jateff, Emily, Eric Poplin, Gordon P. Watts, Edward Salo, Carol Poplin, and Kristrina Shuler** Hip Waders at High Tide: A Field Methodology for the Intertidal Zone at 38BU1216, a Section of the Combahee Ferry Historic District

**Lees, William B., and Monica L. Beck** Pierced Coins:  
The View from EBAY

**Lewis, Renee** Summary of the Archaeological  
Investigations of Historic Mill Sites on Fort  
Gordon, GA

**Page, Miranda D., and Tiffany D. Hensley**  
Bioarchaeological Analysis of the Moran Site  
(22HR511), a French Colonial Cemetery in  
Biloxi, Mississippi

**Ahlman, Todd and Bradley Creswell** Evidence for the  
Practice of the Traditional Medicine and African  
Religion Among Enslaved African Americans  
During the Mid-Nineteenth Century in the  
Upland South



### **Forum: Publishing in Archaeology**

[Sponsored by the SEAC Student Affairs Committee]

Organizers: **David Cranford** and  
**Theresa McReynolds**

Room 200D/E 12:00-1:00 PM

**Gayle Fritz** Discussant

**Tristram R. Kidder** Discussant

### **Symposium: Rock Art Research in the Midwest and Southeast**

[Sponsored by the Eastern States Rock Art Research  
Association]

Organizers: **Sarah A. Blankenship**  
and **Jan F. Simek**  
Room 300A

1:00 **Wagner, Mark J., Mary R. McCorvie, and  
Heather Carey** Old But Not Forgotten: The  
Rock Art and Archaeology of the Whetstone  
Shelter Site in Southern Illinois

1:20 **Diaz-Granados, Carol, and James R.  
Duncan** Creating the Middle World: Missouri  
Petroglyph Sites within the Cahokia Interaction  
Sphere

1:40 **Sabo, George, III, Leslie Walker, and Jerry  
E. Hilliard** Stylistic Variability in Arkansas  
Rock Art

2:00 **Mooney, Richard M.** Shadow Markers:  
Confirming Astronomical Observations at a  
Tennessee Cumberland Trail Petroglyph Site  
and a Proposal for an In-depth Study Including a  
3D Scan

2:20 **Simek, Jan F., Alan Cressler and Sarah C.  
Sherwood** At the Brink of the Sky: Open Air  
Rock Art in Tennessee

2:40 **Blankenship, Sarah A., and Jan F. Simek**  
Chemical Analyses of Rock Art Pigments from  
Skinner Mountain Shelter and 47th Unnamed  
Cave, Tennessee

3:00 **Ashcraft, Scott, and J. H. N. Loubser**  
Pictograph Recordation, Analyses and Dating at  
Paint Rock, North Carolina

### **General Session: Mississippian and Contact Period Archaeology**

Chair: **Jane Eastman**

Room 300C/D

1:00 **White, Andrea** Apalachee and the Spanish:  
Investigations at an Early Contact Site in Florida

1:20 **Redwine, Charles and Lawrence Alexander**  
Late Mississippian Period Occupation in  
Chattanooga, Evidence From Citico and  
Hampton Place

1:40 **Alexander, Lawrence, and Mary Trudeau**  
Late Mississippian Archaeology and Spanish  
Contact at Site 40HA301

2:00 **Beck, Robin, David Moore, and Christopher  
Rodning** Exploring Joara and Fort San Juan:  
Continued Excavations at the Berry Site, North  
Carolina



- 2:20 **Davis, R. P. Stephen, Mary Beth Fitts, and Brett H. Riggs** On the Eve of Change: The Discovery and Investigation of Catawba Nassaw Town
- 2:40 **Bradley, Matthew** What Gabriel Arthur Saw
- 3:00 Break
- 3:20 **Eastman, Jane** An Early Qualla Phase Settlement at Quanassee Town
- 3:40 **Rodning, Christopher** The Missing Mound and the Cherokee Settlement at the Coweeta Creek Site
- 4:00 **Esarey, Duane** Disk Runtees: 17th Century Horizon Markers of Contact and Colonialism.
- 4:20 **Johnson, Jay K.** Chickasaw Chronometrics.
- 4:40 **Howell, Mark** An Acoustic Analysis of La Salle's Trading Bells

### **General Session: Historical Archaeology**

Chair: **Steven R. Kidd**  
Room 300B

- 1:00 **Kidd, R. Steven** Fort Saint Andrew: The Rediscovery of an 18th Century English Fort on Cumberland Island, GA
- 1:20 **Pokrant, Marie** Stick This in Your Pipe: A Reinterpretation of the presence of clay pipes on Nineteenth-Century Domestic Sites
- 1:40 **Pyszka, Kimberly** 19th Century Ceramics of the Upper Cumberland Plateau
- 2:00 **Olin, Susan** Slave Labor at Mount Locust
- 2:20 **Arbuthnot, Michael A.** Using Laser Technology to Conduct HABS Level I Documentations: The A.L. Lewis Archway (8SJ3060) Case Study

- 2:40 **Maclin, Elizabeth** Field Geoprospection in the Old Athens Cemetery: The Use of Four Shallow Geophysics Techniques
- 3:00 Break
- 3:20 **Matternes, Hugh, and Terri Gillett** How Charlotte's Sprott Cemetery Defines Frontier Burial Practices
- 3:40 **Hosford, Megan and James Davidson** Gender and childhood socialization in late 19th and early 20th centuries Dallas, Texas

### **Symposium: Studies in Southeastern Paleoindian Socioeconomics**

Organizer: **James Scott Jones**  
Room 200A/B

- 1:00 **Morrow, Juliet E.** Paleoindians and Watercraft: An Assessment from the Midcontinent
- 1:20 **Jones, J. Scott** The Tennessee-Duck River Paleoindian Complex: Projectile Points and Raw Material Use at the Pleistocene-Holocene Transition
- 1:40 **McMillan, Katherine, Kandace D. Hollenbach and Renee Walker** Socioeconomic Perspectives on the Late Paleoindian at Dust Cave, Alabama
- 2:00 **Cole, Mark** Early Paleoindian Settlement in Limestone and Madison Counties, Northern Alabama
- 2:20 **Daniel, I. Randolph** Three Fluted Points from the Hardaway Site
- 2:40 **Gray, Jay** Paleoindian Occupation at Site 31CD1035, Fort Bragg, North Carolina
- 3:00 **Meredith, Steven** Early Paleoindian Settlement on the Alabama Coastal Plain

3:20 **Thulman, Dave** Regionalization on a Small Scale During the Paleoindian Period in North Central Florida

3:40 **Goodyear, Albert C., and D. Shane Miller** Redstone Revisited: Insights Into a Possible Post-Clovis Demographic Decline in the Southeastern United States

4:00 **Anderson, David G., J. Christopher Gillam, D. Shane Miller, Erik N. Johanson, Jason O'Donoghue, Michael K. Faught, and Stephen J. Yerka** Paleoindian Research in the Southeast: Examples Using PIDBA (Paleoindian Database of the Americas)

4:20 **Dillehay, Tom** Discussant

4:40 **Morse, Dan F.** Discussant

**Symposium: Hunted, Gathered,  
Boiled and Roasted:  
Archaeological Correlates of Food  
Processing Activities**

Organizers: **Tanya M. Peres and  
C. Alison Dietz**  
Room 200C

1:00 **Peres, Tanya M.** Mississippian Practices of White-tail Deer Butchering and Processing in Middle Tennessee

1:20 **Baker, Jonathan D.** The Identification of Bone Grease Production in the Archaeological Record

1:40 **McKee, Larry** An Isolated Late Prehistoric Shell Dump Feature at 40HK12, in Hancock County, Tennessee: Evidence on Procurement and Processing

2:00 **Wampler, Marc E.** Morphology, Function, and Relations of Terminal Archaic Fire-Cracked Rock Features at 40CH195 in Middle Tennessee

2:20 **Dietz, C. Alison** Determining the Structure and Function of External Cooking Features at Prehistoric Sites: An Approach from the Interior Northwest

2:40 **Walker, Renee B., Lara Homsey, and Kandi D. Hollenbach** Investigating Archaeological Correlates for Food Processing at Dust Cave, Alabama

3:00 Break

3:20 **Pike, Meta G.** The Application of Human Paleofecal Analysis for Recognizing Horticultural Activities: An Early Woodland Example from Big Bone Cave, Tennessee

3:40 **VanDerwarker, Amber M., and Bill Stanyard** Bearsfoot and Deer Legs: Archaeobotanical and Zooarchaeological Evidence of a Special-Purpose Encampment at the Sandy Site, Roanoke, Virginia

4:00 **Gremillion, Kristen J.** Discussant

**Forum: Career Opportunities in  
CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing  
Cultural Resources**

[Sponsored by the SEAC Student Affairs Committee]

Organizer's: **Casey Barrier, Ramie Gougeon, Theresa McReynolds, and Maureen Meyers**

Room 200D/E 3:00-5:00 PM

**Boyce Driskell** Discussant

**Ramie Gougeon** Discussant

**Adam King** Discussant

**Joe Parfitt** Discussant

**Ruth Trocolli** Discussant

**Poster Session II: Public  
Archaeology**

1:00-5:00 PM

Bookroom/Ballroom E, F

**Furlong, Mary** Not Just a Guest Speaker: Bringing Archaeology into the Classroom Everyday

**Givens, Jennifer** The "Messy Housekeepers" of Russell Cave and Other Portrayals of Native Peoples in Alabama Fourth Grade History Textbooks

**Hardison, Joel and Rodney Snedeker** "Seek the Past" Public Archaeology Volunteer Excavation, Uwharrie National Forest Passport in Time

**Mink, Philip, Steve Ahler, and Michael L. Hargrave** Modeling Disturbance: Employing GIS and Archaeological Geophysics to Investigate a Twentieth Century Community at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

**Moon, Robert, and Anne Bohnet** Pioneer Kids Camp: Combining Archaeology and Ecology to Teach about Conservation

**Robinson, Kenneth, and Paul Carson** Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail-NPS

Public Meeting No.

**Symposium: New Research At  
Kincaid**

Organizer: **Paul D. Welch**  
Room 300A

**8:00 Butler, Brian M.** The Research History of Kincaid and its Environs—the First 74 Years

**8:20 Howe, Jessica R.** Evolution of the Chicago Excavation Method

**8:40 Clay, Berle, Michael Hargrave, and Staffan Peterson** Magnetic Imaging of a Regional Mississippian Center: The Kincaid Survey

**9:00 Welch, Paul D., and Brian M. Butler** Kincaid's Layout

**9:20 Pursell, Corin C., and Tamira K. Brennan** Kincaid Ceramic Chronology Revisited

**9:40 Buchanan, Meghan E.** Faunal Utilization at the Kincaid Mounds Site

**10:00** Break

**10:20 Boles, Steve** The Colors and Forms of Fluorite Artifacts in the Lower Ohio Valley

**10:40 Brennan, Tamira K.** The Built Environment at Kincaid

**11:00 Pursell, Corin C.** Excavations on Mound Mx8

**11:20 Muller, Jon** Discussant

**General Session: Mississippian  
Period Field Research**

Chair: **Maureen Meyers**

Room 300B

**8:00 Franklin, Jay** Cave and Rock Shelter Excavations on the Tennessee River, Roane County, Tennessee

**8:20 Gudel-Shaffer, Barbara and Wayne C. Boyko** The Woodlief Site (9PM137): An Upland Mississippian Site in the Oconee Valley, Georgia

**8:40 Hobgood, Ronald** Excavations at 9FN341, a Mississippian Site in the Blue Ridge Mountains

**9:00 Jackson, Edwin** The Winterville Community: Town, Vacant Center, or Something In-Between?

- 9:20 **Lawrence, William L., and David H. Dye** Results of the 2006 and 2007 Field Seasons at the Link Farm Site (40HS6), Humphreys County, Tennessee
- 9:40 **Smith, Kevin E., and Emily L. Beahm** Placing the Castalian Springs Chiefdom in Time and Space: Sociopolitical Centers in the Eastern Nashville Basin of Tennessee
- 10:00 **Pearson, Charles, and Fred C. Cook** Mississippi Period Craft Specialization on the Georgia Coast: Excavations at the Bead Maker's Midden, Ossabaw Island, Georgia
- 10:20 **Meyers, Maureen** Excavating the Mississippian Frontier: Results of 2007 University of Kentucky Investigations at the Carter Robinson Mound Site (44LE10)
- 10:40 **Mickelson, Andrew, Katherine R. Mickelson, and Jamie Evans** Recent Research at the Ames Mound Complex Located in Southwestern Tennessee
- 11:00 **Steponaitis, Vincas, John W. O'Hear, Meg Kassabaum, Jennifer Ringberg, R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Brett H. Riggs, Jay K. Johnson, and Bryan Haley** Feltus: A Coles Creek Mound Site in the Natchez Bluffs
- 11:20 **Rees, Mark** Mississippian, Plaquemine, or Coles Creek? Bayou Rouge Mounds in South-Central Louisiana
- 11:40 **Sherard, Jeff** Mississippian Architecture at Site 9FN341, Fannin County, Georgia

### **General Session: Ceramic Studies**

Chair: **Michael Moore**  
Room 300C

- 8:00 **Brummitt, Aaron** Functional Interpretation of a Sleepy Hollow Phase Pottery Assemblage

- 8:20 **Moore, Christopher, and Richard Jefferies** A Preliminary Analysis of Altamaha Period Ceramics from Site 9Mc23, Sapelo Island, Georgia
- 8:40 **Focht, Adria** Cordage Twist Preference Analysis in the Dan River Valley, Virginia
- 9:00 **Langston, Lucinda** A Comparative Study of Early Woodland Ceramics in the Southern Appalachian Highlands of Tennessee
- 9:20 **Fuerst, David N., and Keith Egloff** On Bluestone Phase and New River Series Pottery of the Lower New River Valley
- 9:40 **Rafferty, Janet** Burial Urns as Cooking Pots
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 **Moore, Michael, and Kevin Smith** Mississippian Mortuary Pottery from the Nashville Basin: A Reanalysis of the Averbuch Site Ceramic Assemblage
- 10:40 **Cottier, John W., Craig T. Sheldon, Jr., and Cameron Gill** A Protohistoric Landscape at the Falls of the Coosa River: 1EE89
- 11:00 **Blankenship, Sarah A., and John W. Cottier** Elemental Analysis of a Protohistoric Disc Gorget from the Hickory Ground Site, Elmore County, Alabama

### **Symposium: Archaeology of the Small Farm**

Organizer: **Natalie P. Adams**  
Room 300D

- 8:00 **Seibel, Scott** The Pierce-Harden Site: Post-War Tenancy in the North Carolina Coastal Plain
- 8:20 **Adams, Natalie** Archaeology of a Tenant Landscape: The Free Cabin Site

- 8:40 **McCorvie, Mary, and Heather Carey** The Historical Landscape of Miller Grove, an Antebellum Freed Slave Community in Southern Illinois
- 9:00 **Barnes, Jodi** Small Farms Forgotten: African American Land Ownership in Appalachia
- 9:20 **Azzarello, Jennifer** What The Heck is a Potato Hill? The Archaeology and Oral History of a Tenant Farming Community in Randolph County, Georgia
- 9:40 **Trudeau, Mary** Piecing Together the Puzzle: Material Culture from a Tenant Farm Reveals Antebellum History
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 **Young, Stacey** Archaeological Testing at the Bobo-Chaney Farmstead, Sumter National Forest
- 10:40 **Harmon, Michael** A Hard Life: Small Farmsteads on the Sumter National Forest in Piedmont South Carolina
- 11:00 **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda, and Carl Steen** Fort Bragg's 1918 Genesis: Historic Communities Lost and Found

**General Session: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Geoarchaeological Studies**

Chair: **Anthony Ortmann**  
Room 200A/B

- 8:20 **Seramur, Keith, Ellen Cowan, Lawrence Alexander, and Robert Pace** Geomorphology of Archaeology Sites on Upper Tennessee River Terraces (TN and Northeast AL), Implications for Site Distribution and Burial During the Late Pleistocene and Holocene

- 8:40 **Smith, Marvin** Investigations at the Strickland Locale, a Paleo-Archaic Site in Southern Georgia
- 9:00 **Jennings, Thomas A.** Paleoindian Point Notching: The Emergence of San Patrice
- 9:20 **Mistak-Caughron, Sarah** Global Warming as a Climatic Model for the Hypsithermal
- 9:40 **Arco, Lee J.** Jaketown Revisited Again
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 **Ortmann, Anthony** A New Perspective on the Poverty Point Landscape
- 10:40 **Claassen, Cheryl** An Expanded View of Archaic Violent Death Burials
- 11:00 **Shields, Ben** Negotiating Archaic Period Social Scripts: Mortuary Practices at Mulberry Creek, Alabama
- 11:20 **Hill, Cassandra** Cremations in Prehistoric Eastern North America: An Analysis from Shelby County, Alabama, with Larger Implications

**Symposium: Coastal and Island Archaeofaunas of the Southeast**

Organizers: **Jonathan D Baker and Walter E. Klippel**  
Room 200C

- 8:00 **Klippel, Walter E., and Jonathan D. Baker** Site Seasonality and Fishing Practices of the Middle Woodland, Porter Phase Occupation at the Plash Island Site (1BA134), Mobile Bay, Alabama
- 8:20 **Stieber, Michael J.** Invertebrate Analysis from the Plash Island Site in Coastal Alabama

- 8:40 Orr, Kelly L.** Coastal vs. Inland Weeden Island Subsistence Adaptations: Zooarchaeological Evidence from Bayou St. John (1BA21), Baldwin County, Alabama
- 9:00 Colaninno, Carol E.** Coastal Fauna, Humans, and the Late Archaic Environment of the St. Catherines Shell Ring
- 9:20 Bergh, Sarah** Spatial Patterning of Vertebrate Remains on St. Catherines Island, Georgia
- 9:40 Siehler, Judith A.** The Role of Fishing on the Plantation in the Historic Period of the Danish Virgin Islands
- 10:00 Break**
- 10:20 Thompson, Victor D., and C. Fred T. Andrus** Our Season of Death on the Georgia Coast: A Geochemical Analysis of Clams and Oysters from Shell Rings and Middens
- 10:40 Stoetzel, John** Pre-Columbian Residence Patterns of Calusa Peoples (500 B.C.- A.D. 800, A.D. 1350–A.D. 1750) as Determined by Fish Remains at Mound Key (8LL2), Southwest Florida, USA
- 11:00 LeFebvre, Michelle J., and Meggan E. Blessing** Climate and Subsistence Variability During the Florida Archaic: Evidence from Useppa Island
- 11:20 Quitmyer, Irvy R., and Elizabeth J. Reitz** Where in the Food Web? Trends in Species Diversity and Mean Trophic Level Between 2500 B.C.E. and 2000 B.C.E in the Zooarchaeological Record of the South Georgia Bight, USA
- 11:40 Reitz, Elizabeth J., and Irvy R. Quitmyer** Climate Change, Over-fishing, or Both: What Are We Measuring in Zooarchaeological Assemblages?

### Poster Session III: Prehistoric Archaeology

8:00-12:00 AM

Bookroom/Ballroom E, F

- Dowd, Elsbeth** Caddoan Ceramics from Southeastern Oklahoma
- Fauchier, Rachel** Variety and Temporal Depth: Ceramics from Akers, a Southeastern Oklahoma Site
- Hammerstedt, Scott, and Cameron S. Howell** Middle Woodland Ceramics from Tuckaleechee Cove
- Humkey, Kayce** Exploration into the Prehistoric and Historic Components of the Hart Farm, Nelson County, Kentucky
- Regnier, Amanda, Loren Bredeson, and Geoffrey Jones** Remote Sensing at the Davison Creek Site (1MN40): A Weeden Island and Pensacola Site in Southwest Alabama
- Steinen, Karl T.** Fort Center Revisited: Stratigraphy, Ethnographic Analogy and Middle Woodland Ceremonialism in Florida
- Way, Anna** Survey, Settlement, and Late Prehistoric Chiefdoms along Deer Creek
- Thacker, Paul, Ian Parris, and Christine Muza** Magnetic Susceptibility and Rhyolite Raw Material Sourcing
- Howell, Cameron** The Greater Southeast Online Chronometric Database

Poster Session III: Prehistoric Archaeology

### Forum: Getting into Graduate School

[Sponsored by the SEAC Student Affairs Committee]

Organizers: **David Cranford, Theresa McReynolds, and Claire Nanfro**

**Room 200D/E 12:00-1:00 PM**

**David G. Anderson** Discussant  
**Kenneth E. Sassaman** Discussant  
**C. Margaret Scarry** Discussant

**Symposium: A New Look at the  
"Mississippi" Period in Florida**

Organizers: **Keith Ashley** and  
**Nancy M. White**  
**Room 300A**

- 1:00** **White, Nancy M.**, and **Keith Ashley** The Mississippi Period in Florida: An Introduction
- 1:20** **Marquardt, William H.**, and **Karen J. Walker** Life in Southwest Florida During Mississippian Times (A.D. 1000-1500)
- 1:40** **Rolland, Vicki L.** The Alachua of North-Central Florida: Living at the Cross Roads
- 2:00** **Worth, John E.** An Overview of the Suwannee Valley Culture
- 2:20** **Ashley, Keith** Changing Perspectives on St. Johns II Politics, Interaction, and Exchange
- 2:40** **Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** Safety Harbor: Mississippian Influence in the Circum-Tampa Bay Region
- 3:00** Break
- 3:20** **Harris, Norma** Defining Pensacola Culture in Northwest Florida
- 3:40** **Du Vernay, Jeffrey P.**, **Nancy Marie White**, and **Amber J. Yuellig** Fort Walton Culture in the Apalachicola Valley, Northwest Florida
- 4:00** **Marrinan, Rochelle A.** Fort Walton Culture in the Tallahassee Red Hills
- 4:20** **Kelly, John E.** Discussant

**General Session: Mississippian and  
Contact Archaeology:  
Warfare, Religion, and Architecture**  
Chair: **Sissel Schroeder**  
**Room 300C/D**

- 1:00** **Wilson, Gregory D.** and **Dawnie Wolfe Steadman** City Walls and Frontier Fortifications: Historical Variation in Warfare Between the Middle Mississippian American Bottom and Central Illinois River Valley
- 1:20** **Alt, Susan M.** Captives and Culture: Implications for Mississippian Society
- 1:40** **Cranford, David** The Separation of Church and State: Mississippian Ideology and Political Organization
- 2:00** **Williams, Mark** Busk Sites of the Oconee Valley
- 2:20** **Knight, Vernon J.** The Social Significance of Mound Assemblages at Moundville
- 2:40** **Baltus, Melissa** Upland Retreat?: Preliminary Analyses of the Olin Site
- 3:00** **Scarry, John F.** The Materialization of Ritual and the Interpretation of Ritual Materials from Mound 6 at the Lake Jackson Site
- 3:20** **Thomas, Chad** Iconography and Ideology at Angel Site
- 3:40** **Payne, Claudine** Gender and Rank in the Nodena Art Style
- 4:00** **Schroeder, Sissel** Building from the Ground Up: Problems of Architectural Inference at Jonathan Creek, Kentucky
- 4:20** **Steere, Benjamin** Comparing Woodland, Mississippian, and Cherokee Houses

4:40 **Mehta, Jayur** Presenting a Type-Variety System for the Classification of Sweat Lodges in the Southeastern United States

**Symposium: Colleague, Mentor,  
and Friend:**

**Papers in Honor of  
Charles H. Faulkner**

Organizers: **Timothy E. Baumann and  
Mark D. Groover**  
Room 300B

1:00 **Bradbury, Andrew P., and Philip J. Carr** Early Archaic Raw Material Use Patterns in the Southeast

1:20 **Crothers, George M., and Edward R. Henry** The Archaeology of 15AL22 and Early Woodland Gypsum Mining in the Midsouth

1:40 **Polhemus, Richard R.** Pot Drops, Camps, and Overbank Middens: Peripheral Deposits at McCroskey Island (40SV43), Sevier County, Tennessee

2:00 **Wagner, Mark J.** A Prophet Has Arisen: The Archaeology of Nativism Among the Nineteenth Century Kickapoo of Illinois

2:20 **Baumann, Timothy E.** The Web of Identity: A Case Study of African American Identity and "Soul Food"

2:40 **Groover, Mark D.** Material Patterns in the Archaeology of Farmsteads and Plantations

3:00 Break

3:20 **Ahlman, Todd M.** Understanding Historic Farmstead Continuity and Change Using Human Behavioral Ecology

3:40 **Young, Amy L.** Cradle of the Middle Class?: Ceramic Analysis of Two Southeastern Urban Households

4:00 **Faberson, Tanya A., and Jennifer L. Barber** Social Change and Neighborhood Transformations in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: The Urban Archaeology of Three Communities in the Ohio Valley

4:20 **Longmire, C. Alan** Preliminary Efforts toward a Cultural Resource Survey of the Iron Industry in East Tennessee, 1770-1930

4:40 **Faulkner, Charles H.** Discussant

**General Session:  
Special/Spatial/Remote Sensing  
Approaches**

Chair: **Tony Boudreaux**  
Room 200A/B

1:00 **Parsons, Timothy, Alexandra Parsons, and Hanneke Hoekman-Sites** Remote Sensing Study of St. Vincent Island, Florida

1:20 **Fogel, Aaron and Kelsey M. Lowe** An Uncommon Tool for Investigating Earthworks: Down-hole Magnetic Susceptibility Research in the Northern Yazoo Basin

1:40 **Yerka, Stephen J.** Multidisciplinary Analyses and Limited Excavation of a Middle Woodland Hilltop Enclosure, Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park in Central Tennessee

2:00 **Moore, Palmyra, and Gerald F. Schroedl** A Second Geophysical Investigation of the Kituhwa Mound (31Sw2)

2:20 **Strickland, Glenn** The Archaeological Unifying Constant: Interpretations of a Late Mississippian Mound Group through Digital Spatial Modeling

2:40 **Boudreaux, Tony** After the Storm: Archaeology on the Mississippi Gulf Coast since Hurricane Katrina



- 3:00 Break
- 3:20 **Chamblee, John F., and Mark Williams** Project Areas, Point Patterns, and Prehistoric Settlement: A Quantifiable Approach Settlement Dispersal and Variation
- 3:40 **Milner, George, and George Chaplin** A New Estimate of Population Distribution and Size at AD 1500 for Eastern North America from Archaeological Data
- 4:00 **Smith, Marion F.** Changes in the Cypress: The Historic Preservation Office of the Seminole Tribe of Florida
- 4:20 **Backhouse, Paul N., Marion F. Smith, and Juan Cancel** Across State Lines: Using State Databases to Explore Seminole Ethnogenesis in the Southeast

### General Session: Shell Midden Research

Chair: **Asa R. Randall**  
Room 200C

- 1:00 **Sassaman, Kenneth E., Asa R. Randall, and Neill J. Wallis** St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2007: Silver Glen Run
- 1:20 **Randall, Asa, and Kenneth E. Sassaman** Reconstructing the Contours of Archaic Mound Building along the St. Johns River
- 1:40 **Dekle, Victoria, and Mark Williams** Deptford at Last
- 2:00 **Schober, Theresa, and Corbett McP. Torrence** Mound House Exhibits Archaeology: The Anatomy of a Shell Mound
- 2:20 **Ellison, Tria** Coastal Living at Bayview (8By137), A Weeden Island Ring Midden in Northwest Florida

### General Session: Exchange and Interaction

Chair: **Karen Smith**  
Room 200C

- 3:20 **McKnight, Matthew** Early and Middle Woodland Copper "Caches": Case Studies from Kentucky and Alabama
- 3:40 **Torrence, Corbett McP., and Theresa Schober** Economics, Politics and Trade: Caloosahatchee Interaction with Hopewell, Weeden Island, and Mississippian Realms
- 4:00 **Smith, Karen** Woodland Period Ceramic Diversity, Interregional Interaction, and Population Dynamics in the Deep South
- 4:20 **Fields, Rita** Exploring Marksville and Weeden Island Ceramic Fusion in Southeast and Coastal Mississippi
- 4:40 **Midgette, Gordon M.** From Red Granite to Green Sun

### Poster Session IV: Bioarchaeology, Paleosubistence, and Special Approaches

1:00-5:00 PM

Bookroom/Ballroom E, F

- Braly, Bobby, Cody P. Carlton, and Lena M. Huber** The Dan and Phyllis Morse Type Collection: A Study Case
- Kocis, James J.** Holocene Climate Dynamics Recorded by Tennessee River Floodplain Paleosols
- Lapham, Heather A.** Subsistence Practices, Site Use, and Environmental Change at the Rockhouse Hollow Rock Shelter in Southern Indiana
- McKinnon, Duncan P., Chester P. Walker, and Adam T. King** Archaeo-Geophysics at Etowah Indian Mounds State Park: Results 2007 Field Season

**Schubert, Ashley and Paul Thacker** Integrating Bioarchaeology and Mortuary Analysis at Donnaha

**Thompson, Andrew** Bioarchaeology of the Early Contact Period Oliver Site (22CO503), Coahoma County, Mississippi

**Vidoli, Giovanna M., Heather Worne, Dawnie W. Steadman, and Charlie Cobb** Bioarchaeological Analysis of Skeletal Populations from the Middle Cumberland Region, Tennessee

**Vogel, Juliette R.** Mound versus Village: A Biocultural Investigation of Status and Health at the Cox Site

**Whitley, Thomas, and David Leigh** Understanding the Historical Processes of Erosion at the Mulberry Site (38KE12), Kershaw County, South Carolina

**SEAC Annual Business Meeting**  
5:00-6:30 PM  
Lecture Auditorium  
Knoxville Convention Center

Public Meeting 5

**Symposium: The Archaeology of Tennessee (Public Session)**  
Organizers: **David G. Anderson and Lynne P. Sullivan**  
Room 300A/B

- 8:30 **Anderson, David G., and Lynne P. Sullivan** Introduction to the Symposium
- 8:40 **Meeks, Scott C., Sarah A. Blankenship, Heather Welbourne, and Jeremy Sweat** Tennessee's Past and Present Environments
- 9:00 **Braly, Bobby R., and Shannon D. Koerner** A History of Archaeology in Tennessee

9:20 **Miller, D. Shane, Katherine E. McMillan, Jonathan D. Baker, and John B. Broster** The Earliest Tennesseans: The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods in Tennessee (>14,000-9000 cal BP)

9:40 **O'Donoghue, Jason, Matthew D. Gage, Jonathan D. Baker, and Juliette R. Vogel** Foraging for Complexity: The Middle and Late Archaic in Tennessee (9000-3000 cal BP)

10:00 Break

10:20 **Yerka, Stephen J., Heather Welborn and Kandace D. Hollenbach** Woodland Period Foragers, Farmers, Traders and Leaders in Tennessee

10:40 **Harle, Michaelyn, Bobby R. Braly, and Shannon D. Koerner** Mississippian Period Archaeology in Tennessee: AD 900 to AD 1540

11:00 **Brock, Daniel, Samuel Avery-Quinn, Elizabeth P. Cahill, and Kimberly T. Wren** Historical Archaeology in Tennessee

11:20 **Moore, Palmyra** The Future of Tennessee Archaeology

**Symposium: Cult Bearers and Sacred Bundles: The Imagery of Ritual in Mississippian Art**  
Organizers: **Adam T. King and F. Kent Reilly, III**  
Room 300C/D

- 8:20 **Duncan, James R., and Carol Diaz-Granados** Written in the Stars: Dhegihan Cosmology, the Western Mississippian Model, and its Diffusion
- 8:40 **King, Adam T.** Cult Bringers, Copper Plates, Twins, and Etowah

- 9:00 **Scarry, John F.** Iconography and Value: Repoussé Copper from Mound 3 at the Lake Jackson Site
- 9:20 **Sharp, Robert V.** Iconographical Identification of a Female Mortuary Cult Figure in the Ceramics of the Cumberland Basin
- 9:40 **Reilly, F. Kent, III** By Their Vestments, Ye Shall Know Them: Ritual Regalia and Cult-Bearers in the Mississippian World
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 **Dye, David H.** Symbolic War Clubs and Scalping Knives: Ideology and Mississippian Ritual Combat Objects
- 10:40 **Reilly, F. Kent III**, and **Adam T. King** Crafting the Sacred: Mississippian "Talleres" and the Acquisition of Esoteric Knowledge
- 11:00 **Brown, James A.** Discussant

**Symposium: Re-Assessing the Archaeology of Fort George Island, Florida: 1587-2007**

Organizers: **Clete Rooney** and **Rebecca A. Gorman**  
Room 200A/B

- 8:20 **Davidson, James M.** The Archaeology of Fort George Island: Reassessing Florida's Past (1587-2007)
- 8:40 **Brandon, Jamie** That Was Then, This is Now: Revisiting the Archaeologies of Fort George Island, Florida.
- 9:00 **Gorman, Rebecca A.** Fort George Island was their Mission: Archaeology at the Spanish Mission San Juan del Puerto—Past, Present, and Future

- 9:20 **Mellvoy, Karen E.** Continued Archaeology at Kingsley Plantation: University of Florida Field School Excavations 2006-2007
- 9:40 **Christensen, Kelly M.** Cabin Foodways and Clubhouse Debris: Characterizing the Faunal Assemblage at Kingsley Plantation.
- 10:00 Break
- 10:20 **Wenzel, Jason B.** Analysis of Early 20th Century Glass & Bottles from the Fort George Club at Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida
- 10:40 **Markus, David M.** A Student's Perspective on the Fort George Island Field School
- 11:00 **Rooney, Clete** Beyond Kingsley: Reconceptualizing the Archaeology and Anthropology of Fort George Island, Florida
- 11:20 **Roberts, Erika** Manifesting Memories: Kingsley Plantation and the Archaeology of Fort George Island

**General Session: Civil War Period Historical Archaeology**

Chair: **Paul Avery**  
Room 200C

- 8:40 **Avery, Paul** Camps Tolerably Well Policed: Artifact Patterns and Feature Function at the Florence Stockade
- 9:00 **Marcel, Dan** Defining boundaries: Spatial relationships of Features in the Confederate Guard Camp at 38FL2
- 9:20 **Elam, Jenifer C.** Digging in: A Confederate Camp in Fredericksburg, Virginia.
- 9:40 **Ezell, Raymond** "Torres Vedras Could Not Compare With Them": The 1862-1863 Confederate Fortification of The Rappahannock River

10:00 **Silliman, Garrett** The Archaeology of the Atlanta Campaign: Relic Landscapes and Public History

**General Session: Paleosubsistence, Bioarchaeology, and Special Approaches**

Chair: **Cliff Boyd and Donna C. Boyd**  
Room 200D

8:00 **Leslie Raymer, Greg Smith, Steve Koski, and Cynthia Thomas** Method of Discerning Site Patterning from Phase II Testing Subsistence Data: An Example from a Florida Midden Mound

8:20 **Seltzer, Jennifer** Beyond Cultural Bias in Wood Charcoal—Using an Alternative Data Set (Daub) to Examine the Presence and Impact of Cultural Bias in Wood Charcoal Analysis from Lyon's Bluff (22OK520)

8:40 **Florenzier, Diana** Maize Cultivation at Winterville Mounds: Evidence from Stable Carbon Isotope Analyses of Deer Bone

9:00 **Ingalls, Teresa** Animal Use at a Mississippian Elite Structure, Castalian Springs Site (40SU14), Tennessee

9:20 **Tucker, Bryan, and John Krigbaum** Investigating Dietary Change during the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods in the St Johns Region of Florida

9:40 **Parsons, Alexandra** Seasonality at the Grand Shell Ring

10:00 Break

10:20 **Boyd, Cliff, and Donna C. Boyd** A Biological Profile of Human Skeletal Remains From Selected Southwest Virginia Late Woodland Sites

10:40 **Ross-Stallings, Nancy** The Mississippi Delta as a Nursery: Infant Interments at Prehistoric Sites

11:00 **Hodge, Shannon Chappell** Effects of the A.D. 1300 Population Dispersal on Human Health at Moundville and Related Sites

11:20 **Kutyla, Alicja, Shannon Chappell Hodge, and Kevin E. Smith** Fluoride in Bones: A Potential New Non-Destructive Technique for Relative Dating using Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analysis

**General Session: Lithic Analyses**

Chair: **Phillip J. Carr**  
Room 200E

9:00 **Trubitt, Mary Beth** Novaculite in the Archaic along Arkansas's Ouachita River

9:20 **Freeman, Sharon** Spatial Distribution of Debitage and Chipped Stone Tools at a Woodland Stage Site in Central Alabama

9:40 **Price, Sarah, and Phillip J. Carr** Characterizing Gravel Cherts and Investigating Prehistoric Selection Processes.

10:20 **Carr, Philip J., Sarah White, and Andrew Bradbury** Flintknapping Experiments Using Secondary Gravel Chert and Application to the 22LI504 Flake Debris Assemblage

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## ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

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### **DENDROARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHEAST: METHODS AND APPLICATIONS**

Organizers: Sarah A. Blankenship and Scott C. Meeks

Time: Thursday, 8:00 AM until 11:00 AM

Room 300A

Tree-ring research has made possible the assignment of precise calendar years to wood specimens from a variety of contexts and has contributed abundant data on a variety of past climatic variables. Thus, the use of dendrochronology-based analyses in archaeology has allowed great accuracy in establishing specific ranges of dates for archaeological sites, providing precise years of construction for historical structures, and reconstructing the environments in which humans lived. The papers presented in this symposium discuss the current application of tree-ring analyses to both historic and prehistoric archaeological research in the Southeastern U.S.

### **EXCHANGE AND SOCIALITY IN SMALL-SCALE SOCIETIES**

Organizers: James C. Waggoner, Jr., and Neill J. Wallis

Discussant: Richard Jefferies

Time: Thursday, 8:00 AM until 11:00 AM

Room 200 A/B

Exchange among small scale societies is commonly explained in economic and functionalist terms, often to the exclusion of addressing it as social process. This is especially true in studies of hunter-gatherers, whose ecological relations with the environment are often deemed more significant than social relations with one another. Alternatively, exchange is often an important part of social reproduction, having potentially broad impacts across the social landscape in disseminating technologies and ideas or constituting social relationships of equivalence, power, or difference. In this symposium, we bring together case studies that investigate how exchange was embedded within particular "small scale" social contexts.

### **THE WOODLAND PERIOD IN THE ETOWAH AND COOSA BASINS**

Organizer: R. Jeannine Windham

Discussants: Vernon James Knight and Rowe Bowen

Time: Thursday 8:00 AM until 11:40 AM

Room 200 C

Research along the Etowah and Coosa drainage basins has focused on Woodland settlement patterns, resource catchment areas, and gradation of cultural change. Recent excavations have further illuminated these issues and have led to greater comprehension of Woodland manifestations and regional networks. This symposium focuses on information that defines the evolution of Woodland lifeways and the interactions between peoples within the environmental context of the Etowah and Coosa drainage basins.

### **ROCK ART RESEARCH IN THE MIDWEST AND SOUTHEAST**

**[sponsored by the Eastern States Rock Art Research Association]**

Organizers: Sarah A. Blankenship and Jan F. Simek

Time: Thursday 1:00 PM until 3:20 PM

Room 300A

Recording, analyzing, and understanding prehistoric rock art in its cultural context is an aspect of modern American archaeology that is rapidly expanding and becoming more integrated into the discipline as a whole. This symposium brings together recent research on prehistoric rock art in the Midwest and Southeast of North America, where much new and ongoing fieldwork has greatly enlarged the corpus of known prehistoric rock art sites. Issues of rock art production, representation, geographic distribution, and interpretation are addressed by the various authors.

### **STUDIES IN SOUTHEASTERN PALEOINDIAN SOCIOECONOMICS**

Organizer: J. Scott Jones

Discussants: Tom Dillehay and Dan F. Morse

Time: Thursday 1:00 PM until 5:00 PM

Room 200 A/B

The Southeastern United States has long been known for its rich archaeological record during the Late Pleistocene. The Late Pleistocene was a period of cultural and natural environmental change that resulted in a myriad of social and economic adaptations. The papers presented in this symposium illustrate the range of variability of Paleoindian socioeconomic adaptations exhibited in the Southeastern archaeological record.

### **HUNTED, GATHERED, BOILED AND ROASTED: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF FOOD PROCESSING ACTIVITIES**

Organizers: Tanya M Peres and C. Alison Dietz

Discussant: Kristen J. Gremillion

Time: Thursday 1:00 PM until 4:20 PM

Room 200C

Recent trends in paleoethnobotanical and zooarchaeological analyses reflect an increased interest in interpretations of techniques and methods used in the past to process and cook foods. Middle-range, taphonomic, and experimental studies are key to our understanding of past methods of processing and preparing plants and animals for everyday and ritual consumption. This symposium focuses on theoretical and methodological applications for recognizing the archaeological correlates of plant and animal processing activities and areas. Processing activities can be related to the preparation and cooking of food, food preservation, and/or the preparation and use of technological and medicinal plants.

**NEW RESEARCH AT KINCAID**

Organizer: Paul D Welch

Discussant: Jon Muller

Time: Friday 8:00 AM until 11:40 AM

Room 300A

A generation of archaeologists was trained in the University of Chicago field school at Kincaid site in the 1930s. Much of their work was reported in a 1951 book. Though much fieldwork was done elsewhere in the Ohio River floodplain during the 1970s, it was only a few years ago that archaeologists resumed excavations at Kincaid. We report findings from several seasons of fieldwork as well as analysis of materials from extant collections.

**COASTAL AND ISLAND ARCHAEOFAUNAS OF THE SOUTHEAST**

Organizers: Jonathan D Baker and Walter E. Klippel

Time: Friday 8:00 AM until noon

Room 200C

Coastal regions of the Southeast support highly productive and diverse aquatic and terrestrial faunas that have served as a base for unique cultural developments. Over the past decades zooarchaeologists have made significant strides in reconstructing how past human groups utilized these environments. In this symposium we build on previous works and develop new research topics and methodologies that can serve to guide future research on coastal environments in the southeastern United States. Papers address a variety of topics, including diachronic changes in coastal adaptations, evidence for environmental change, fish and shellfish exploitation, harvest and butchery practices, season of site utilization, and methodological approaches to assessing past adaptations.

**ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SMALL FARM**

Organizer: Natalie P. Adams

Time: Friday, 8:00 AM until 11:20 AM

Room 300 D

Small farmsteads occupied by landowners and tenants/sharecroppers have a number of challenges. Often they consist of a chimney pile and scattered piers, and ephemeral evidence of outbuildings. Historical detail is often lacking and archaeological data is also difficult to interpret, since tenants/sharecroppers moved from farm to farm, making the deposits a mix of numerous occupations. For small farms, little primary research has been done to understand communities and how the sites might help address broader questions. This Symposium presents site reports and perspectives of those who research or manage these resources.

**COLLEAGUE, MENTOR, AND FRIEND: PAPERS IN HONOR OF CHARLES H. FAULKNER**

Organizers: Timothy E. Baumann and Mark D. Groover

Discussant: Charles H. Fairbanks

Time: Friday, 1:00 PM until 5:00 PM

Room 300B

Dr. Charles H. Faulkner has spent the past 43 years working in southeastern archaeology at the University of Tennessee. His extensive research has included both prehistoric and historical archaeology, but he is best known for his pioneering research in the prehistoric cultures of middle and east Tennessee, for his cave and rock art studies, and his examination of the historical life and people of east Tennessee and southern Appalachia. His passion for archaeology has influenced many colleagues, he has mentored numerous students, and made countless lifelong friends. His former students will honor Dr. Faulkner with a series of papers that highlight his varied research interests, including prehistoric cave mining and site formation processes, farmsteads and plantations, industrial sites, African American archaeology, urban studies, and artifact patterns of human behavior, social stratification, and identity.

**A NEW LOOK AT THE “MISSISSIPPI” PERIOD IN FLORIDA**

Organizers: Keith Ashley and Nancy M. White

Discussant: John E. Kelly

Time: Friday, 1:00 PM until 4:40 PM

Room 300A

Mississippian and Florida are terms not often coupled together by southeastern archaeologists. Although some may not have been “Mississippian” in the strict sense of the term, native societies of Florida were not isolated from the Mississippian world. Too often, past studies have tended to treat Florida societies as insular entities without regard for external connections and the broader geographical picture. Papers in this symposium explore a variety of “Mississippi period” cultures from the northwestern panhandle to southern peninsular Florida and examine the extent to which each was involved in, influenced by, or at least aware of the broader Mississippian world.

**CULT BEARERS AND SACRED BUNDLES: THE IMAGERY OF RITUAL IN MISSISSIPPIAN ART**

Organizers: Adam T. King and F. Kent Reilly, III

Discussant: James A. Brown

Time: Saturday, 8:00 AM until 11:00 AM

Room 300 C/D

Iconographic investigations of art from various Mississippian stylistic regions, combined with archaeological and ethnographic analysis, reveal dramatic evidence of certain shared Mississippian ideological cults. Several works of art depict iconographically specific—and perhaps identifiable—supernatural entities. Current, ethnographic investigations have pinpointed the power-imbued stories that explain the origin of these shared Mississippian cults. Archaeological evidence of the heirlooming, bundling and ultimate burial deposition of such art



objects further links elite office holders, and their descent groups, with entities and episodes from these ancient, and originary stories.

**RE-ASSESSING THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND, FLORIDA: 1587-2007.**

Organizers: Clete Rooney and Rebecca A. Gorman

Time: Saturday, 8:20 AM until 11:20 AM

Room 200 A/B

Fort George Island, in Duval County, Florida is one of the key sites in American historical archaeology. The island contains one of the largest Spanish missions in La Florida (San Juan Del Puerto), as well as Kingsley Plantation, the starting point of African American archaeology in the United States. In 2006, the University of Florida began a multi-year archaeological project on Fort George Island, examining areas and time periods that have been little studied. This symposium discusses new findings, interpretations, and theoretical approaches in Florida archaeology.

**THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF TENNESSEE (PUBLIC SESSION)**

Organizers: David G. Anderson and Lynne P. Sullivan

Time: Saturday, 8:30 AM until 11:20 AM

Room 300 A/B

This session presents, in a format designed to be of interest to scholars and the general public alike, current knowledge and thinking about Tennessee archaeology. The papers in the session are based upon more technical papers produced during a graduate level class on Tennessee Archaeology held in the Spring of 2007, and are presently being revised and compiled into a edited volume on the historic and prehistoric archaeology of Tennessee.

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## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

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**Adams, Natalie** (New South Associates)

ARCHAEOLOGY OF A TENANT LANDSCAPE: THE FREE CABIN SITE

The Free Cabin site near Hephzibah, Georgia was part of a tenant farming community associated with large landholdings by the Rhodes family after the Civil War. The archaeology there provided an opportunity to examine tenant farm landscape, including architecture and the use of the yard as an extension of the home, the layout of the settlement, the locations of outbuildings and fields, and the vegetation associated with the yard, gardens, agricultural fields, and surrounding landscape. Despite the transient nature of tenant occupations at the site, some generalizations about land use could be discerned. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:20 AM, Room 300D)

**Ahler, Steve** (see Mink, Philip)

**Ahlman, Todd M.** (HRA Gray & Pape LLC)

UNDERSTANDING HISTORIC FARMSTEAD CONTINUITY AND CHANGE USING HUMAN BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY

The study of Upland South historic farmsteads has typically employed a normative approach where sites are placed in a comparative context with an ideal farmstead. Human behavioral ecology provides an approach that does not rely on the norm but allows for the direct comparison of farmsteads to understand diachronic continuity and change. In this study, an optimization model is developed using data from sites in Tennessee and the surrounding states. The model is explored further by in-depth analysis of the Tipton-Dixon farmstead, which was occupied from 1819 to 1969. (Symposium paper, Friday, 3:20 PM, Room 300B)

**Ahlman, Todd M.** (HRA Gray & Pape LLC), and **Bradley Creswell** (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee)

EVIDENCE FOR THE PRACTICE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND AFRICAN RELIGION AMONG ENSLAVED AFRICAN AMERICANS DURING THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE UPLAND SOUTH

Archaeological investigations at Site 40BT166 in Blount County, Tennessee encountered a cellar, small refuse pit, five postholes, and several pier stones suggestive of a small cabin. The fill in the cellar and pit included domestic and architectural debris dating to the early and mid-nineteenth century. Believed to be a field cabin for enslaved African-Americans, a set of artifacts from the assemblage including medicine bottles, a quartz crystal, blue bead, porcelain marble, silver thimble fragments, gizzard stone, carved stone fragments, bird effigy brooch, and several knife blades and parts suggest that the occupants were traditional healings that may have practiced African folk religion. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00 - 12:00AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E,F)

**Alexander, Lawrence** (see Redwine, Charles)

**Alexander, Lawrence** (see Seramur, Keith)

**Alexander, Lawrence, and Mary Trudeau** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)  
LATE MISSISSIPPIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND SPANISH CONTACT AT SITE 40HA301

A cemetery relocation project on South Chickamauga Creek in Chattanooga resulted in the recovery and documentation of 161 burials. The primary component at the site is a Late Mississippian settlement of seven structures organized around an open courtyard. Multiple burials within a single feature and sequential multiple internments in a mortuary feature occurred in 35 percent of the burial population. Spanish period metal artifacts were recovered *in situ* from 3.7 percent of the graves. Mortuary artifacts recovered are closely associated in the King Site mortuary assemblage in northwestern Georgia. (Paper, Thursday, 1:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Alt, Susan M.** (Indiana University)

CAPTIVES AND CULTURE: IMPLICATIONS FOR MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETY

Captive taking was a widespread practice across space and through time in world history, and yet we rarely consider the implications of Mississippian societies engaged in captive taking. Historic accounts of Eastern Woodland societies, as well as Native American stories attest to the practice of taking captives who became wives, adopted kin, slaves as well as victims of violence, and even sacrifices. These accounts suggest that we may be ignoring the impact that such practices, as well as the impact of captive individuals on specific societies, or Mississippian culture in general. In this paper I present evidence suggesting that Mississippian people did take captives. I argue that this introduction of “unwilling immigrants” has profound implications for understanding Mississippian personhood, societies and change. (Paper, Friday, 1:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Anderson, David G.** (University of Tennessee) Discussant, Forum: Getting into Graduate School (Friday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200 D/E)

**Anderson, David G.** (University of Tennessee), **J. Christopher Gillam** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **D. Shane Miller** (University of Arizona), **Erik N. Johanson, Jason O'Donoghue** (University of Tennessee), **Michael K. Faught** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.), and **Stephen J. Yerka** (University of Tennessee)

PALEOINDIAN RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHEAST: EXAMPLES USING PIDBA  
(PALEOINDIAN DATABASE OF THE AMERICAS)

The Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA) represents nearly twenty years of collaborative research. The most detailed information in the database is from the southeastern United States, and includes attribute and county-level or better locational data on over 10,000 projectile points. Using GIS, statistical, and other forms of analysis, these data are being used to explore Paleoindian settlement patterns, group ranges, population change, and ecological associations of early sites, and the morphological and typological variability within projectile point forms. The database is a work in progress and researchers are encouraged to participate in the project and access the data online from the PIDBA website. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 4:00 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Anderson, David G., and Lynne P. Sullivan** (University of Tennessee)

INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC SESSION ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF TENNESSEE

This session presents, in a format designed to be of interest to scholars and the general public alike, summarizes current knowledge and thinking about Tennessee archaeology. The papers in the session are based upon more technical papers produced during a graduate level class on Tennessee Archaeology held in the Spring of 2007, and are presently being revised and compiled into a edited volume on the historic and prehistoric archaeology of Tennessee. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:30 AM, Room 300 A/B)

**Andrus, C. Fred T.** (see Thompson, Victor)

**Arbuthnot, Michael A.** (Environmental Services, Inc.)

USING LASER TECHNOLOGY TO CONDUCT HABS LEVEL I DOCUMENTATIONS:  
THE A.L. LEWIS ARCHWAY (8SJ3060) CASE STUDY

Recently ESI conducted an Historic American Building Survey (HABS) of the A.L. Lewis Archway (8SJ3060) in St. Johns County, Florida. The arch was subjected to a 3-dimensional laser scan using the Leica HDS3000, which produced a highly detailed wireframe representation of the structure that documented architectural and construction details. The scan permitted the creation of a 3-dimensional rendering of the structure. The area was also filmed to correlate the wireframe model with visual references. This project represents one of the first uses of laser technology in Florida for HABS documentation and serves as a model for future architectural survey projects. (Paper, Thursday, 2:20 PM, Room 300B)

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

JAKETOWN REVISITED AGAIN

Jaketown is the second largest extant Poverty Point settlement and provides the foundation to our understanding of the Late Archaic culture in the Yazoo Basin. Despite extensive archaeological investigation, many issues related to the occupation chronology, stratigraphy, and paleoenvironmental setting of the site remain unresolved. Recent geoarchaeological testing at Jaketown comprises the initial phase of a research project that seeks to advance our understanding of the cultural and geomorphologic history of this paramount Poverty Point site. This paper discusses preliminary findings of the recent fieldwork, as well as how the site-scale research will help expand our regional knowledge of the unique hunter-gatherer culture and of the nature of prehistoric human-landscape interactions in the Lower Mississippi Valley. (Paper, Friday, 9:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Ashcraft, Scott, and J. H. N. Loubser** (Pisgah National Forest)

PICTOGRAPH RECORDATION, ANALYSES AND DATING AT PAINT ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA

In 2006, the National Forests in North Carolina sponsored recordation and analyses at the Paint Rock pictograph site where three known pictograph panels straddle the North Carolina and Tennessee border. The most prominent bi-chrome panel chosen for evaluation consists of alternating red and yellow rectilinear lines forming a maze-like pattern. Surprisingly intact

pigments allowed for a physical analysis of elemental composition and yielded an unusually high concentration of carbon for dating, resulting with the earliest radiocarbon date for a Southeastern pictograph. Pigment composition analyses show the rock art may be older than expected, and that efforts to procure pigments were seemingly complex. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:00 PM, Room 300A)

**Ashley, Keith** (See White, Nancy M.)

**Ashley, Keith** (University of North Florida)

CHANGING PERSPECTIVES ON ST. JOHNS II POLITICS, INTERACTION, AND EXCHANGE

St. Johns fisher-hunter-gatherers of northeastern Florida were among the earliest participants in Mississippian exchange networks, successfully acquiring exotic items like copper plates, long nosed god earpieces, and spatulate celts. Although involvement wrought settlement and political changes throughout the St. Johns River drainage, early Mississippian trappings appear to have served more as symbols of community identity necessary for ritual and cultural reproduction than as objects of elite power. Focusing on early St. Johns II communities near the river's mouth, this paper moves beyond merely drawing lines of connection between sites and addresses the underlying sociopolitical dimensions of interaction and exchange. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:20 PM, Room 300A)

**Avery, Paul** (MACTEC Engineering)

CAMPS TOLERABLY WELL POLICED: ARTIFACT PATTERNS AND FEATURE FUNCTION AT THE FLORENCE STOCKADE

Recent excavations by MACTEC in the camp of the Confederate guards at Florence Stockade revealed a large number of features in a wide variety of forms. The 179 excavated features produced nearly 6000 artifacts. The relationship between the artifacts and the features from which they were recovered was an important analytical tool in interpreting the site. This paper presents a brief discussion of how the artifact patterns vary within and between feature types, how they reflect the function of a specific feature and how those patterns were influenced by various factors. (Paper, Saturday, 8:40 AM, Room 200C)

**Avery-Quinn, Samuel** (see Brock, Daniel)

**Azzarello, Jennifer** (New South Associates)

WHAT THE HECK IS A POTATO HILL? THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND ORAL HISTORY OF A TENANT FARMING COMMUNITY IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, GEORGIA

Investigating and managing tenant farming sites in the Southeast can prove challenging as they tend to be underrepresented, poorly preserved, and lacking in artifacts and architectural remains. Recently, the Georgia Department of Transportation initiated a data recovery and oral history survey of Site 9RH41, which has proven to be a well-preserved tenant farming community in Randolph County, Georgia. This paper presents the data that has been collected from the excavations and the oral history survey then poses questions for future research on how to best interpret and manage these resources. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 300D)

**Backhouse, Paul N., Marion F. Smith, and Juan Cancel** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

ACROSS STATE LINES: USING STATE DATABASES TO EXPLORE SEMINOLE ETHNOGENESIS  
IN THE SOUTHEAST

One challenge facing Tribal Historic Preservation Offices is the necessity of dealing with geographic areas not contiguous with modern state boundaries. Areas of tribal interest are oftentimes vast and in the case of the Seminole Tribe of Florida they comprise portions of 8 modern states. The increasing availability and accessibility of digital records maintained at the state level, therefore, presents a unique opportunity for extant tribal groups to assess an archaeological record thus far largely collected on their behalf. Initial research toward the integration and qualitative assessment of the existing datasets is discussed for its usefulness for understanding Seminole ethnogenesis. (Paper, Friday, 4:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Bailey, Susanna, and John E. Kelly** (Washington University)

BOWLS, POTS AND BEYOND: PLAZA SURFACE MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION  
AT THE WASHAUSEN MOUND CENTER

Recent investigations at the Washausen mound center in the central American Bottom have provided more information about the presence of a plaza and mound complex at the site. These studies have emphasized the use of minimally destructive research methods of controlled surface collection, geophysical survey, soil probing, and limited test excavation. A detailed ceramic analysis has aided in the identification of the ritual plaza that is surrounded by three low mounds. As a result of these investigations, a series of surface material distribution maps has been generated to delineate the core of the site. This paper will discuss the results of the controlled surface collections conducted within the plaza and in the areas immediately adjacent to this space with an emphasis on the distribution of diagnostic ceramics. (Paper, Thursday, 10:20 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Baker, Jonathan D.** (see Klippel, Walter E.)

**Baker, Jonathan D.** (see Miller, D. Shane)

**Baker, Jonathan D.** (see O'Donoghue, Jason)

**Baker, Jonathan D.** (University of Tennessee)

THE IDENTIFICATION OF BONE GREASE PRODUCTION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

In recent years, considerable attention has been given to methodologies for the identification of bone grease production in the archaeological record. This emphasis is largely tied to a growing interest in prehistoric resource stress, to which bone grease is frequently correlated. The focus of this paper is to provide a more holistic and unbiased approach for the identification of archaeological bone grease production. This is accomplished through a three-fold methodology: bone fracture analysis, contextual analysis, and fragment size quantification. While this paper draws on materials from the Midwest, the methods are also applicable to southeastern archaeological assemblages. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:20 PM, Room 200C)

**Baltus, Melissa** (see Otten, Sarah)

**Baltus, Melissa** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

UPLAND RETREAT?: PRELIMINARY ANALYSES OF THE OLIN SITE

Preliminary analyses of the Olin site, a late 12<sup>th</sup>/early 13<sup>th</sup> century palisaded village in the uplands of the northern American Bottom, provide evidence regarding its relationship with Cahokia during this period. Olin, together with other regional sites occupied during this time, may offer clues concerning the disintegration of Cahokia, as well as information regarding the increasingly prevalent warfare in the region. Sites such as Olin will also provide a better understanding of daily life and responses to perceived threats during times of pre-Columbian conflict. (Paper, 2:40 PM, Friday, Room 300 C/D)

**Barber, Jennifer L.** (see Faberson, Tanya A.)

**Barnes, Jodi** (American University)

SMALL FARMS FORGOTTEN: AFRICAN AMERICAN LAND OWNERSHIP IN APPALACHIA

Between two mountains along a bubbling creek, there are a number of stone foundations -- former farmsteads consisting of houses, outbuildings and fence lines. Several of these farmsteads were the homes of slave-holding Euro-American families. Following the Civil War, these farmsteads were divided and sold sometimes to African Americans. In this paper, I focus on one of the largest landowners in the area, Mose Richeson, an African American, and his tenant properties. This research combines archaeological, documentary, oral history, and landscape analyses to understand the social, economic and spatial relationships of the transition from slavery to tenancy in Appalachia. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:00 AM, Room 300D)

**Barrett, Jared, and Larry McKee** (TRC Nashville)

WHAT'S THAT SMELL? AN ANALYSIS OF PRIVIES FROM RAVENSFORD, AN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY LUMBER MILL TOWN IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

During 2004 and 2005, the Nashville office of TRC Inc. conducted data recovery excavations of the historic component at Ravensford, an early twentieth-century lumber mill town in western North Carolina. This work identified and fully excavated 11 privies which were in use during the Ravensford occupation, from 1919 to 1934. Four privies were selected for intensive study of recovered seeds, fauna, and parasitological remains. This in-depth analysis provides additional information on food choices and overall health of the people living at Ravensford. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Bastianini, Denise L. Grantz** (see Johnson, William C.)

**Baumann, Timothy E.** (Missouri Valley College)

THE WEB OF IDENTITY: A CASE STUDY OF AFRICAN AMERICAN IDENTITY AND "SOUL FOOD"

Identity is a complex cultural construct that is formed and transformed over time through culture contact and social stratification. Utilizing a case study of African American identity as seen

through “soul food,” a new analytical model will be presented to visualize this cultural process of identity formation. The term “soul food” is used today to describe African American cooking traditions that began during enslavement and formed through a creolization process between African, European, and Native American foodways. The procurement, preparation, and consumption of food have been used by African Americans and European Americans to define various levels of black identity. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:20 PM, Room 300B)

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

**Beck, Monica L.** (see Lees, William B.)

**Beck, Robin** (University of Oklahoma), **David Moore** (Warren Wilson College), and **Christopher Rodning** (Tulane University)

EXPLORING JOARA AND FORT SAN JUAN: CONTINUED EXCAVATIONS  
AT THE BERRY SITE, NORTH CAROLINA

In January 1567, a Spanish expedition under the command of Captain Juan Pardo arrived at the native town of Joara, located in the upper Catawba Valley of western North Carolina. Here, Pardo established Fort San Juan, the earliest European settlement in the interior of the United States, and manned it with 30 soldiers. Excavations at the Berry site from 2001 to 2005 identified five burned structures believed to represent houses built for the soldiers stationed at Fort San Juan. This paper reviews findings from our 2007 field season, during which we completed excavations of one of these buildings. (Paper, Thursday, 2:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Bergh, Sarah** (University of Georgia)

SPATIAL PATTERNING OF VERTEBRATE REMAINS ON ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, GEORGIA

This paper explores the use of GIS to understand the spatial distribution of vertebrate remains from Irene period (AD 1300-1580) archaeological sites on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. Spatial patterning of faunal remains identifies former locations of specific coastal niches and their relative importance in the subsistence strategy. This information is used to develop a model describing the characteristics of, and relationship between, central places and processing sites. Although the model needs improvement and sampling issues exist, this work demonstrates that GIS can contribute to our understanding of interactions between resource use, population growth, and social structure on the Georgia coast. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 200C)

**Birchett, Thomas** (US Army Corps of Engineers), **Charles Pearson**, and **Richard Weinstein** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

CLARENCE B. MOORE AND THE GOPHER

The Gopher was designed and built "To Hunt For Skulls/And Other Relics of the Mound Builders" as headlined in the Jacksonville newspaper, The Evening Times-Union on August 28, 1895. For the next twenty odd years Moore used the Gopher in his research in the southeastern United States. The Arthur W. Clime photographic collection has recently been made available through the archives at the Smithsonian Institution. Clime worked for Clarence Moore from 1906



to 1910. Photographs of the Gopher and additional information on C. B. Moore, Milo Miller and Arthur Clime are presented. (Paper, Thursday, 11:00 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Blankenship, Annie** (see Meeks, Scott C.)

**Blankenship, Sarah A.** (University of Tennessee)

DENDROARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT CAGLE SALTPETRE CAVE, TENNESSEE:  
UNDERSTANDING THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY SALTPETER  
MINING INDUSTRY

Saltpeter mining, one of the early historic industries in the Midsouth, involved extracting and processing saltpeter (nitrates) found in caves and rockshelters for the production of gunpowder. One of hundreds of caves in the Cumberland Plateau region mined for saltpeter, Cagle Saltpetre Cave in Van Buren County, Tennessee, is unique in that it still contains several wooden leaching vats that were used to lixiviate nitrates from mined sediment. Because of their exceptional preservation, it was possible to employ tree-ring analyses to obtain absolute dates on their construction. The results of these analyses indicate that saltpeter was mined and processed at the site during four discrete episodes throughout the nineteenth century. When considered in conjunction with the extant historical data on the saltpeter-mining industry, these dates indicate that Cagle Saltpetre Cave was likely mined in response to both local and global politico-economic pressures. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:20 AM, Room 300A)

**Blankenship, Sarah** (University of Tennessee), and **John W. Cottier** (Auburn University)

ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS OF A PROTOHISTORIC DISC GORGET FROM THE HICKORY GROUND SITE,  
ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

The Hickory Ground site, located on the Coosa River in Elmore County, Alabama, is one of several Historic Creek towns of the lower Coosa River valley. Archaeological investigations over the past five years have identified the site as multi-component, with a primary occupation during the protohistoric, as demonstrated by a sizable settlement of domestic structures and a large public building. Additionally, a metal disc gorget was recovered from a protohistoric adult male burial. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, disc-style gorgets, manufactured from native copper and later, European copper alloys, were ubiquitously traded among native groups of the interior Southeast and mid-Atlantic region and are generally found archaeologically with high-status burials. In order to determine its origin (i.e., native or European), the Hickory Ground gorget was analyzed by energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). The results of these analyses are discussed. (Paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 300C)

**Blankenship, Sarah A., and Jan F. Simek** (University of Tennessee)

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF ROCK ART PIGMENTS FROM SKINNER MOUNTAIN SHELTER  
AND 47TH UNNAMED CAVE, TENNESSEE

Pigments samples from parietal rock art recently found at Skinner Mountain Shelter, an open-air site in north-central Tennessee, and 47th Unnamed Cave, in west-central Tennessee, were studied by means of energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). An objective of this study was to characterize the chemical composition of the pigment materials in order to determine if

the pictographs are indeed prehistoric. This paper discusses these results and compares the data with pigments analyzed from other pictograph sites in the Midwest and Southeast. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:40 PM, Room 300A)

**Blanton, Dennis B.** (Fernbank Museum of Natural History)

CIRCULATION OF ARCHAIC BANNERSTONES IN THE EASTERN WOODLANDS:  
THE PERSPECTIVE FROM DISMAL SWAMP IN SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA

An evaluation has been made of the styles represented among a large number of Archaic bannerstones occurring in the vicinity of the Great Dismal Swamp in southeastern Virginia. The results are examined relative to the distribution of bannerstone styles throughout the Eastern Woodlands. Findings reveal broad patterns in the intensity and direction of regional interactions. Aspects of exchange behavior are revealed including the operation of supralocal networks and, potentially, the role of male display in contexts of subsistence intensification. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Blessing, Meggan E.** (see LeFebvre, Michelle J.)

**Bohnet, Anne** (see Moon, Robert)

**Boles, Steve** (SIUC)

THE COLORS AND FORMS OF FLUORITE ARTIFACTS IN THE LOWER OHIO VALLEY

Fluorite, in varied colors, was utilized during the Mississippian period for beads, pendants and figurines. Fluorite sources occur near Kincaid, and fluorite pieces and ornaments have been recovered from sites along the lower Ohio and middle Mississippi River Valleys. Study of university and private collections of fluorite artifacts (over 250) identified the range of geometric, human, and animal forms, as well as identifying the distribution of such items throughout the region. Some forms are associated with particular colors of the mineral. Ethnographic accounts of color symbolism and totems from historic southeastern tribes are explored to address possible causes for these patterns. (Symposium paper, Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 300A)

**Boudreaux, Tony** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

AFTER THE STORM: ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST  
SINCE HURRICANE KATRINA

Hurricane Katrina hammered the Mississippi Gulf Coast on August 29, 2005. The unprecedented destruction wrought by this storm has led to an equally unprecedented federal presence in the region. Federal funds are being spent on debris removal and reconstruction efforts along Mississippi's entire coastline. The need to comply with federal cultural resources management laws has provided the opportunity to give some much-needed attention to the Mississippi Gulf Coast's archaeological resources. This paper will present information about some of the archaeological work that has taken place along the Coast since the storm. (Paper, Friday, 2:40 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Bow, Sierra Wentworth** (see Franklin, Jay)

**Bowen, Rowe** (Georgia Department of Transportation) Discussant, Symposium: The Woodland Period in the Etowah and Coosa Basins (Thursday, 11:20 AM, Room 200C)

**Boyd, Cliff, and Donna C. Boyd** (Radford University)

A BIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS  
FROM SELECTED SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA LATE WOODLAND SITES

The focus of this paper is to examine the health and biological characteristics of prehistoric Native American populations that lived during the Late Woodland (A. D. 900-1700) period in Southwest Virginia. Over 750 individuals from eleven major village sites are analyzed in terms of their osteological, biological, and demographic profiles. High frequencies of dental pathologies including dental caries, antemortem tooth loss, and enamel hypoplasias are noted across the samples, in addition to multiple evidence for non-specific infection. These observations are consistent with a pattern of declining health associated with the increased dependence on maize agriculture and associated environmental degradation. (Paper, Saturday, 10:20 AM, Room 200D)

**Boyd, Donna C.** (see Cliff Boyd)

**Boyko, Wayne C.** (see Gudel-Shaffer, Barbara J.)

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

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

EARLY ARCHAIC RAW MATERIAL USE PATTERNS IN THE SOUTHEAST

The examination of raw materials from Early Archaic sites in the Southeast has resulted in the observation of several general patterns. These patterns are seen over a large geographic expanse, though anomalies do occur. In general, a greater use of non-local materials has been observed for the earliest portion of the Early Archaic. A shift to a greater reliance on locally available materials is noted through time. Various models have been proposed to account for these patterns. In this paper, we argue that such models, while applicable to local areas, cannot be transposed wholesale to other regions and are best viewed as hypotheses for further testing. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:00 PM, Room 300B)

**Bradley, Matthew** (Indiana University)

WHAT GABRIEL ARTHUR SAW

My paper is an attempt to identify the physical and social geography described in Abraham Wood's 1674 letter describing the journeys of his indentured servant Gabriel Arthur with the Tomahitan Indians. I argue that the Tomahitan town described by Wood was most likely located in northeastern Tennessee. I also argue that the Tomahitans were almost certainly not Cherokee or Westo as has often been argued, and that their movements show an established social

relationship with groups that were members of the chiefdom of Cofitachequi on the verge of its transformation into the Catawba. (Paper, Thursday, 2:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Braly, Bobby R.** (see Harle, Michaelyn)

**Braly, Bobby R., and Shannon D. Koerner** (University of Tennessee)

A HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE

In this paper we outline the history and development of archaeology in the state of Tennessee. This history traces back to initial explorations of the New World by Hernando de Soto and subsequent colonization of the Tennessee area in the early 19th century and concludes with present day professional archaeology. This general overview highlights key themes, places, and people that have contributed to the development of archaeology as an academic and professional practice today. The discussion proceeds chronologically with emphases on changes in practice and theory. These themes will introduce the audience to subsequent topical discussions in this symposium. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:00 AM, Room 300A/B)

**Braly, Bobby, Cody P. Carlton, and Lena M. Huber** (University of Tennessee)

THE DAN AND PHYLLIS MORSE TYPE COLLECTION: A STUDY CASE

In 2006 Dan F. and Phyllis P. Morse, long time southeastern archaeologists, donated a large collection of archaeological materials to the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee. This collection consists of artifacts collected from nine southeastern states. This poster summarizes the collection and provides a statistical assessment of over 300 microblades from the Jaketown and Cahokia sites. These data are compared to a sample of 87 microblades from a single Tennessee site. Cluster analysis shows the Tennessee materials are more similar to the Jaketown sample than to the Cahokia sample. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Brandon, Jamie** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

THAT WAS THEN, THIS IS NOW: REVISITING THE ARCHAEOLOGIES  
OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND, FLORIDA

There is a long history of archaeology on Fort George Island—each with its own goals, interests, and theoretical orientation. From the 1960s when Fairbanks first excavated at Kingsley Plantation and Jones was excavating at the Mission San Juan Del Puerto, to the 1980s when Boswick revisited the slave cabins and Dickinson and Wayne used extensive shovel testing and early archeo-geophysics to assess the Spanish mission site, and finally to the current research effort outlined by this symposium, this paper will examine the various archaeologies deployed with an eye towards how each is framed within its own contexts. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Brannon, Stefan** (New South Associates, Inc.)

LITHIC MATERIAL PROCUREMENT AND RESOURCE INTERACTION AT HARDIN BRIDGE

The Hardin Bridge site (9BR34) yielded a variety of feature types associated with an early Middle Woodland occupation. Basin and pit features produced lithic tools and debitage consistent with on site production. This paper explores the use of lithic material at the Hardin Bridge site as it relates to the immediate catchment area and farther reaches within the Southeast. Through this analysis it is possible to deduce a probable sphere of influence at the site. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:00 AM, Room 200C)

**Bredeson, Loren** (see Regnier, Amanda)

**Brennan, Tamira K.** (see Pursell, Corin C.)

**Brennan, Tamira K.** (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)  
THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AT KINCAID

Magnetometry at the Kincaid site reveals an abundance of subsurface features. Ground truthing of several of the surveyed areas proves many of these features to be prehistoric in nature, including rebuilt palisade lines, domestic buildings, and a unique mound top structure. The extensive coverage and relative clarity of these images provides the unusual opportunity for a large-scale analysis of the landscape at the site. This paper considers the possible land use patterns at Kincaid, reconsiders previous population densities in light of feature density, and discusses trends in architecture as they relate to mound proximity. (Symposium paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 300A)

**Brock, Daniel** (Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville), **Samuel Avery-Quinn** (Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville and the Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Roane State Community College), **Elizabeth P. Cahill**, and **Kimberly T. Wren** (Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE

For over four hundred years Tennessee has experienced a rich and diverse documented history. With the advent of the archaeological study of historic sites, the state has seen a continuing growth in our understanding of this period. Recently, an attempt has been made to synthesize archaeology that has been conducted in the state and this presentation is a result of that effort. Focusing specifically on historical archaeology, this paper provides an overview of the practice of the discipline in Tennessee. A brief discussion of Tennessee's history combined with significant site studies and interpretation will be addressed as well as relevant topical issues related to the period. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 11:00 AM, Room 300A/B)

**Brogden, Jessica D.** (see Grissino-Mayer Henri D.)

**Broster, John B.** (see Miller, D. Shane)

**Brown, James L.** (Northwestern University)  
COPPER, MARINE SHELL, AND RITUAL AT CAHOKIA AND THE AMERICAN BOTTOM

Copper work at Cahokia has gathered new significance with the discovery of the archaeological contexts of one of Perino's workshops under Mound 34. First, this discovery articulates well with Spielmann's thesis on craft production in non-urban settings. Second, the religious subject matter on Mississippian Period copper repousse and shell engraving, in general, fits well with the ritual preparation of the Mound 34 location. Third, we move one step closer to realizing the suspected involvement of Cahokia in the production of the Classic Braden style of visual representation on copper as well as in marine shell. (Paper, Thursday, 9:00 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Brown, James A.** (Northwestern University) Discussant, Symposium: Cult Bearers and Sacred Bundles: The Imagery of Ritual in Mississippian Art (Saturday 11:00 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Brummitt, Aaron** (SRARP, University of South Carolina)

FUNCTIONAL INTERPRETATION OF A SLEEPY HOLLOW PHASE POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE

In this paper I review current ideas about past uses of pottery and present a functional analysis of reconstructed vessels from the Sleepy Hollow phase pottery assemblage recovered at the MOX site. I describe the ceramic assemblage in terms of surface treatments and particular stamped motifs as well as identify the types and quantities of vessel forms present. The pottery made by Sleepy Hollow phase people resembles that of the Pisgah phase from the Appalachian summit region. Through the presentation of a function-based pottery analysis I reveal a diverse set of activities that could have made use of the pots that formed the recovered assemblage. (Paper, Friday, 8:00 AM, Room 300C)

**Buchanan, Meghan E.** (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

FAUNAL UTILIZATION AT THE KINCAID MOUNDS SITE.

Large amounts of faunal materials were collected during excavations conducted by the University of Chicago in the 1930s and 1940s at the Kincaid Mounds site in southern Illinois. This paper analyzes the distribution of deer body parts and species present in residential and plaza-related assemblages collected by the University of Chicago. These results are compared with standard models of Mississippian faunal consumption and analyses from other Mississippian Period sites. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:40 AM, Room 300A)

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

**Butler, Brian M.** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations)

THE RESEARCH HISTORY OF KINCAID AND ITS ENVIRONS--THE FIRST 74 YEARS

The Kincaid site has long been recognized as a major Mississippian mound center. Archaeologists knew about the site primarily through the 1951 report of the University of Chicago field program, whose archaeologists worked there from 1934 to 1944. Southern Illinois University became involved in the late 1960s when the surrounding bottomland, known as the Black Bottom, became a focal point for research by Jon Muller and his students. In 2003, a new phase of research directed by SIUC archaeologists began. In this paper we review the research

history of the Black Bottom and introduce the recent SIUC work at Kincaid. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:00 AM, Room 300A)

**Cahill, Elizabeth P.** (see Brock, Daniel)

**Cancel, Juan** (see Backhouse, Paul N.)

**Carey, Heather** (see McCorvic, Mary)

**Carey, Heather** (see Wagner, Mark J.)

**Carlton, Cody P.** (see Braly, Bobby)

**Carnes-McNaughton, Linda** (Fort Bragg) and Carl Steen

FORT BRAGG'S 1918 GENESIS: HISTORIC COMMUNITIES LOST AND FOUND

As WWI raged in Europe, the United States' War Department began the purchasing process of 130,000 acres of rural landscape in the Sandhills region of North Carolina, thus collectively dispersing or eradicating many deep-rooted communities of extended families occupying the area. In tandem with the "global progress" of war and its socioeconomic fallout, regional cultural landscapes exhibited traditional continuity and radical change in the face of developmental impacts. Oft unwittingly, the US Army's land acquisition process led to the unique documentation and preservation (for the record) of earlier cultural landscapes of small farmsteads, hamlets, and mill communities. We present this multifaceted phenomenon through Fort Bragg's evolution with historic documents and oral traditions from descendant communities integrated with US Army's land acquisition data and revealed through archaeological research at the community level. (Symposium paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 300D)

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

**Carr, Philip J.** (see Price, Sarah)

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

FLINTKNAPPING EXPERIMENTS USING SECONDARY GRAVEL CHERT AND APPLICATION TO THE 22LI504 FLAKE DEBRIS ASSEMBLAGE

In this paper we report on the results of experimental knapping of small chert cobbles procured from Homochitto River gravels. Cores and bifaces were produced that are similar to those recovered during archaeological investigations of 22LI504. An important component of the experiments was sequentially numbering individual flakes by knapping event, which allowed for consideration of the knapping process as staged or as a continuum. The data from the experimentally produced flakes are used to devise a means of analysis appropriate for the archaeological assemblage. The results are mixed and demonstrate that traditional analytical methods developed for other raw material types may not be appropriate for small, secondary gravel chert. (Paper, Saturday, 10:20 AM, Room 200E)

**Carson, Paul** (see Robinson, Kenneth)

**Chamblee, John F., and Mark Williams** (University of Georgia)

PROJECT AREAS, POINT PATTERNS, AND PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT:  
A QUANTIFIABLE APPROACH SETTLEMENT DISPERSAL AND VARIATION

In the southeastern United States, archaeological survey coverage is driven by the happenstance availability of open ground and modern urban development processes. These conditions have heretofore limited our ability to measure settlement patterns at regional and macroregional scales. However, recent developments at the Georgia Archaeological Site File provide unprecedented opportunities to quantitatively assess and compare settlement dispersal. Measures that include both site and project area boundaries suggest differences in settlement structure and tie these differences to broad differences in physiography and ecology. Results also show that qualitative generalizations of settlement density are inferior to quantitative measures of variation. (Paper, Friday, 3:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Chaplin, George** (see Milner, George)

**Charles, Tommy** (see Clement, Christopher Ohm)

**Christensen, Kelly M.** (University of Florida)

CABIN FOODWAYS AND CLUBHOUSE DEBRIS:  
CHARACTERIZING THE FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE AT KINGSLEY PLANTATION.

This paper presents a preliminary analysis of the faunal assemblage recovered at Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida during the 2006 and 2007 field seasons. It emphasizes the relationship between the subsistence refuse from the Kingsley Era occupation of slaves from 1817 to 1839, and the dumping of trash on the same site by members of the Fort George Club from 1923 until the late 1940s. The presence of two distinct and unrelated depositional episodes on a well-defined site provides a unique opportunity to characterize the Kingsley era slave occupation in isolation from later slave/free black occupation. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Claassen, Cheryl** (Appalachian State University)

AN EXPANDED VIEW OF ARCHAIC VIOLENT DEATH BURIALS

In addition to the obvious deaths by violence (embedded points, missing body parts, CDIs) there is reason to believe that extended burials, face down burials, burials flexed on back are all treatments related to cause of death, with violence being the number one cause of these body treatments. There also are reasons to suspect infant sacrifices, adult sacrifices and consecrating burials in the large shell heaps of the mid-continent. (Paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Clay, Berle, Michael Hargrave, and Staffan Peterson** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

MAGNETIC IMAGING OF A REGIONAL MISSISSIPPIAN CENTER: THE KINCAID SURVEY



A very large area (22.5 hectare, 56 acre) magnetic survey at Kincaid was accomplished using a dual gradiometer system in conjunction with 3 single instruments. Excellent survey results are partly attributable to the occurrence of relatively magnetic fired clay daub and the magnetic susceptibility of house pits and other features. Numerous Mississippian houses and pits, the bastioned main palisade, possible internal palisades, and previously undocumented mounds were detected, as well as many Baumer pits. This survey exemplifies recent trends in archaeogeophysics: landscape-scale surveys, use of dual-instrument gradiometer systems, and integration of geophysics into research strategies for complex late prehistoric sites. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 300A)

**Clement, Christopher Ohm** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Terry A. Ferguson** (Wofford College), and **Tommy Charles** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

STRATIGRAPHIC OBSERVATIONS FROM THE ROBERTSON FARMS SITE TWO (38PN35), A STRATIFIED MULTI-COMPONENT SITE IN THE UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT

Site 38PN35 is a terrace and floodplain site located at the confluence of the South Saluda and Oolenoy Rivers in the upper Piedmont of South Carolina. Repeated flooding during the Holocene has deposited over two meters of sandy alluvium atop a basal layer of clay interpreted as a Pleistocene terrace. Within these naturally occurring strata cultural levels have been identified beginning in the Early Archaic and spanning every major period of prehistory since. This paper reports on the suite of 33 radiocarbon dates from 38PN35 and 38GR1, an associated site across the South Saluda River, and describes the strata, archaeological features and material culture remains in association. Notable aspects of 38PN35 include a probable hearth dating from the Early Archaic, clusters of Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain and Late Archaic stemmed projectile points/knives, Stallings fiber tempered pottery, and what appears to be a portion of a late prehistoric palisade. (Paper, Thursday, 8:00 AM, Room 300B)

**Cobb, Charlie** (see Vidoli, Giovanna M.)

**Colaninno, Carol E.** (University of Georgia)

COASTAL FAUNA, HUMANS, AND THE LATE ARCHAIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE ST. CATHERINES SHELL RING.

Recent archaeological investigations at the St. Catherines Shell Ring (9Li231), a Late Archaic (4500-3000 B.P.) shell formation on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, have yielded large amounts of faunal remains from the high-shell density areas within the ring. Similar to other shell rings of the Georgia coast, vertebrate faunal indicate that the occupants of this ring relied heavily on estuarine resources and used these resources throughout the year. Faunal data also indicate that environmental conditions of the Late Archaic were different compared to current conditions, including lower sea levels and the presence of more freshwater on or nearby the island. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:00 AM, Room 200C)

**Cole, Mark** (Alabama Archaeological Society)

EARLY PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENT IN LIMESTONE AND MADISON COUNTIES, NORTHERN ALABAMA

Early Paleoindians in Northern Alabama utilized lithic, floral and faunal resources with group communication to systematically forage. Using data, the prediction and placement of loci within the settlement pattern is possible. Spatial mapping of fluted points and raw material revealed two separate operating groups, one in the Highland Rim, a second in the Tennessee Valley, the latter working across watersheds in a circular pattern. In the uplands, sites center on areas where additional foraging was available, while in riparian settings areas where a level floodplain was located were preferred, indicating a fondness for riverine travel. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:00 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Cook, Edward R.** (see Lewis, Daniel B)

**Cook, Fred C.** (see Pearson, Charles)

**Cottier, John W.** (see Blankenship, Sarah)

**Cottier, John W., Craig T. Sheldon, Jr., and Cameron Gill** (Auburn University)

A PROTOHISTORIC LANDSCAPE AT THE FALLS OF THE COOSA RIVER: 1EE89

Over the last five years almost complete excavations at site 1Ee89 in Elmore County, Alabama, have demonstrated a complex history from Woodland phases to a Historic Creek occupation from the late 1700s to 1814. Of particular interest was the discovery of a previously unsuspected sizable protohistoric settlement. This settlement includes at least 23 domestic structures and arbors and a large public building. The placement of this settlement is at an advantageous environmental location along the Coosa River just south of the fall line. Reconstruction of the protohistoric landscape would include not only these environmental aspects but also identifiable human activities. Such formulations are assisted by 18th century description of the locality. (Paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 300C)

**Cowan, Ellen** (see Seramur, Keith)

**Cranford, David** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE: MISSISSIPPIAN IDEOLOGY  
AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

The presence of earthen mounds, elaborate funerary objects, and evidence for maize agriculture has long been used to assign polities to the Mississippian. Often these attributes are good indicators of complex, ranked societies, but are not themselves proof that one existed. I believe we need to recognize that Mississippian ideology may not be fundamentally tied to a particular economic or political strategy, rather it is important to evaluate a society's level of socio-political complexity independently. The Norman and Harlan sites provide examples of societies that participated in the Mississippian ideology but do not appear to fit current definitions for chiefdoms. (Paper, Friday, 1:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Cressler, Alan** (see Simek, Jan F.)

**Creswell, Bradley** (see Ahlman, Todd M.)

**Crothers, George M.** (University of Kentucky), and **Edward R. Henry** (University of Mississippi)

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF 15AL22 AND EARLY WOODLAND GYPSUM MINING  
IN THE MIDSOUTH

15AL22 (Allen County, Kentucky) is a moderately sized cave with extensive and well-preserved evidence of selenite gypsum mining. This evidence previously had been dismissed as historic saltpeter mining. Radiocarbon dating clearly establishes the mining as an Early Woodland activity. We describe the archaeology of 15AL22 and compare it to other known gypsum mining sites in the Midsouth. Early Woodland gypsum mining may have been widespread in karst regions of the Southeast. However, prehistoric mining sites may not be reported because the evidence is mistaken for saltpeter mining, or simply not recognized as evidence of aboriginal activity. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:20 PM, Room 300B)

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

THREE FLUTED POINTS FROM THE HARDAWAY SITE

Over forty years ago three fluted points were recovered from surface contexts at the Hardaway site; however, these artifacts were never fully described. The three fluted points, classified as either Clovis or Redstone, are described here. Implications for understanding Paleoindian point typology, site locations, and settlement mobility in the Southeast are also briefly explored with regard to other known fluted points in North Carolina. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Davidson, James** (see Hosford, Megan)

**Davidson, James M.** (University of Florida)

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND: REASSESSING FLORIDA'S PAST (1587-2007)

Fort George Island (Jacksonville, Florida) saw an extensive prehistoric occupation, and in 1587 the Spanish built the mission San Juan del Puerto there, one of the largest of Spain's missions in La Florida. By the 1790s a cotton plantation, later owned by Zephaniah Kingsley, was founded. After the Civil War, the island became a tourist destination through the construction of a series of hotels and country-clubs. The island thus encompasses the history of Florida in miniature, and beginning in 2006, a multi-year archaeological program has been reassessing this history and the work of previous archaeologists dating back to the 1950s. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr.** (see Steponaitis, Vincas)

**Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr., Mary Beth Fitts, and Brett H. Riggs** (Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

ON THE EVE OF CHANGE: THE DISCOVERY AND INVESTIGATION OF CATAWBA NASSAW TOWN

Recent archaeological survey near Fort Mill, South Carolina, identified the site of Nassaw Town, a large, mid-18th century Catawba village. Nassaw was among six Catawba communities mapped by trader John Evans in 1756; the town was abandoned following the smallpox epidemic of 1759. The 2007 UNC archaeological field school excavations at Nassaw recovered substantial artifact assemblages that indicate a brief, yet intensive village occupation. Preliminary comparisons with assemblages from Old Town and New Town, Catawba communities occupied sequentially in the decades after Nassaw, suggest that the epidemic brought about dramatic change to Catawba settlement, society, and economy. (Paper, Thursday, 2:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Dekle, Victoria, and Mark Williams** (University of Georgia)  
DEPTFORD AT LAST

The major WPA excavations from 1937 to 1941 at the Deptford Site (9CH2) are famous in southeastern archaeological lore. No report was ever completed, however, primarily because its massive quantity of artifacts was never analyzed. We present new information on the site based upon a complete artifact analysis conducted by UGA during the mid-1990s. In addition to simple totals, we present distribution data showing changes in site use through space and time at Deptford. The most startling result was a very heavy Mississippian Savannah period occupation at the type site for the Woodland period Deptford archaeological culture (Paper, Friday, 1:40 PM, Room 200C)

**Deter-Wolf, Aaron** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), and **Kelly S. Hockersmith** (TRC, Inc.)  
THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN COMPLEX: THREE PREHISTORIC (?) STONEWORKS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

Archaeological surveys in Rutherford County, Tennessee have recorded three sites exhibiting complexes of aboveground limestone features. These include carefully stacked cylindrical columns, unshaped piles, and stacked walls. All three sites are situated within a 5-mile radius, and have yielded little or no additional archaeological data. This paper will discuss the Rutherford County sites and compare them with similar stone features recorded throughout the Southeast. It will also evaluate the cultural affiliation and significance of the sites in light of ongoing archaeological research and a 2007 resolution issued by the United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc. (Paper, Thursday, 10:40 AM, Room 300B)

**DeWeese, Georgina G.** (University of West Georgia) **Brian K. Parrish, Randa Harris, and Henri D. Grissino-Mayer** (University of Tennessee)  
DENDROARCHAEOLOGICAL DATING OF THE CHIEF JOHN ROSS HOUSE, ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA

Documenting sites in northern Georgia that are related to the Trail of Tears would promote the importance of the state in the history of Cherokee removal, which has long been overlooked. By using dendroarchaeological techniques, wood collected from historic structures can be dated using the tree rings contained in the wood. By applying calendar years to the wood obtained from these sites, questions surrounding the Native American settlement history in northern Georgia can be answered. The Chief John Ross House, Rossville, Georgia was dated using

denroarchaeological techniques. Analyses showed that the house was built in 1816 by Chief John Ross. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:40 AM, Room 300A)

**Diaz-Granados, Carol** (see Duncan, James R.)

**Diaz-Granados, Carol, and James R. Duncan** (Washington University)

CREATING THE MIDDLE WORLD: MISSOURI PETROGLYPH SITES  
WITHIN THE CAHOKIA INTERACTION SPHERE

Picture Cave has unquestionably gleaned a tremendous amount of recognition from professionals. Missouri contains other rock-art sites that are also worthy of attention. This paper focuses on several outstanding petroglyph sites in eastern Missouri which lie within the Cahokia interaction sphere (as does Picture Cave). The sites under discussion portray figures in a variety of activities. These figures most likely represent supernatural beings engaged in the creation of this the "Middle World." Ethnographic records indicate that at least two important events, both involving games, took place during this phase of creation. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:20 PM, Room 300A)

**Dickeson, Jamie** (see Harrelson, Kevin)

**Dietz, C. Alison** (University of Tennessee)

DETERMINING THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF EXTERNAL COOKING FEATURES  
AT PREHISTORIC SITES: AN APPROACH FROM THE INTERIOR NORTHWEST

The Bridge River Site is a village in the Fraser River Valley of British Columbia with cooking features scattered throughout the site. The use of earth ovens for the purpose of processing large amounts of root foods has been documented in upland meadow locales. This research determines if the village earth ovens follow the same patterns of use as in the uplands. Tenants of middle range theory were used to build a frame of reference to recognize the "recipes" employed in cooking strategies. While the site is outside of the southeastern US, the methods are applicable in the region. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:20 PM, Room 200C)

**Dillehay, Tom** (Vanderbilt University) Discussant, Symposium: Studies in Southeastern Paleoindian Socioeconomics (Thursday, 4:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Dowd, Elsbeth** (University of Oklahoma)

CADDOAN CERAMICS FROM SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA

Collections from McCurtain phase sites (ca. 1300-1600) in southeastern Oklahoma provide an opportunity to expand our knowledge of Caddoan archaeology. Many of these sites were tested and excavated through WPA and Oklahoma River Basin Survey projects, and following initial reports the resulting collections were largely put aside. This study focuses on a stylistic analysis of ceramics from two of these sites that together comprise a probable community center. The analysis is complemented by a study of a sample of 450 whole vessels taken from burials in this locality in the early 20th-century, to better understand local and regional design variation. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Driskell, Boyce** (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee) Discussant, Forum: Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (Thursday, 3:00-5:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

**Duncan, James R.** (see Diaz-Granados, Carol)

**Duncan, James R.** (Lindenwood College) and **Carol Diaz-Granados** (Washington University)  
WRITTEN IN THE STARS: DHEGIHAN COSMOLOGY, THE WESTERN MISSISSIPPIAN MODEL,  
AND ITS DIFFUSION

This paper constructs Western Mississippian cosmology, defines some of the cosmic iconography in Dhegihan terms, and looks at Significant Characters that populate this specific Mississippian universe. We will also exam a possible mechanism for the diffusion of this cosmic knowledge across the several Mississippian stylistic and/or ethnic regions. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:20 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Du Vernay, Jeffrey P., Nancy Marie White** (University of South Florida), and **Amber J. Yuellig** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)  
FORT WALTON CULTURE IN THE APALACHICOLA VALLEY, NORTHWEST FLORIDA

Fort Walton, as the regional variant of Mississippian in northwest Florida, has typical large settlements, flat-topped temple mounds, maize agriculture, long-distance trade networks, and what appear to be chiefdom-level sociopolitical systems. The major distinguishing characteristic of Fort Walton is ceramics in Mississippian forms but not tempered with shell; another may be the six-pointed open bowl. We present the newest findings in the resource-rich Apalachicola valley from the Yon and Pierce mounds and the Corbin-Tucker and Curlee sites, and summarize Fort Walton ceramics and an adaptation that seems to persist well into early historic times, later merging with or replaced by Lamar and other ancestral Creek cultures. (Symposium paper, Friday, 3:40 PM, Room 300A)

**Dye, David H.** (see Lawrence, William L.)

**Dye, David H.** (University of Memphis)  
SYMBOLIC WAR CLUBS AND SCALPING KNIVES:  
IDEOLOGY AND MISSISSIPPIAN RITUAL COMBAT OBJECTS

Human heads, sociotechnic war clubs, and hypertrophic knives were focal points in Mississippian iconography and ritual. While ritual combat objects have deep roots in Eastern North American prehistory, their use as symbolic weaponry becomes pronounced with the emergence of Mississippian warrior elites. I suggest an ideological system was exported from the Midwest into the Southeast in the thirteenth century that promoted a set of warrior values which centered upon trophy taking and ritual performance, both of which employed symbolic combat weaponry. Mississippian iconography reflects the heightened emphasis on combat skills, war honors, and a highly developed warrior ethos. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 10:20 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Eastman, Jane** (Western Carolina University)

AN EARLY QUALLA PHASE SETTLEMENT AT QUANASSEE TOWN

This paper discusses the results of excavation and preliminary analysis of Early Qualla phase materials recovered from the 2006 and 2007 Western Carolina University Field Schools in the area of the Cherokee Valley Town of Quanassee. Analyses address the form and function of pit features and pottery vessels from the site and the nature and duration of the occupation at the site. (Paper, Thursday, 3:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Egloff, Keith**, (see Fuerst, David N.)

**Ehrhardt, Kathleen** (Illinois State Museum)

TECHNOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON COPPER PRODUCTION AT CAHOKIA

Status-ritual objects made of copper are prominent components of Mississippian prestige goods complexes (SECC) throughout the southeast. At Cahokia, however, the low numbers of copper artifacts recovered and the dearth of in situ fabrication debris have precluded the study of copper working and frustrated efforts to assess Cahokia's place in the Complex. Recent discoveries of copper materials from Mound 34 have rekindled interest in these questions. Results of a technological examination of these artifacts should form a baseline for generating hypotheses concerning copper production and the nature and purpose(s) of potential workshops, and for further defining a local Copper-Dominated Horizon. (Paper, Thursday, 8:40 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Elam, Jenifer C.** (ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC)

DIGGING IN: A CONFEDERATE CAMP IN FREDERICKSBURG VIRGINIA

In 2006, ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC (ECS) conducted a Phase II NRHP evaluation of Site 44SP0519, located in the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The site was identified as a possible winter encampment affiliated with Confederate military activity between 1862 and 1863. The field investigation identified a total of 40 surface features within the archaeological site. Archival research and archaeological testing indicated that these features were likely tent platforms and winter huts occupied by Confederate soldiers of General R. H. Anderson's Division. Due to the paucity of information regarding the archaeology of Civil War camp sites; these sites remain an important part of the historic record. (Paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 200C)

**Ellison, Tria** (University of Florida)

COASTAL LIVING AT BAYVIEW (8BY137), A WEEDEN ISLAND RING MIDDEN  
IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA

Recent investigations at Bayview (8By137), a Weeden Island village site in Northwest Florida, focus on spatial analysis by shovel testing using an arbitrary grid. This method of testing accurately detects the presence of large ring middens, especially when modern site disturbance limits visual observation of site boundaries. At Bayview, this technique has additionally been used to identify artifact and faunal distribution. Disproportionate areas of greater or lesser material throughout the site point to the possibility of detecting social stratification in ring

midden contexts, opening up future possibilities for research concerning the social organization of Weeden Island villages. (Paper, Friday, 2:20 PM, Room 200C)

**Esarey, Duane** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

**DISK RUNTEES: 17TH CENTURY HORIZON MARKERS OF CONTACT AND COLONIALISM**

Disk runtees are the most common form of a set of machined marine shell artifacts produced in New Netherlands in the middle 17th century. Archaeological distributions of disk runtees span two-thirds of the continent. Moving outwards from their point of manufacture, some disk runtees traveled thousands of kilometers through the swirling shock waves of 17th century social change in modes which defy the expectations of down-the-line trade. The significance of this pattern within related aspects of 17th century social disruption, culture contact, and colonial penetration is briefly explored. (Paper, Thursday, 4:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Esarey, Mark** (see Iseminger, William)

**Evans, Jamie** (see Mickelson, Andrew)

**Ezell, Raymond** (RPA)

**“TORRES VEDRAS COULD NOT COMPARE WITH THEM”: THE 1862-1863 CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATION OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER**

From the winter of 1862 to the spring of 1863, Confederate forces at Fredericksburg, Virginia, constructed complex earthworks to defend the south bank of the Rappahannock River against an anticipated Federal attack. The Confederate defenses consisted of multiple trenches, redouts, and artillery emplacements fully utilizing the naturally defensible terrain. These defenses kept the Army of the Potomac at bay and allowed the Confederates to achieve impressive victories at the Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Salem Church. These defenses have been poorly documented, and many have been lost to urban sprawl. Recent archaeological and historical investigations by ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC have investigated over 2 miles of the defensive works near historic Banks Ford, and have given us new insight into their tactical importance. (Paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 200C)

**Faberson, Tanya A., and Jennifer L. Barber** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

**SOCIAL CHANGE AND NEIGHBORHOOD TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES: THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THREE COMMUNITIES IN THE OHIO VALLEY**

Recent urban archaeological research in the Ohio Valley by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., has focused on three large-scale projects in Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Differing field and research methodologies on each of these projects have provided unique opportunities to examine European-immigrant, African American, and white communities during the circa 1880s-1940s period in the region. Preliminary results suggest that economic, political, and social factors affected residential patterning in each community differently over time. However, the results also demonstrate similarities between these communities' transformative residential processes. This paper presents preliminary results of



fieldwork and outlines how different field methods affected the research results. (Symposium paper, Friday, 4:00 PM, Room 300B)

**Fauchier, Rachel**

VARIETY AND TEMPORAL DEPTH: CERAMICS FROM AKERS, A SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA SITE

The Akers site (34LF32) is located in the Wister Valley, Leflore County, in southeastern Oklahoma. This site consists of a very shallow midden mound dug by the WPA in the 1940s. The ceramic analysis for this site has revealed a Fourche Maline component as well as a possible Spiro component. This poster represents an initial investigation into the occupational history at Akers. (Poster, Friday, 8:00 - 12:00AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Faulkner, Charles H.** (University of Tennessee) Discussant, Symposium: Colleague, Mentor, and Friend: Papers in Honor of Charles H. Faulkner, (Friday 4:40 PM, Room 300B)

**Faulkner, Charles H.** (see Grissino-Mayer Henri D.)

**Faught, Michael K.** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Ferguson, Terry A.** (see Clement, Christopher Ohm)

**Fie, Shannon M.** (Beloit College)

THE TIES THAT BIND: CERAMIC EXCHANGE AMONG MIDDLE WOODLAND SOCIETIES

Ceramics remain a preferred artifact for monitoring prehistoric social interaction. Yet they are often overlooked in models of exchange, particularly in small scale societies. Much of this oversight stems from difficulties in distinguishing foreign sherds from local imitations. Data from the lower Illinois Valley illustrate the considerable potential of ceramic exchange for delineating social relationships. Within this region, compositional analysis reveals the regular occurrence of foreign sherds at Middle Woodland sites. These nonlocal vessels provide important clues to the relationships that underlie the introduction and adoption of innovations in ceramic style. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Fields, Rita** (Mississippi National Guard)

EXPLORING MARKSVILLE AND WEEDEN ISLAND CERAMIC FUSION IN SOUTHEAST AND COASTAL MISSISSIPPI

Middle Woodland people in south Mississippi and along the gulf coast more than likely participated in trade and interaction with other inhabitants from the surrounding areas. This being the case, it is no wonder that certain ceramics recovered from archaeological sites in south Mississippi appear to represent a mixing of decorative applications and styles. This paper presents data on a newly defined ceramic type for south Mississippi that exhibits decorative application and style for both Marksville and Weeden Island series ceramics. Associations, distributions, and chronometric data are presented as part of this study. (Paper, Friday, 4:20 PM, Room 200C)

**Fitts, Mary Beth** (see Davis, R. P. Stephen)

**Floenzier, Diana** (University of Southern Mississippi)

MAIZE CULTIVATION AT WINTERVILLE MOUNDS:  
EVIDENCE FROM STABLE CARBON ISOTOPE ANALYSES OF DEER BONE

Subsistence changes due to the onset of maize cultivation at Winterville, a Mississippian multi-mound site located near Greenville, Mississippi, are inferred from the results of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  analyses of the remains of white-tailed deer excavated during the 2005-07 field seasons. Deer bone from different chronological contexts is used in the absence of human remains to determine when maize became a significant dietary component. (Paper, Saturday, 8:40 AM, Room 200D)

**Focht, Adria** (East Carolina University)

CORDAGE TWIST PREFERENCE ANALYSIS IN THE DAN RIVER VALLEY, VIRGINIA

Over the past few decades, researchers such as Adovasio, Maslowski, Johnson, and Petersen have argued that cordage twist preference analysis can be useful for defining prehistoric cultural boundaries and for interpreting dynamic social interaction between groups of archaeological sites. This study retests the efficiency of cordage twist studies by comparing twist preference data collected from cord-marked potsherds across nine late prehistoric sites in the Dan River valley of Virginia. Twist preference distribution maps were developed to illustrate the distinct cordage twist skill-learning networks present in the Dan River valley. Twist preference analysis provides new perspectives on communication within the region. (Paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 300C)

**Fogel, Aaron** (University of Arkansas) and **Kelsey M. Lowe** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

AN UNCOMMON TOOL FOR INVESTIGATING EARTHWORKS:  
DOWN-HOLE MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY RESEARCH IN THE NORTHERN YAZOO BASIN

The benefits of utilizing geophysical exploration at archaeological sites have been documented repeatedly. However recent research on mounds have eluded successful geophysical exploration because of their large size and associated depth, the materials used to construct them, as well as the highly complex anthropogenic deposits within them. Current research at the Parchman Place Mounds (22CO511) has resulted in a viable and cost effective method of investigating mounds using down-hole magnetic susceptibility focusing particularly on the structures associated with mounds. We have developed a set of data collection procedures which can be applied to numerous applications resulting in one-, two-, and three-dimensional depictions of the interior features of mounds while causing minimal damage. (Paper, Friday, 1:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Franklin, Jay, Sierra Wentworth Bow, and Andrew Hyder** (East Tennessee State University)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS OF WORKSHOP ROCK SHELTER,  
UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, TENNESSEE

In this paper, we discuss archaeological survey and testing at Workshop Rock Shelter on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Based on numerous diagnostic artifacts recovered, the shelter was used for at least 10,000 years. Therefore, we propose both a lithics and ceramics

based chronology for this highland region of Tennessee. We highlight the importance and utility of surface collections and survey data in our approach to establishing the culture history of the Upper Cumberland Plateau. (Paper, Thursday, 8:20 AM, Room 300B)

**Franklin, Jay** (East Tennessee State University)

CAVE AND ROCK SHELTER EXCAVATIONS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER,  
ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

This paper addresses salvage excavations conducted at the Red Velvet Spider Rock Shelter and the vestibule area of the adjacent 1st Unnamed Cave on the Tennessee River, Roane County, Tennessee. Excavations in the rock shelter indicated intermittent occupations from the Late Archaic through the Mississippian periods. Excavations in the cave vestibule revealed both Late Woodland and Mississippian deposits including a sixteenth century trade bead. The excavations are discussed in regional context." (Paper, Friday, 8:00 AM, Room 300B)

**Freeman, Sharon** (University of Alabama Museums, Office of Archaeological Research)

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEBITAGE AND CHIPPED STONE TOOLS AT A WOODLAND STAGE SITE  
IN CENTRAL ALABAMA

This paper is a continuation of research at a predominantly Woodland site in central Alabama. Site 1Mt209 was excavated in two field seasons 30 years apart (1976 and 2006). Chipped stone tools from both seasons were combined to create a substantial chipped stone tool database using a technological/morphological approach to the analysis. Based on interpretations, artifact distribution of chipped stone at Site 1Mt209 reflects areas of intense lithic industry in close proximity to a Woodland pit house. And, arguably, more pit houses may have existed at the site than previously thought. (Paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 200E).

**Fritz, Gayle** (Washington University in St. Louis) Discussant, Forum: Publishing in  
Archaeology (Thursday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

**Fuerst, David N.** (University of Kentucky) and **Keith Egloff** (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)

ON BLUESTONE PHASE AND NEW RIVER SERIES POTTERY OF THE LOWER NEW RIVER VALLEY

Mussel shell-tempered pottery first appears in the lower New River Valley sometime around A.D. 1200. Despite recent claims, the use of this temper in New River Series pottery derives from the interaction of indigenous Late Woodland populations in southwest Virginia with Fort Ancient Bluestone phase people who migrated to southern West Virginia from the upper Ohio River Valley. This paper describes Bluestone Phase and New River Series pottery, and its methodology for analyzing their ceramic attributes (Henderson 1992; Fuerst 2004). It also discusses its examination of these pottery types in collections recovered from Late Woodland sites in the lower New River Valley. (Paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 300C)

**Furlong, Mary** (Florida Public Archaeology Network/ University of West Florida)

NOT JUST A GUEST SPEAKER: BRINGING ARCHAEOLOGY INTO THE CLASSROOM EVERYDAY

At some time, almost every archaeologist has been asked to be a guest speaker in a classroom. Unfortunately for most students, this is the extent of their exposure to archaeology. Archaeology can, however be used as a tool to creatively teach the fundamental skills emphasized in standardized tests. Based on the Florida Sunshine State Standards of education, a variety of programs for both teachers and students have been created by FPAN using archaeology as a tool to teach students at all grade levels. In addition to the development of core-curricula skills, students are exposed to ethical, preservation, and civic responsibility issues. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Gage, Matthew D.** (see Jason O'Donoghue)

**Gill, Cameron** (see Cottier, John W.)

**Gillam, J. Christopher** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Gillett, Terri** (see Matternes, Hugh)

**Givens, Jennifer** (University of South Alabama)

THE "MESSY HOUSEKEEPERS" OF RUSSELL CAVE AND OTHER PORTRAYALS OF NATIVE PEOPLES IN ALABAMA FOURTH GRADE HISTORY TEXTBOOKS

Alabama's children get their first introduction to history in the fourth grade. An examination of Alabama fourth grade history textbooks was conducted to examine the characterization of archaeology and the portrayal of Native Americans through time. Textbooks from 1878 through 2005 were used, although only a sample was available for study. Archaeology is given only minor mention prior to recent textbooks. The portrayal of Native Americans changes over time and is due in part to the dynamics of the larger cultural context. These textbooks reify stereotypes, and as often the first academic introduction to archaeology and Native Americans can form a foundational basis for subsequent knowledge of these topics. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom, Ballroom E/F)

**Glenn, Jonathan** (see Johnson, William C.)

**Gorman, Rebecca A.** (University of Florida)

FORT GEORGE ISLAND WAS THEIR MISSION: ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE SPANISH MISSION SAN JUAN DEL PUERTO – PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Since identified by Goggin in 1951, the mission of San Juan del Puerto (1587-1702), located on Fort George Island, has been the subject of limited archaeological surveys and excavations, as well as a target for substantial looting. The reconsideration of this site is important not only for a cohesive understanding of the history of Fort George Island, and the many prehistoric and historic archaeological sites that overlap and surround it, but is substantially important for better understanding the Spanish mission system. This paper discusses prior archaeological investigations, the 2007 field season, as well as possible directions for future work. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:00 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Goodyear, Albert C.** (S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina), and **D. Shane Miller** (University of Arizona).

REDSTONE REVISITED: INSIGHTS INTO A POSSIBLE POST-CLOVIS DEMOGRAPHIC DECLINE  
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

Recent recognition of Redstone fluted points in the Southeast has allowed interesting comparisons with the preceding Clovis period. Based on fluting technique and other morphometric differences, it is likely that many Redstones have been misclassified as Clovis. Reclassification has indicated a significant and widespread decrease in fluted points after Clovis. Presumably dating from 12,800 - 12,500 ka, Redstones would occupy the so-called Middle Paleoindian period, an interval of interest because of its overlap with the Younger Dryas climatic reversal. We explore possible demographic changes due to the hypothesized comet impact event of 12,900 ka, potential human lethality, and biotic impacts. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:40 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Gougeon, Ramie** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) Discussant, Forum: Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (Thursday, 3:00-5:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

**Gray, Jay** (TRC Companies, Inc.)

PALEOINDIAN OCCUPATION AT SITE 31CD1035, FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA.

Site 31CD1035 is a small lithic scatter located at Fort Bragg Military Reservation in the North Carolina Sandhills. During recent Phase II investigation, the site yielded basally-thinned lanceolate projectile points that are typologically ambiguous but reminiscent of fluted Paleoindian points. The recovery of a suite of artifacts that represents the production of blades for tool blanks is consistent with those recovered from other Paleoindian occupations. Site 31CD1035 has the potential to broaden our understanding of this poorly represented period in the Sandhills Region. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:40 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Gremillion, Kristen J.** (Ohio State University) Discussant, Symposium: Hunted, Gathered, Boiled and Roasted: Archaeological Correlates of Food Processing Activities (Thursday, 4:00 PM, Room 200C)

**Grissino-Mayer, Henri D.** (see DeWeese, Georgina G.)

**Grissino-Mayer, Henri D.** (see Henderson, Joseph P.)

**Grissino-Mayer, Henri D.** (see Koerner, Shannon)

**Grissino-Mayer, Henri D.** (see Lewis, Daniel B.)

**Grissino-Mayer, Henri D.** (see Van De Gevel, Saskia L.)

**Grissino-Mayer Henri D., Jessica D. Brogden, Maggie R. Stevens, and Charles H. Faulkner** (University of Tennessee)

THE HISTORICAL DENDROARCHAEOLOGY OF TWO LOG STRUCTURES

The Marble Springs homestead in south Knox County serves as a significant heritage site for the state of Tennessee because it was the final home of one of our nation's most important founding statesmen and first governor of Tennessee (1796 to 1801, 1803 to 1809), John Sevier. Recent archaeological and historical research had called into question the authenticity of the John Sevier cabin located at the Marble Springs homestead. We used tree-ring dating to determine the year(s) of construction of the Governor John Sevier cabin and the adjacent Walker Springs cabin (which had been relocated to the site later and has no ties to Gov. John Sevier) by first extracting cores from all accessible logs in the cabins and then evaluating the cutting dates of these logs. A nearby reference chronology at Norris Dam anchored the Gov. John Sevier cabin chronology from 1720 to 1834 and the Walker Springs cabin chronology from 1675 to 1826. The cutting dates obtained from six logs in the Gov. John Sevier cabin suggest construction of the cabin was completed sometime between late 1835 and early 1836. We were able to date cores from 29 logs from the Walker Springs cabin, which support final construction between late 1827 to early 1828. Our dendrochronological analyses suggest that the cabin at Marble Springs long thought to be the original cabin occupied by Gov. John Sevier was instead likely built during the occupancy of the property by a later tenant, George Kirby, in the early to mid-1830s, well after the death of Sevier in 1815. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:20 AM, Room 300A)

**Grissino-Mayer, Henri, Saskia L. van de Gevel, and Lisa B. LaForest** (University of Tennessee)

HISTORICAL DENDROARCHAEOLOGY AT THE ROCKY MOUNT SITE, PINEY FLATS, TENNESSEE:  
HUMAN NATURE VERSUS MOTHER NATURE

The Rocky Mount site has important historical and cultural significance for the state of Tennessee because it was built by one of its earliest settlers and served as the capital of the territory from 1790 to 1792. Questions had been raised concerning whether the two main log structures (the Cobb House and adjoining dining room) were built by William Cobb between 1770 and 1772. We used tree-ring dating to determine the year(s) of construction of these two log structures. Three nearby reference tree-ring chronologies anchored the Rocky Mount tree-ring chronology from 1667 to 1829. The cutting dates obtained from 19 logs revealed that the Cobb House was built beginning in 1827 and finished by 1828, while the Dining Room was begun in 1829 and finished by 1830. An additional six logs had outermost dates between 1820 and 1825. These 25 logs demonstrate that the house and dining room were constructed not by William Cobb between 1770 and 1772, but by Michael Massengill between 1827 and 1830. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 11:00 AM, Room 300A)

**Groover, Mark D.** (Ball State University)

MATERIAL PATTERNS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FARMSTEADS AND PLANTATIONS

The life history of households exerts significant influence upon the domestic landscape at farmsteads and plantations. The influence of household dynamics upon the material record is evident in architectural events, landscape change, and the location and content of refuse disposal areas. Site examples presented in this paper illustrate archaeologically relevant processes such as maintenance decline and midden shift at farmsteads and plantations. Careful attention to

household contexts such as household succession episodes and architectural/landscape events at well-documented sites allows fine-grained reconstruction of material patterns and their related systemic sources. Identification of material patterning at well-documented sites can in turn aid archaeological interpretation at inadequately documented domestic sites, such as slave quarters and tenant sites. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:40 PM, Room 300B)

**Gudel-Shaffer, Barbara J.** (McCormick Taylor, Inc.) and **Wayne C. Boyko** (Virginia Polytechnic Institute)

THE WOODLIEF SITE (9PM137): AN UPLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SITE  
IN THE OCONEE VALLEY, GEORGIA

This Mississippian site in Putnam County, Georgia was first excavated by the University of Georgia in 1975. These salvage excavations recovered the disturbed remains of five individuals. Based upon the ceramic assemblage, the site was occupied during both the Cartersville and Lamar Periods. Additional excavations were conducted at this site in 1987 by The Pennsylvania State University. This paper summarizes the results of those excavations, presenting the results of the material culture analyses that have been completed, and placing it into the context of other Lamar Period sites that have been excavated in the uplands of the Oconee Valley. (Paper, Friday, 8:20 AM, Room 300B)

**Haley, Bryan** (see Steponaitis, Vincas)

**Hammerstedt, Scott** (University of Oklahoma) and **Cameron S. Howell** (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee)

MIDDLE WOODLAND CERAMICS FROM TUCKALEECHEE COVE

This poster describes Middle Woodland ceramics from the Townsend project, funded by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. We compare ceramics from multiple dated contexts to illustrate variation in ceramic technology and style within the Middle Woodland period in the Ridge and Valley region of eastern Tennessee. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Hardison, Joel and Rodney Snedeker** (USDA Forest Service)

SEEK THE PAST" PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY VOLUNTEER EXCAVATION,  
UWHARRIE NATIONAL FOREST PASSPORT IN TIME

Forest Service archaeologists and the 2006/2007 PIT Volunteers conducted archaeological excavations within prehistoric American Indian site (31MG328) in Montgomery County, NC. This lithic workshop/quarry dates from the Late Paleoindian through the Early Woodland Cultural traditions. The project introduced volunteers to North Carolina Piedmont Archaeology with "hands on" and interactive teaching techniques. Dr. Paul Thacker of Wake Forest University with the assistance of graduate students is partnering with the Forest Service to catalogue and analyze the recovered artifacts. This poster presentation highlights the volunteers' tenacious work ethic, incredible appreciation for preservation and their invaluable contribution interpreting this region's prehistory/history." (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom, Ballroom E/F)

**Hargrave, Eve A.** (see Wilson, Gregory)

**Hargrave, Michael L.** (see Mink, Philip)

**Hargrave, Michael** (see Clay, Berle)

**Harle, Michaelyn, Bobby R. Braly, and Shannon D. Koerner** (University of Tennessee)  
MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE: AD 900 TO AD 1540

This paper presents a synthesis of archaeologically derived data concerning Native American populations in the Tennessee area. Our focus is the period from AD 900 to AD 1540, inclusively known as the Mississippian period. Tennessee's regional diversity during this period has been demonstrated through decades of archaeological research. This presentation is arranged chronologically and based on standard tripartite divisions within the Mississippian period (i.e. early, middle, and late developments). Essential social and political hallmarks of each division discussed include population nucleation, agricultural intensification, elaboration of mortuary practices, dichotomies between public and private architecture, and an emerging cosmology/iconography. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 10:40 AM, Room 300A/B)

**Harmon, Michael** (USDA Forest Service)

A HARD LIFE: SMALL FARMSTEADS ON THE SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST  
IN PIEDMONT SOUTH CAROLINA

The late 19th/early 20th century house site is the most common historic site type on the Sumter National Forest. Most of these sites are poorly preserved and have apparently limited archaeological remains. They are seldom studied beyond the survey level. The quality of past archaeological surveys tends to vary dramatically. The basic kinds of information that should be gathered during survey at any home site will be discussed. Examples of currently used and proposed research techniques including Forest Service acquisition records and metal detector use will be examined for managing this important resource. (Symposium paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 300D)

**Harrelson, Kevin, Jamie Dickeson, Hunter Johnson** (Southeastern Anthropological Institute),  
and **Brandon Thompson** (University of Alabama)

FOSTER CEMETERY (1LA151): ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY AND OSTEOLOGY  
AT AN AFRICAN AMERICAN CEMETERY IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Foster Cemetery is located on the north bank of Town Creek near its juncture with the Tennessee River in Lawrence County, Alabama. The area surrounding Foster has been heavily developed, thus the impetus for cemetery relocation. Based on artifactual evidence, historical documentation and family interviews, the cemetery was primarily utilized by African American families between 1880 and 1960; but possibly as early as the 1860's and as late as the 1970's. This poster will provide a project timeline that includes the results from geophysical studies, archaeological



and osteological recovery and analysis, community and family interviews, and digital cartography. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Harris, Norma** (University of West Florida)

DEFINING PENSACOLA CULTURE IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA

Gordon Willey's characterization of Pensacola culture in 1949 described Pensacola ceramics as a "regional or subregional variable" in the western reaches of the Fort Walton culture area. Researchers now see Pensacola culture as more than a localized variant of Fort Walton in northwest Florida and Alabama. Excavations in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta are redefining Pensacola and its relationships to other Middle and Late Mississippian societies. However, neither definition fits sites along the Gulf of Mexico in the western Florida panhandle. This paper will compare data from the regional centers of these cultures to sites in the central Gulf Coast estuaries. (Symposium paper, Friday, 3:20 PM, Room 300A)

**Harris, Randa** (see DeWeese, Georgina G.)

**Hart, Justin L.** (see Henderson, Joseph P.)

**Hart, Justin L.** (see Van De Gevel, Saskia L.)

**Henderson, Joseph P., Henri D. Grissino-Mayer** (University of Tennessee), and **Justin L. Hart** (United States Military Academy)

THE HISTORICAL DENDROARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HOSKINS HOUSE,  
TANNENBAUM HISTORIC PARK, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.

The Hoskins House is a two-story, single pen log structure located in Tannenbaum Historic Park, Greensboro, North Carolina. The house is thought to have been built by Joseph Hoskins, who lived in Guilford County from 1778 until his death in 1799. Previous archaeological testing of soil around the house yielded over 1000 artifacts, and the ceramics of these gave a Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) of 1810 as a possible initial year of construction. Our objective was to date the outermost rings on as many logs as were accessible in the Hoskins House to determine the year or range of years when the house was likely built. We compared 37 ring-width measurement series from 28 logs with a composite reference chronology created from three oak references chronologies from Virginia. We found that the logs were cut over a 3-year period from 1811 to 1813, verifying the initial MCD of 1810. Joseph Hoskins had already passed away in 1799 and the property was deeded to his two sons, Joseph and Ellis. Ellis Hoskins eventually was later deeded sole possession of the property. The two-story log house located at Tannenbaum Historic Park may be more correctly called the "Ellis Hoskins House" rather than the "Joseph Hoskins House." (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:00 AM, Room 300A)

**Henry, Edward R.** (see Crothers, George M.)

**Hensley, Tiffany D.** (see Page, Miranda D.)

**Hill, Cassandra**

CREMATIONS IN PREHISTORIC EASTERN NORTH AMERICA: AN ANALYSIS FROM SHELBY COUNTY, ALABAMA, WITH LARGER IMPLICATIONS

Throughout the prehistory of the Eastern Woodlands of North America, cremation was a form of postmortem processing. However, cremation rarely is indicated as a principal means of mortuary treatment, despite being included on many sites' inventory lists. Analyses of all burned deposits from 1SH493 in Alabama suggest that many may have been cremations that were interred during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. These analyses also demonstrate the frequently extreme difficulty in identifying cremations in the field and subsequently in the laboratory. In Alabama, and perhaps elsewhere, cremation may have been much more widely practiced than was previously thought. (Paper, Friday, 11:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Hilliard, Jerry E.** (see Sabo, George, III)

**Hobgood, Ronald**

EXCAVATIONS AT 9FN341, A MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS

This paper focuses on recent archaeological survey and data recovery efforts at Site 9FN341, which is located on the Toccoa River in Georgia near the junction of Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. It is a large multi-component prehistoric site most intensely occupied during the Mississippian Period and at its height probably consisted of a small, possibly palisaded, village. (Paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 300B)

**Hockersmith, Kelly S.** (see Deter-Wolf, Aaron)

**Hodge, Shannon Chappell** (see Kutyla, Alicja)

**Hodge, Shannon Chappell** (Middle Tennessee State University)

EFFECTS OF THE A.D. 1300 POPULATION DISPERSAL ON HUMAN HEALTH AT MOUNDVILLE AND RELATED SITES

Patterns of health among Mississippian populations of the Black Warrior River Valley are examined before and after the A.D. 1300 population dispersal from Moundville. Paleopathological data were collected from human skeletal remains from Moundville and related sites. Analysis of these data indicates that population dispersal and concomitant changes in settlement and subsistence had no statistically significant effect on these populations. The absence of clear health distinctions before and after population dispersal is interpreted to reflect the continuation of social and political ties, which could have maintained pre-dispersal disease vectors and resulted in near identical levels of exposure after dispersal. (Paper, Saturday, 11:00 AM, Room 200D)

**Hoekman-Sites, Hanneke** (see Parsons, Timothy)

**Hollenbach, Kandace D.** (see McMillan, Katherine E.)

**Hollenbach, Kandace D.** (see Walker, Renee B.)

**Hollenbach, Kandace D.** (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

**Holmes, April** (The University of West Florida)

PERSONAL ITEMS OF DRESS AT THE PENSACOLA PRESIDIOS 1698-1763

The presidios Santa María de Galve, Isla de Santa Rosa and San Miguel were Spanish borderland military colonies located in Pensacola from 1698-1763. Due to political and natural circumstances, the presidio population moved to four separate locations during Florida's First Spanish Period. Multiple sites, formation processes and locations give archaeologists an exceptional opportunity to study social structure through a variety of material culture. This poster will explore the evolution of a complex colonial community through indications of status, gender and ethnicity represented by personal items of dress. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Homsey, Lara** (see Walker, Renee B.)

**Hosford, Megan and James Davidson** (University of Florida)

GENDER AND CHILDHOOD SOCIALIZATION

IN LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES DALLAS, TEXAS

This research uses burial inclusions from Freedman's Cemetery to determine the role of objects in the gender socialization of children. As juvenile skeletal remains may not be used to establish biological sex, burial inclusions are also used as a proxy for gender. This research seeks to determine the approximate age at which gender socialization began and through what processes. Much of this study focuses on dolls as burial inclusions which allow for females life courses to be examined. (Paper, Thursday, 3:40 PM, Room 300B)

**Howe, Jessica R.** (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale )

EVOLUTION OF THE CHICAGO EXCAVATION METHOD

The development of archaeological field techniques in the southeast United States can be traced to the University of Chicago field school. This field school, the first one east of the Mississippi River, operated at the Kincaid site in southern Illinois from 1934 to 1941. Over that time, the Chicago archaeologists developed and modified excavation techniques that were referred to as the Chicago method. This paper examines how the excavation methods used by the Chicago field school archaeologists evolved, based on field notes and photographs from the Kincaid excavations. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:20 AM, Room 300A)

**Howell, Cameron** (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

**Howell, Cameron** (University of Tennessee)

THE GREATER SOUTHEAST ONLINE CHRONOMETRIC DATABASE

This poster presents a free online database of absolute dates from across the greater southeast region. The database is a compilation of state-specific databases and lists as well as dates derived from reports. Search results are generated from an easy-to-use browser interface that allows the

user to be highly selective as to what information is required. The website's functionalism will be demonstrated and it is hoped that this tool will help facilitate archaeological research across state lines. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom, Ballroom E/F)

**Howell, Mark** (Winterville Mounds Park and Museum)

AN ACOUSTIC ANALYSIS OF LA SALLE'S TRADING BELLS

I will discuss results from my acoustic analysis of bells recovered from Sieur de la Salle's flagship, La Belle, which sank in Matagorda Bay, Texas in 1686. These jingle-type brass bells were likely intended to broker cultural relationships between Amerindian groups in the North American south and a French emissary, La Salle, the first European known to have traveled the length of the Mississippi River. I will explore the use of pitch and amplitude in locating the place of bell manufacture, as well as how aspects of bell-sounds may have influenced decisions concerning their intended distribution to Amerindians. (Paper, Thursday, 4:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Huber, Lena M.** (see Braly, Bobby)

**Humkey, Kayce** (Murray State University)

EXPLORATION INTO THE PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC COMPONENTS OF THE HART FARM  
NELSON COUNTY KENTUCKY

Located adjacent to a large meandering creek, the site has produced an abundance of lithic materials. Projectile points identified in the land owner's collection indicate habitation during every major period of Kentucky prehistory. An absence of ceramics suggests the area may well have been used as a temporary, perhaps seasonal, hunting camp. Preliminary excavations have been undertaken in order to gain a better understanding of this site, including its stratigraphic context and how the site contributes to our understanding of Kentucky prehistory. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Hyder, Andrew** (see Franklin, Jay)

**Ingalls, Teresa** (Middle Tennessee State University)

ANIMAL USE AT A MISSISSIPPIAN ELITE STRUCTURE, CASTALIAN SPRINGS SITE (40SU14),  
TENNESSEE

During the 2006-2007 field seasons at the Mississippian site of Castalian Springs (40SU14) in Tennessee, a complex set of features were excavated and designated "Wall Trench Structure 1." The series of wall trenches and postholes associated with this feature have been interpreted as successive building phases of an elite structure. My research focuses on the faunal remains recovered from these features; specifically what the represented taxa can tell us about the types of activities that may have taken place in and around this structure over several generations. (Paper, Saturday, 9:00 AM, Room 200D)

**Iseminger, William and Mark Esarey** (Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site)

MOUND SLUMPING AND LONG-TERM STABILIZATION AT MONKS MOUND,

## CAHOKIA MOUNDS STATE HISTORIC SITE

The Cahokia site has endured many threats to its long-term historical preservation. Many of these threats have come from development, looting, and other cultural intrusions. Some of the threats, however, are natural. Monks Mound in particular, has been subject to natural processes that threaten its preservation. In 1984, after a period of prolonged rainfall, part of the east flank of the mound failed creating an extensive slump. Other slumps exist, most notably on the northwestern edge of the mound and especially on the west side of the mound, where a massive slump has developed over many years. These mound failures have been carefully monitored and over time plans have been developed to mitigate these slumps. In this paper we discuss the history of mass movement at Monks Mound with a special focus on the east flank slump. We describe the slumping and repairs and subsequent new failures in 2005 and discuss why and how mitigation was undertaken in summer 2007. The massive size of Monks Mound poses a special challenge to balancing the needs of archaeological research with the long-term stabilization of this feature. (Paper, Thursday, 9:20 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Jackson, Edwin** (University of Southern Mississippi)

THE WINTERVILLE COMMUNITY: TOWN, VACANT CENTER, OR SOMETHING IN-BETWEEN?

For three field seasons (2005-2007), remote sensing, shovel testing, some surface collecting, and unit excavations at the Winterville Mounds (22WS500) have gathered data to characterize the nature and extent of residential deposits surrounding the mound group. Testing was conducted within current park boundaries, leaving open the question of occupation beyond for future fieldwork. Within park boundaries, remote sensing of 11,500 square meters, shovel testing of approximately 14,500 square meters, and unit excavations in four locations provide the basis to discuss the nature and distribution of Winterville residences, and how occupation appears to vary during the site's 500 year history. (Paper, Friday, 9:00 AM, Room 300B)

**Jateff, Emily, Eric Poplin** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.), **Gordon P. Watts** (Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc.), **Edward Salo, Carol Poplin** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.), and **Kristrina Shuler** (Auburn University)

HIP WADERS AT HIGH TIDE: A FIELD METHODOLOGY FOR THE INTERTIDAL ZONE AT 38BU1216, A SECTION OF THE COMBAHEE FERRY HISTORIC DISTRICT

In early 2006, Brockington and Associates, Inc. and Tidewater Atlantic, Inc. designed a project to provide a holistic view of the Combahee Ferry Historic District by combining all data from underwater, intertidal, and terrestrial investigations at site 38BU1216, the terrestrial ferry complex. In order to interpret cohesively the cultural landscape represented by all aspects of the ferry operation, the intertidal zone field methods were of paramount importance. This poster presents an overview of the intertidal zone field methods and interpretation of results and will hopefully solicit discussion as well as inspire suggestions for future research. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Jefferies, Richard** (University of Kentucky) Discussant, Symposium: Exchange and Sociality in Small-Scale Societies. (Thursday, 10:40 AM, Room 200 A/B)

**Jefferies, Richard** (see Moore, Christopher)

**Jenkins, Ned** (Alabama Historical Commission) and **Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.** (Auburn University)  
CENTRAL ALABAMA PREHISTORY: AD 200-1300

This paper focuses on two distinct Woodland cultural traditions in central Alabama within a 50 mile radius of the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. Following a modest Gulf Formational presence, these two contemporaneous ceramic traditions evolved side by side within the rich Fall Line environment from AD 200 until approximately AD 1300. Both traditions responded to similar external interaction, and technological innovations while maintaining their distinctive individual characteristics. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 10:40 AM, Room 200C)

**Jennings, Thomas A.** (Texas A&M University)  
PALEOINDIAN POINT NOTCHING: THE EMERGENCE OF SAN PATRICE

During the Late Paleoindian period, numerous regionally distinct projectile point styles appeared throughout North America. In San Patrice, we see the transition from lanceolate to notched hafting. This paper examines why this specific shift in hafting technology occurred. (Paper, Friday, 9:00 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Johanson, Erik N.** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Johnson, Hunter** (see Harrelson, Kevin)

**Johnson, Jay K.** (see Steponaitis, Vincas)

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

The chronological assessment of the contents of a relatively small midden pit from northeastern Mississippi in terms of ceramics, lithics, and trade material provides the opportunity to take a closer look at the major changes in Chickasaw artifact assemblages that took place during the first half of the 18th century. (Paper, Thursday, 4:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Johnson, William C.** (Michael Baker Jr., Inc.), **Ryan W. Robinson, J. Steven Kite** (Michael Baker Jr., Inc and West Virginia University), **Edward J. Siemon, Denise L. Grantz Bastianini, Jonathan Glenn, and Amanda L. Valko** (Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.)  
THE EARLY AND EARLY MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD OCCUPATIONS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE LITTLE KANAWHA AND OHIO RIVERS, PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Phase I-III investigations at the confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio rivers for the WVDOH and FHWA documented two deeply stratified sites. At the Godbey Field site, two initial Middle Archaic Stanly Stemmed-Kirk Serrated point components, associated with five CAMS dates, were excavate between 1.0-1.4 m bgs. At the West Blennerhassett site on Blennerhassett Island, two LeCroy point components with two CAMS assays were documented at 4.8 m bgs. Multiple early Middle Archaic components were recorded between 2.5-4.0 m bgs.

Thirty-seven features, several Kirk Serrated points, and four CAMS dates were associated with a weak 15 cm thick anthropogenic horizon at 3.4 m bgs. (Paper, Thursday, 8:40 AM, Room 300B)

**Jones, Geoffrey** (see Regnier, Amanda)

**Jones, J. Scott** (University of Kentucky)

THE TENNESSEE-DUCK RIVER PALEOINDIAN COMPLEX: PROJECTILE POINTS AND RAW MATERIAL USE AT THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION

The Tennessee River has long been known to be a locus of human occupation spanning the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene. The transition from the Early to Late Paleoindian periods in this region has been described as a time of increasing territoriality and regionalization. It is hypothesized here that raw material use in the study region should reflect the patterns of territoriality and regionalization. An extensive projectile point assemblage from six Paleoindian sites near the Tennessee-Duck River confluence is employed to test this hypothesis. Initial results suggest that raw material use supports the current view of changes in Paleoindian socioeconomics. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Jorgenson, Matthew W.** (URS Corporation)

THE MORE THINGS CHANGE, THE MORE THINGS STAY THE SAME: TEN MILLENNIA OF PREHISTORY ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER

Site 40CK197 is a multi-component stratified site located on the floodplain of the French Broad River east of Newport in the Ridge and Valley region of east Tennessee. Data recovery excavations by URS Corporation sponsored by the Tennessee Department of Transportation successfully documented an almost constant use of the site from the Paleoindian Period through the Mississippian Period. Several interesting trends identified in the site's assemblage are discussed here. First, the function of 40CK197 appears to have changed little from its initial occupations to its last. Over the course of ten millennia, Native Americans occupied 40CK197 for brief periods during the fall period for the purposes of lithic reduction and nut harvesting and processing. No cultigens were recovered from any context, even late prehistoric ones from the Mississippian Period. The second intriguing element of the site is what appears to be an "invasion" during the late-Middle Woodland or Late Woodland periods by Connestee peoples more traditionally associated with the rugged Appalachian Summit region to the east. Finally, patterns of lithic raw material utilization, particularly during the Middle and Late Archaic periods, appear to be substantially different compared to surrounding regions. (Paper, Thursday, 9:00 AM, Room 300B)

**Kassabaum, Meg** (see Steponaitis, Vincas)

**Keith, Scott** (Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.)

GATEWAY TO THE HOPEWELL HEARTLAND: THE CULTURAL TRAJECTORY OF THE LEAKE SITE

The Leake site developed from a small Early Woodland domestic village into a Middle Woodland ceremonial center with monumental architecture and earthworks. Evidence suggests that extra-local interaction began during the early Middle Woodland, and dramatically increased

over the next few centuries during the Swift Creek occupation. The location of Leake along a natural north-south corridor in an area containing a diverse array of minerals fueled its development as a “gateway” city linking the Southeast and the Midwest. We discovered a direct connection with the Mann site, a Hopewell ceremonial site in southwest Indiana located between the Illinois and Ohio Hopewell regions. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:20 AM, Room 200C)

**Kelly, John E.** (see Bailey, Susanna)

**Kelly, John E.** (see Kelly, Lucretia)

**Kelly, John E.** (see Schilling, Timothy M.)

**Kelly, John E.** (Washington University)

THE BROADER CONTEXT OF COPPER AT CAHOKIA AND THE AMERICAN BOTTOM

With the recent rediscovery of the copper work shop at Cahokia, understanding the role and context of copper in the American Bottom and at Cahokia are crucial in any interpretive. This paper examines the historical context of this material and its manufacture into objects that had specific meaning among the ancient inhabitants of the region. (Paper Thursday, 8:20 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Kelly, John E.** (Washington University) Discussant, Symposium: A New Look at the “Mississippi” Period in Florida (Friday, 4:20 PM, 300A)

**Kelly, Lucretia, and John E. Kelly** (Washington University)

CAHOKIA MOUND 34: IN PURSUIT OF THE COPPER WORKSHOP

Our work at Cahokia’s Mound 34 over the last decade has attempted to unravel investigations conducted in the 1950s to gain new insights into its place on Cahokia’s ritual landscape and activities that took place there in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. Of particular interest is Perino’s brief description of 2 copper workshops north of Mound 34. While brief attempts to establish their location were unsuccessful, the last two field seasons have focused specifically on relocating the western workshop and assessing its significance. In this paper we describe the results of our latest investigations. (Paper, Thursday, 8:00 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Kidd, R. Steven** (Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service)

FORT SAINT ANDREW: THE REDISCOVERY OF AN 18TH CENTURY ENGLISH FORT  
ON CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GA

Earlier this year a crew of archeologists from the National Park Service’s Southeast Archeological Center recovered architectural and artifactual evidence which pinpoints the location of Fort Saint Andrew. The fort, commissioned by Georgia’s founder, James Oglethorpe, was constructed in 1736 and destroyed by the Spanish in 1742. The exact location of the fort remained unknown until a recent tropical storm eroded significant portions of the 15 meter bluff upon which the fort had been located. This paper will provide a brief history of colonial era



conflicts in the area, and discuss the artifactual and architectural evidence remaining of the fort. (Paper, Thursday, 1:00 PM, Room 300B)

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (Washington University in St. Louis) Discussant, Forum: Publishing in Archaeology (Thursday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (see Schilling, Timothy M.)

**King, Adam T.** (see McKinnon, Duncan P.)

**King, Adam T.** (see Reilly, F. Kent III)

**King, Adam T.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) Discussant, Forum: Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (Thursday, 3:00-5:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

**King, Adam T.** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)  
CULT BRINGERS, COPPER PLATES, TWINS, AND ETOWAH

In his underappreciated article "The Southern Cult and Muskogean Ceremonial," Antonio J. Waring laid out a logical case connecting the raptor, the birdman of the Classic Braden copper plates, a pair of male sky beings and the Busk. I add to this chain of logic connections between what we think we have learned about the birth and spread of the Classic Braden Style, the meaning of its imagery, and its place in the history of Etowah. What is produced is an argument linking the Classic Braden copper plates, the Twins, Etowah and the Cult Bringers. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:40 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Kite, J. Steven** (see Johnson, William C.)

**Klippel, Walter E., and Jonathan D. Baker** (University of Tennessee)  
SITE SEASONALITY AND FISHING PRACTICES OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND, PORTER PHASE  
OCCUPATION AT THE PLASH ISLAND SITE (1BA134), MOBILE BAY, ALABAMA

Seasonal use of the Plash Island Site during the Middle Woodland, Porter Phase, is assessed through evaluations of: relative abundance of species, fish otolith histology, and fish size. Evidence indicates primary occupation of site occurred from the early spring through fall, with only minimal evidence of cool season habitation. An abundance of marine fish along with a paucity of terrestrial and semi-aquatic species suggests a specialized site function for the harvest of marine resources during the Middle Woodland. Size variability among the fish taxa indicates the use of multiple harvest techniques, including a substantial focus upon small mesh capture methods. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:00 AM, Room 200C)

**Knight, Vernon J.** (University of Alabama)  
THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MOUND ASSEMBLAGES AT MOUNDVILLE

As a result of excavations during the 1990s, we have assemblage data from five of Moundville's plaza-periphery mounds (Mounds Q, R, E, F, and G) dating to the late Moundville II and Moundville III phases. There are many salient differences among these assemblages in the arts, imagery, ritual, crafting, and consumption. I interpret these differences as the product of a complementarity of rights and obligations among the kin segments who controlled these mounds. This, and not centralized extraction, governed elite production and distribution. (Paper, Friday, 2:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Knight, Vernon J.** (University of Alabama) Discussant, Symposium: The Woodland Period in the Etowah and Coosa Basins (Thursday, 11:00 AM, Room 200C)

**Kocis, James J.** (University of Tennessee)

HOLOCENE CLIMATE DYNAMICS RECORDED BY TENNESSEE RIVER FLOODPLAIN PALEOSOLS

Multiple complimentary proxies archived in floodplain paleosols reveal centennial-scale trends and abrupt changes in paleoclimate conditions during the Holocene in the southeastern US. Quantitative and semi-quantitative analyses were conducted on soil cores from three floodplains along the Tennessee River in northern Alabama and southeastern Tennessee. AMS dating of buried archaeological sites 1JA77, 1MA285 and 40HA524 provides a chronological framework for floodplain development spanning 9700 to 500 cal yr B.P. Results of paleosol morphology, stratigraphy, sedimentation, C3-C4 vegetation mixing models, magnetic susceptibility, charcoal counts and geochemical mass-balance calculations demonstrate pronounced climatic changes occur after 5300 cal yr B.P. in this region. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Kocis, Whitney L.** (see Lewis, Daniel B.)

**Koerner, Shannon D.** (see Braly, Bobby R.)

**Koerner, Shannon D.** (see Harle, Michaelyn)

**Koerner, Shannon D., Henri D. Grissino-Mayer, and Lynne P. Sullivan** (University of Tennessee)

MISSISSIPPIAN SITE OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY: A DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL APPROACH

This study utilizes wood samples recovered from Mississippian period sites in the upper Tennessee Valley. The samples are used to (1) crossdate samples from each site to determine their relative chronological order, (2) establish a prehistoric tree-ring chronology for eastern Tennessee, (3) determine the applicability of dendrochronology in prehistoric archaeology in East Tennessee, and (4) establish a strategy for future research in the region. Results from this study demonstrate that dendrochronological applications may be applied in the study of prehistoric archaeology in the region. High statistical correlations between crossdated samples are comparable to similar studies of historic-period structures in the same area. As expected, dendrochronology is more difficult in the Southeast than in other climate regions due to poor wood preservation at prehistoric sites. More wood samples and continued study are

recommended for future success using dendrochronological methods in prehistoric archaeology. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 10:20 AM, Room 300A)

**Koski, Steve** (see Raymer, Leslie)

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

**Kutyla, Alicja, Shannon Chappell Hodge, and Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

FLUORIDE IN BONES: A POTENTIAL NEW NON-DESTRUCTIVE TECHNIQUE FOR RELATIVE DATING USING ENERGY DISPERSIVE X-RAY ANALYSIS

Fluoride dating is based on the principle that buried bones absorb fluoride ions from their environment over time, allowing for relative dating of bones buried in similar environmental conditions. Traditional techniques using ion-selective electrodes are sample-destructive and not widely used in the southeastern United States. This paper presents the potential for a non-destructive technique using a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) with Energy Dispersive X-Ray (EDXA) capabilities. Although evaluation of the technique continues, fluoride levels in thirteen human burials (12 historic and 1 prehistoric) from a single site suggest that the equipment can differentiate relative dates at considerably high resolution. (Paper, Saturday, 11:20 AM, Room 200D)

**Langford, James** (Coosawattee Foundation)

EARLY WOODLAND SITES OF THE UPPER COOSA RIVER WATERSHED IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA

The large upper drainages of the Coosa River watershed host a number of Early Woodland sites that bear remarkable similarities. I will delineate the spatial relationships between these sites and review surface collections and other available physical evidence from several of the sites. These Kellogg focus sites all have deep middens and contain almost equal percentages of the fabric impressed ceramics: Dunlap, Long Branch, and Candy Creek. These sites all occur immediately adjacent to the river banks of the Coosawattee, Conasauga, and Oostanaula rivers. They can be compared to similar sites that occur along the Etowah and Coosa Rivers that have been studied by other researchers in recent years. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:20 AM, Room 200C)

**Langston, Lucinda** (East Tennessee State University)

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EARLY WOODLAND CERAMICS IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN HIGHLANDS OF TENNESSEE

Several Early Woodland ceramic assemblages from upper East Tennessee are used in a comparative study to examine both the similarities and differences between varying regions of the Southern Appalachian Highlands. Preliminary results suggest variation in both disconnected and adjacent regions in the highlands of Tennessee. The study uses both ceramic composition and associated radiocarbon assays to address variation during the Early Woodland between upper East Tennessee and two regions of the Upper Cumberland Plateau, the Big South Fork and the Western Escarpment. (Paper, Friday, 9:00 AM, Room 300C)

**Lapham, Heather A.** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

SUBSISTENCE PRACTICES, SITE USE, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AT THE ROCKHOUSE  
HOLLOW ROCK SHELTER IN SOUTHERN INDIANA

Human habitation and use of the Rockhouse Hollow site (12Pe100), a rock shelter located within Hoosier National Forest in southern Indiana, extends back in time more than 8,000 years, and possibly earlier. Although James E. Kellar and crew excavated the site in the early 1960s, more than 45 years ago, little has been written about their investigations. A recent analysis of the animal remains from the rock shelter provides a unique opportunity to examine long-term trends in Native American subsistence practices, site use, and local environmental conditions. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Lawrence, William L.** (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation) and **David H. Dye** (University of Memphis)

RESULTS OF THE 2006 AND 2007 FIELD SEASONS AT THE LINK FARM SITE (40HS6),  
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, TENNESSEE

The Link Farm site, a large late Middle Mississippian mound complex, is located at the confluence of the Buffalo and Duck Rivers in Humphreys County, Tennessee. We report on research conducted over the past two years at the site. The field work resulted in a detailed topographic map of the mound complex and associated habitation area, a magnetometer survey of a large portion of the site, the discovery of an extensive and undisturbed stone box grave cemetery, and the relocation of a number of smaller mounds recorded by Charles H. Nash in 1936. In addition, excavations were conducted on two of the large platform mounds. Radiocarbon dates from the two mounds have been submitted. (Paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 300B)

**Lees, William B., and Monica L. Beck** (University of West Florida)

PIERCED COINS: THE VIEW FROM EBAY

Pierced coins for sale on EBAY may seem to have little relevance to those found in archaeological sites. Although without context, EBAY coins provide a different and perhaps broader universe than those from archaeological contexts in the Southeastern US. We develop a typology of pierced coins from EBAY based on observed physical variables related to minting, wear, and modification and note several patterns that we believe relate to how the finished product was perceived if not used. We conclude by describing how this typology may serve to inform the analysis of specimens from archaeological contexts. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**LeFebvre, Michelle J., and Meggan E. Blessing** (University of Florida)

CLIMATE AND SUBSISTENCE VARIABILITY DURING THE FLORIDA ARCHAIC:  
EVIDENCE FROM USEPPA ISLAND

Zooarchaeology is ideally suited to understanding how prehistoric peoples reacted and adapted to Holocene climate change. During the Holocene, coastal dwelling peoples were faced with sea level and temperature fluctuations, both of which impacted prehistoric environmental conditions

and subsistence resources. Recent zooarchaeological investigations on Useppa Island, southwest Florida, help to better understand Late (2000-1200 B.C.) to Terminal Archaic (1200-500 B.C.) coastal subsistence patterns and environment during the Middle - Late Holocene. Results indicate that exploitation efforts focused on shellfish with an emphasis on bivalve taxa, and that terrestrial vertebrates provided a supplementary source of protein. (Symposium paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 200C)

**Leigh, David** (see Whitley, Thomas)

**Lewis, Daniel B., Whitney L. Kocis; Henri D. Grissino-Mayer; Edward R. Cook**  
(University of Tennessee)

DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL DATING OF EASTERN RED CEDAR (*JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA L.*) LOGS  
FROM ALFRED'S CABIN, THE HERMITAGE, HOME OF PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON

In October 2005, nearly 100 core samples were extracted from logs used to construct Alfred's Cabin at Andrew Jackson's Hermitage plantation. Of these, 39 samples were used to develop a master tree-ring chronology for the cabin. Crossdating of the Alfred's Cabin chronology was accomplished using an eastern red cedar chronology developed by the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory Tree-Ring Laboratory at Columbia University in Palisades, New York. The oldest portions of this reference chronology consisted of eastern red cedar samples that had been collected by the eminent archaeologist Dr. Florence Hawley in the 1930s from the Norris Basin in east Tennessee, prior to flooding by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The 39 series from Alfred's Cabin resulted in a high-quality master tree-ring chronology, with a series intercorrelation of 0.66 that was absolutely dated from 1749 to 1842. This indicates that the final construction of Alfred's Cabin was completed in 1843 (or soon thereafter). (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:40 AM, Room 300A)

**Lewis, Renee** (Fort Gordon, Georgia)

SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF HISTORIC MILL SITES  
ON FORT GORDON, GA

This poster will present a summary of the historic context and excavations of 13 mill sites on Fort Gordon. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Little, Keith J.** (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa)

WOODLAND CERAMIC DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL BOUNDARIES IN NORTHEAST ALABAMA

The Coosa Valley of northeastern Alabama is unique in its numbers of contemporaneous Woodland pottery complexes in a relatively confined geographic area. Distributions of distinct ceramic assemblages appear to mirror the territories of contiguously located small-scale societies throughout the Woodland period. This paper focuses attention on these intriguing distributions while offering some preliminary interpretations and directions for future investigations. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:40 AM, Room 200C)

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

NO CROWS MADE MOUNDS: DO COST-DISTANCE CALCULATIONS OF TRAVEL TIME IMPROVE  
DISTANCE-BASED MODELS OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN?

This paper will use calculations of travel times between sites derived from GIS data to reanalyze three cases in Mississippian archaeology in which straight-line distance has played a prominent role. There are ethnohistoric and economic reasons to believe that travel-time calculations are a better model for understanding distance. The case studies include: (1) the south Appalachian sites famously studied by David Hally, (2) the fall-off curve of Mill Creek hoe distribution, and (3) data from my own research suggesting minimal spacing between major polities. (Paper, Thursday, 11:40 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Longmire, C. Alan** (Tennessee Department of Transportation)

PRELIMINARY EFFORTS TOWARD A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE IRON INDUSTRY  
IN EAST TENNESSEE, 1770-1930

Tennessee led the southeastern U.S. in iron production during the early nineteenth century, with this industry centered in the Appalachia region of east Tennessee. Although some studies have been done in eastern Tennessee by historians and geologists, there has to date never been a holistic attempt in documenting the cultural resources associated with the iron industry in this region. This paper will provide a framework for this study, with the ultimate goal to produce a report similar to the 1988 iron industry survey in middle Tennessee's Western Highland Rim by Samuel Smith et al. (Symposium paper, Friday, 4:20 PM, Room 300B)

**Loubser, J. H. N.** (see Ashcraft, Scott)

**Lowe, Kelsey M.** (see Fogel, Aaron)

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

FIELD GEOPROSPECTION IN THE OLD ATHENS CEMETERY:  
THE USE OF FOUR SHALLOW GEOPHYSICS TECHNIQUES

In June and July 2006, the University of Georgia conducted a course in shallow geophysics field and analytical techniques. Geophysical survey was carried out at the Old Athens Cemetery in Athens, GA. Techniques employed were magnetometry, electrical conductivity, electrical resistivity, and ground penetrating radar. The purpose of the survey was to locate subsurface features in the eastern central portion of the cemetery, where few headstones have survived but rubble and unmarked depressions are visible. At least one possible unmarked grave was located by two separate methods. The project highlighted the importance of using multiple methods when conducting geophysical survey. (Paper, Thursday, 2:40 PM, Room 300B)

**Marcel, Dan** (MACTEC Engineering & Consulting, Inc.)

DEFINING BOUNDARIES: SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS OF FEATURES IN THE CONFEDERATE GUARD  
CAMP AT 38FL2

The excavations in the Confederate guard camp at 38FL2 revealed a large variety of feature types, including post holes, privies, trash pits, dugout structures and the possible locations of

Sibley tents. The arrangement of these features in relationship to one another illustrates the attempts by the Confederate guards to impose order on the space they occupied within the constraints of military regulations and the necessities of day-to-day existence at 38FL2. (Paper, Saturday, 9:00 AM, Room 200C)

**Markus, David M.** (University of Florida)

A STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE FORT GEORGE ISLAND FIELD SCHOOL

The purpose of this paper is to present a student's perspective on the Fort George Island field school. This paper will explain the educational benefit of participating in a field school comprised of three different projects from two divergent sites: Kingsley Plantation and Mission San Juan del Puerto. The intent is to describe the differences of working on two sites with differing research questions and working with both historic and pre-historic material culture. This paper will describe the advantages of learning three distinct styles of excavation while exposing students to the demands of working on both historic and pre-historic sites. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 10:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Marquardt, William H., and Karen J. Walker** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

LIFE IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA DURING MISSISSIPPIAN TIMES (A.D. 1000-1500)

We first discuss well documented global environmental episodes ca. A.D. 1000-1500, and consider their possible influences on cultural changes during this period. We then discuss trade, large-scale construction projects, technology, social structure, and the question of Mississippian influences on the southern half of the Florida peninsula during this same period. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:20 PM, Room 300A)

**Marrinan, Rochelle A.** (Florida State University)

FORT WALTON CULTURE IN THE TALLAHASSEE RED HILLS

Mississippian-affiliated culture is called Fort Walton in the Tallahassee Red Hills region of northwest Florida. It is marked by the presence of a seven-mound site, Lake Jackson, and at least four outlying single truncated pyramidal mounds. Ritual objects bearing raptor motifs, similar to those from Etowah and Spiro, have been recovered from mortuary contexts. Located farther north, inclusion in the inventory of late prehistoric Mississippian sites would be automatic. On the periphery, however, the significance of this culture is less clear. This paper presents an overview of available data and considers mortuary findings, political organization, gender roles, and settlement organization. (Symposium paper, Friday, 4:00 PM, Room 300A)

**Matternes, Hugh, and Terri Gillett** (New South Associates)

HOW CHARLOTTE'S SPROTT CEMETERY DEFINES FRONTIER BURIAL PRACTICES

Historical records document the presence of a small multi-family cemetery near downtown Charlotte, N.C. The Sprott Cemetery was formed by some of the first settlers in Mecklenburg County. Once believed to have been destroyed by urban development, recent discoveries of mid-18th century grave markers and 13 mortuary features provided an opportunity to learn about mortuary rituals among those living in the hinterlands of the colonial south. Examination of

coffins, shroud pins, headstones and feature architecture revealed a pattern emphasizing the adaptation of religious and 18th century funerary norms to the realities of life on the Carolina frontier. (Paper, Thursday, 3:20 PM, Room 300B)

**McCorvie, Mary R.** (see Wagner, Mark J.)

**McCorvie, Mary, and Heather Carey** (Shawnee National Forest)

THE HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE OF MILLER GROVE, AN ANTE BELLUM FREED SLAVE  
COMMUNITY IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

A passage from Uncle Tom's Cabin describes a community of freed African Americans, and gives the impression that isolation is an inherent part of the plan. That is, the safety of the inhabitants depended in part on the secluded nature of the community. Miller Grove, a community of free African American farmers in southern Illinois, is similar to the Harriet Beecher Stowe's fictional community founded by the character Von Trompe. This paper explores the physical relationship between Miller Grove and several surrounding natural features, as well as how the community members situated themselves on the landscape. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 300D)

**McIlvoy, Karen E.** (University of Florida)

CONTINUED ARCHAEOLOGY AT KINGSLEY PLANTATION: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA FIELD  
SCHOOL EXCAVATIONS 2006-2007

The tranquil island setting of Kingsley Plantation belies its dynamic past. Among a series of different masters of the large plantation, Fort George Island's most famous inhabitant was Zephaniah Kingsley, in the early nineteenth century. As the first plantation site in the US where excavations focused on the examination of slave life, Kingsley Plantation, in Duval County, Florida, holds a pioneering place in African-American archaeology. The University of Florida Fort George Island field school began multi-year investigations of the slave cabins at Kingsley Plantation in 2006. This paper explores the progress made during the past two years of excavations. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

**McKee, Larry** (see Barrett, Jared)

**McKee, Larry** (TRC, Inc.)

AN ISOLATED LATE PREHISTORIC SHELL DUMP FEATURE AT 40HK12, IN HANCOCK COUNTY,  
TENNESSEE: EVIDENCE ON PROCUREMENT AND PROCESSING

In 2006, TRC undertook investigations along the Clinch River in Hancock County within the boundaries of prehistoric site 40HK12 as part of a shoreline stabilization project. Backhoe and column sample testing failed to discover a consistent presence of intact archaeological deposits, with the exception of a small but dense mussel shell dump. The feature, probably the result of a single harvest event, yielded no artifacts other than directly associated charcoal. Radiocarbon assay of the charcoal yielded a date late in the prehistoric period, 570 +/- 40 BP. The paper will review other sources on the role of freshwater shellfish in the late prehistoric diet, and consider



the value of single event features like this shell dump in looking at food procurement and preparation. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:40 PM, Room 200C)

**McKinnon, Duncan P.** (University of Arkansas), **Chester P. Walker** (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates, LLC), and **Adam T. King** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology]

ARCHAEO-GEOPHYSICS AT ETOWAH INDIAN MOUNDS STATE PARK: RESULTS 2007 FIELD SEASON

The use of geophysical survey methods at Etowah Indian Mounds has become a critical tool in the exploration and subsequent mapping of sub-surface features. For the past three seasons, the use of multiple geophysical instrumentation and methods has proven to be successful in numerous focus areas. During the 2007 field season, a large-scale magnetometer survey was added to the current project and resulted in the coverage of 10 hectares. This large-scale magnetometer survey has greatly contributed to the interpretation of intrasite settlement activities and has led to the discovery of several previously unknown buried structures. The large-scale magnetometer survey is planned to expand the geographic extent in 2008 along with the continued use of additional geophysical methods in focus areas. This combination of methods and coverage areas has proven to be very successful at the Etowah Indian Mounds State Park. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**McKnight, Matthew** (Pennsylvania State University)

EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND COPPER "CACHES": CASE STUDIES FROM KENTUCKY AND ALABAMA

Most studies of copper exchange focus on individual artifacts as the unit of analysis. Focusing instead on "caches" provides a means for testing a long-standing model of Woodland copper acquisition, direct procurement. Mapping copper-bearing sites, object quantities, and forms, reveals that copper use is more widespread than commonly perceived. Trace-element work can assess the notion that copper was procured exclusively from Lake Superior. Finally, by testing individual caches for homogeneity of source, direct procurement can be assessed against alternative models of acquisition. Results of LA-ICP-MS work on Early and Middle Woodland Adena caches and Middle Woodland Copena caches are presented. (Paper, Friday 3:20 PM, Room 200C)

**McMillan, Katherine E.** (see Miller, D. Shane)

**McMillan, Katherine E., Kandace D. Hollenbach** (University of Tennessee), and **Renee B. Walker** (State University of New York College at Oneonta)

SOCIOECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES ON THE LATE PALEOINDIAN AT DUST CAVE, ALABAMA

Dust Cave has been the subject of much research over the last eighteen years. Excavations beginning in 1989 revealed that the site was occupied between 13,500 cal B.P. and 5700 cal B.P. Although the site spans the Late Paleoindian through Middle Archaic, it is the Late Paleoindian that has received much attention. The Late Paleoindian deposits contain a multitude of stone and bone tools, animal bone, botanicals and preserved prepared surfaces. This paper will quickly

summarize the research completed to date and what this research tells us about the socioeconomic activities carried out at Dust Cave during the Late Paleoindian. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:40 PM, Room 200 A/B)

**McReynolds, Theresa** (University of North Carolina) Moderator, Forum: Publishing in Archaeology (Thursday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200 D/E)

**McReynolds, Theresa** (University of North Carolina) Moderator, Forum: Getting into Graduate School (Friday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200 D/E)

**Meeks, Scott C.** (see O'Donoghue, Jason M.)

**Meeks, Scott C.** (see Weinand, Daniel C.)

**Meeks, Scott C.** (University of Tennessee)

EXAMINING THE RESILIENCE OF MISSISSIPPIAN POLITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE: A DENDROCLIMATOLOGICAL APPROACH

Tree-ring based reconstructions of water availability from A.D. 1000-1500 across the southeastern United States are used to investigate the relationship between Mississippian crop yields, storage capabilities, and climate fluctuations. Case studies drawn from Mississippian polities across the region document a variety of societal responses to extended drought, including cessation in mound construction, center abandonment, population displacement, settlement reorganization, and collapse of centralized authority. Although drought was not the sole causal factor in the demise of Mississippian polities, drought did serve as a triggering mechanism impacting the historical trajectories of polities by destabilizing the resiliency of Mississippian societies. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 10:40 AM, Room 300A)

**Meeks, Scott C., Annie Blankenship, Heather Welborn, and Jeremy Sweat** (University of Tennessee)

TENNESSEE'S PAST AND PRESENT ENVIRONMENTS

Covering approximately 110,000 km<sup>2</sup> and encompassing nine physiographic regions, the Tennessee landscape exhibits great diversity in climate, flora, fauna, and abiotic resources. This landscape has undergone tremendous change over the course of human occupation in the region resulting from both shifting climate regimes and anthropogenic impacts. Building on the premise that archaeology can provide a long term perspective for understanding human-environmental interactions, this paper focuses on the diversity of the Tennessee landscape at broad spatial and temporal scales and highlights shifts in climate and biotic structure, alterations in hydrologic regimes and geomorphology, the distribution and exploitation of abiotic resources, and the importance of karst topography in both prehistory and history. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:40 AM, Room 300 A/B)

**Mehta, Jayur** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

PRESENTING A TYPE-VARIETY SYSTEM FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SWEAT LODGES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

While sweat lodges are known to have existed in the Southeast, their archaeological manifestations have yet to be fully reconciled. As a solution, this study develops a proprietary binomial nomenclature that relies on types and varieties to define the multiplicity of sweat lodge forms. This naming system is used to aid in the characterization of two archaeological sites, Smiley Rock (22Ad1041) and Poplar Cove (22Ad1040), that were previously thought to have supported sweat lodges. In addition, this paper discusses the meaningfulness of the sweat lodge in relation to the greater phenomenon of Native American religion and cosmology. (Paper, Friday, 4:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Meredith, Steven** (University of Alabama)

EARLY PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENT ON THE ALABAMA COASTAL PLAIN

In this paper I make inferences about early Paleoindian population distribution and mobility within the Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain based on the distribution of projectile points and the raw materials from which they were made. I conclude that the Early Paleoindian population of the Alabama Coastal Plain had limited contact with concentrated populations to the north in the Highland Rim. This interpretation is contrasted with other models of Paleoindian regional settlement patterns in the Southeast. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:00 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Meyer, Catherine** (MRS Consultants, LLC.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE LIGHTWOOD SHELL MIDDEN COMPLEX (1TA241), TALLADEGA COUNTY, ALABAMA

The Lightwood Shell Midden Complex (1Ta241) is located in Talladega County, Alabama, and was originally recorded and tested by Vernon J. Knight, Jr. in 1985. The site consists of five discrete shell lenses that sit atop an upland crest overlooking the Coosa River. MRS Consultants, LLC. recently undertook a Phase III data recovery. Cultural materials indicate that the site was utilized during the Late Woodland period. Research further suggests that the site served a specialized function that centered around fishing, and gathering mussels and gastropods. This paper will give an overview of the research conducted at the site. (Symposium Paper, Thursday 10:20 AM, Room 200C)

**Meyers, Maureen** (University of Kentucky)

EXCAVATING THE MISSISSIPPIAN FRONTIER: RESULTS OF 2007 UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CARTER ROBINSON MOUND SITE (44LE10)

The University of Kentucky began archaeological investigations of the southwestern Virginia Mississippian frontier Carter Robinson (44LE10) mound site in 2007. Geophysical testing at the site identified multiple possible structures on top and around the mound; two of these were identified and partially excavated. Structure 1 is located adjacent to the mound and contains a central hearth, several smaller hearths, and interior posts. Structure 2 was identified by the presence of multiple burned logs. Artifacts recovered from these structures suggest a late prehistoric occupation. This paper will describe these excavations, including site chronology, and the site's connections within the larger region. (Paper, Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 300B)

**Mickelson, Andrew** (University of Memphis), **Katherine R. Mickelson** (Rhodes College) and **Jamie Evans** (Ames Plantation)

RECENT RESEARCH AT THE AMES MOUND COMPLEX LOCATED IN SOUTHWESTERN TENNESSEE

This paper presents the results of the first systematic research at the Ames Mound Complex situated in Fayette County, Tennessee. The four mound site contains elements of Woodland and Emergent Mississippian periods. It is believed that continued investigations at this enigmatic site will facilitate a better understanding of the development of complex societies in the region ca. AD 400–1000. (Paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 300B)

**Mickelson, Katherine R.** (see Mickelson, Andrew)

**Midgette, Gordon M.** (Independent Scholar)

FROM RED GRANITE TO GREEN SUN

An anthropomorphic Uktena-type petroglyph, C14 dated at 1240 AD, recovered from 1999-2000 excavations at 9DA258 or Mountain Creek, near the base of Stone Mountain, is interpreted as part of a Mississippian sacred landscape that includes a rock enclosure constructed on top of Stone Mountain. Dawn summer solstice alignment between Mound A, Etowah and the Allatoona Pass is linked with sunset summer solstice alignment on the Etowah Trail at Stone Mountain and 9DA258. This Stone Mountain landscape is linked with the upper Etowah Valley, utilizing John Goff's direct historical method of delineating the Etowah Trail System. (Paper, Friday, 4:40 PM, Room 200C)

**Miller, D. Shane** (see Anderson, David G.)

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

**Miller, D. Shane** (University of Arizona), **Katherine E. McMillan**, **Jonathan D. Baker** (University of Tennessee), and **John B. Broster** (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology)

THE EARLIEST TENNESSEANS: THE PALEOINDIAN AND EARLY ARCHAIC PERIODS IN TENNESSEE (>14,000-9000 CAL BP)

The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods encompass the time during which the first people entered the Americas, as well as the transition between the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs. The early archaeological record of Tennessee is uniquely situated to explore questions that have both regional and national scale implications. These issues include the colonization of the Americas, resource exploitation and the role humans may have taken in the demise of Pleistocene megafauna, climate change and its impact on human organizational strategies, and the role avocational archaeologists can play in furthering research. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 300A/B)

**Milner, George**, and **George Chaplin** (Pennsylvania State University)

A NEW ESTIMATE OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND SIZE AT AD 1500 FOR EASTERN NORTH AMERICA FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

The difficulty of estimating the number of people in eastern North America at AD 1500 has bedeviled anthropologists for a century. Prior efforts have collectively produced a range in estimates that is unacceptably wide. Here we present a new approach that combines archaeological settlement distributions and estimates of local populations. Settlement pattern, proximity, and uncertainty in archaeological knowledge are combined using geospatial statistical methods to estimate the likelihood of occupation across the entire Eastern Woodlands. This general approach, the estimation of a probability-of-occupation surface, is widely applicable to modeling human and archaeological problems. (Paper, Friday, 3:40 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Mink, Philip** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Steve Ahler** (University of Kentucky), and **Michael L. Hargrave** (US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory)

MODELING DISTURBANCE: EMPLOYING GIS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICS TO INVESTIGATE A TWENTIETH CENTURY COMMUNITY AT FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI

Officials at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri sponsored combined archaeological geophysics and traditional archaeological testing at Bloodland, a small economic center obliterated by the construction of training ranges during World War II. Using GIS a ground disturbance model was created by measuring the mean reflectance values of three historic aerial photographs. The model was tested by performing magnetic and resistance surveys of areas predicted to contain both high and low amounts of disturbance and by excavation of selected geophysical findings. The model was successful at discerning disturbed areas unlikely to contain intact archaeological deposits and areas with probable intact remains. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Mistak-Caughron, Sarah** (Mississippi State University)

GLOBAL WARMING AS A CLIMATIC MODEL FOR THE HYPsITHERMAL

The Hypsithermal Climatic interval is primarily understood on a large, continental, scale and is an area of much scientific debate over whether climatic conditions in Eastern North America were mosaic or blanketed. This paper uses modern climate data to build a model of climatic conditions during the Hypsithermal in the Mississippi River Valley as well as construct hypotheses to test the model using archaeological data. A method to test these hypotheses using archaeological freshwater mussel shell from the Modoc Rock Shelter (Illinois) and Watson Brake (Louisiana) sites is proposed and preliminary research into this area is discussed. (Paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

SAFETY HARBOR: MISSISSIPPIAN INFLUENCE IN THE CIRCUM-TAMPA BAY REGION

The Safety Harbor Culture is the name coined by archaeologists for the groups occupying the peninsular Florida central Gulf coast region in the Mississippian period. Although these people adopted some Mississippian traits, they never became a true Mississippian culture as traditionally defined. The probable reason for this is that the environment in the region was not suitable for large-scale agriculture. Therefore, there was no real incentive for them to drastically alter the lifestyle that they had practiced for centuries during Weeden Island times. The primary

reason for their interaction with interior Mississippian groups was probably the trade in marine shell. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:40 PM, Room 300A)

**Moon, Robert** (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program-SCIAA-USC-Columbia) and **Anne Bohnet** (University of South Carolina-Aiken)

PIONEER KIDS CAMP: COMBINING ARCHAEOLOGY AND ECOLOGY  
TO TEACH ABOUT CONSERVATION

For many years archaeologists from the SRARP have worked with ecologists from the Ruth Patrick Center at USC-Aiken to conduct joint public outreach programs for students in the Central Savannah River Area. During the 2007 Coca-Cola Kids Camp at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary; SRARP and STEP educators used historical and ecological lessons in an effort to show campers how history can provide us with useful lessons for conservation today. This poster summarizes the week long camp with an emphasis on integrating ecological, historical, and archaeological education. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Mooney, Richard M.** (Eastern States Rock Art Research Association)

SHADOW MARKERS: CONFIRMING ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS AT A TENNESSEE  
CUMBERLAND TRAIL PETROGLYPH SITE AND A PROPOSAL FOR AN IN-DEPTH STUDY  
INCLUDING A 3D SCAN

Since the 1996 publication of the proceedings from the 1993 Eastern States Rock Art Conference, the Moonshadow Petroglyph Panel dated to the Late Woodland period at Site 31 (Henson 1986) has been observed at times of solar and lunar extreme positions. These shadow markers, identified by drilled holes and incised lines on the petroglyph panel, were discussed in the 1993 report, but finally confirmed during the passage of the complete lunar cycle between 1996 and 2006. A marker previously not identified is evaluated for significance. The astronomy, new observation techniques, existing issues, and a proposal for a study with a 3D laser scan are addressed. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:00 PM, Room 300A)

**Moore, Christopher, and Richard Jefferies** (University of Kentucky)

A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF ALTAMAHA PERIOD CERAMICS FROM SITE 9Mc23, SAPELO  
ISLAND, GEORGIA.

University of Kentucky excavations in and around the Sapelo Island shell rings (Site 9Mc23) since 2003 have resulted in the identification of a significant protohistoric Altamaha period component. Shovel probing to the north of Shell Ring 1 indicates that the Altamaha period occupation is concentrated to the north of Shell Ring 2 in an area dotted by numerous shell midden piles. In addition to providing distributional data pertaining to the multiple components at Site 9Mc23-North, an attribute analysis of Altamaha ceramics is presented. Although typologically homogenous, Altamaha period ceramics from Site 9Mc23 are characterized by a great deal of variation in minor temper constituents, rim decorations, and other attributes. (Paper, Friday, 8:20 AM, Room 300C)

**Moore, David** (see Beck, Robin)

**Moore, Michael** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and **Kevin Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)

MISSISSIPPIAN MORTUARY POTTERY FROM THE NASHVILLE BASIN:  
A REANALYSIS OF THE AVERBUCH SITE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

The Averbuch site (40DV60) is best known for 887 individuals removed during the 1975-1978 excavations by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology and the University of Tennessee. The recovered vessels and sherds comprise the best documented, yet least known, Mississippian ceramic assemblage from the Middle Cumberland region. Over the past 16 years the authors have generated an extensive database of Middle Cumberland Mississippian site ceramic assemblages. This presentation charts our progress to date on a reanalysis of the Averbuch ceramics, with a focus on whole vessels obtained from mortuary contexts. (Paper, Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 300C)

**Moore, Palmyra** (University of Tennessee)

THE FUTURE OF TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

Tennessee archaeologists have proposed a number of ways to address the many changes that will occur over the next twenty years. This presentation organizes their recommendations within the framework of the SAA Code of Professional Ethics and provides a model for implementation which can be adopted by the various stakeholders, not only in Tennessee but also throughout the Southeast. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 11:20 AM, Room 300A/B)

**Moore, Palmyra, and Gerald F. Schroedl** (University of Tennessee)

A SECOND GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE KITUHWHA MOUND (31SW2)

In 2001, a geophysical investigation at the Kituhwa Mound (31Sw2) located between Cherokee and Bryson City, North Carolina, revealed an image of the Mound's buried townhouse and its central hearth. In 2007, a second investigation was performed, using the gradiometer used previously, along with two additional instruments – a RM 15 Soil Resistivity Instrument and a GSSI SIR-3000/400 mHz antenna. Implementation of multiple instruments and smaller traverse intervals provided, as expected, enhanced and new images of the Mound's subsurface features. Other results included enhanced training opportunities for University personnel, greater involvement of Cherokee tribal members, more efficient data collection techniques, and innovative application of GIS software. (Paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Morrow, Juliet E.** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

PALEOINDIANS AND WATERCRAFT: AN ASSESSMENT FROM THE MIDCONTINENT

This paper examines raw material distributions of fluted points to address the question "Did Paleoindians use watercraft?" If Paleoindians made and used boats, then the Mississippi River should not have been a barrier. We should find fluted points from sites east of the Mississippi made from raw materials with sources in Arkansas, Missouri, and other states west of the Mississippi River. Likewise, we should find fluted points made from raw materials with sources east of the Mississippi River in locations west of the Mississippi River. Current fluted point data

suggest that Paleoindians did not use watercraft. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:00 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Morse, Dan F.** Discussant, Symposium: Studies in Southeastern Paleoindian Socioeconomics (Thursday, 4:40 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Muller, Jon** (Southern Illinois University) Discussant, Symposium: New Research at Kincaid (Friday, 11:20 AM, Room 300A)

**Muza, Christine** (see Thacker, Paul)

**O'Donoghue, Jason** (see Anderson, David G.)

**O'Donoghue, Jason M. and Scott C. Meeks** (University of Tennessee)

EXCHANGE PRACTICES AND THE FORMULATION OF GROUP IDENTITY:

EXAMINING THE LATE ARCHAIC SOCIAL LANDSCAPE IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY

The distribution of archaeological sites containing steatite vessels and/or early pottery in the Tennessee River Valley indicates an uneven adoption of these coeval container technologies. The spread of pottery in the valley circumvented the core area of steatite use, a phenomenon mirrored in adjacent regions. In this paper, we examine the social practices mediating the exchange and spread of these two technologies. We suggest that the adoption of a given container technology followed cultural barriers and served to reinforce social identity within the larger context of Late Archaic exchange in the lower Southeast. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:00 AM, Room 200A/B)

**O'Donoghue, Jason, Matthew D. Gage, Jonathan D. Baker, and Juliette R. Vogel** (University of Tennessee)

FORAGING FOR COMPLEXITY: THE MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC IN TENNESSEE  
(9000-3000 CAL BP)

The Middle and Late Archaic periods span more than 6000 years of human occupation in Tennessee, a time span that witnessed dramatic shifts in both the natural and social environments. This paper will focus on several interrelated themes that differentiate Middle and Late Archaic peoples from preceding hunter-gatherer groups and the subsequent expansion of Southeastern horticulturalists. Technological innovations, the development of larger and more permanent settlements, shifting subsistence strategies, elaboration of socio-political complexity, and regional interaction will all be discussed while highlighting the key archaeological sites in Tennessee that have contributed to our knowledge. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 300A/B)

**O'Hear, John W.** (see Steponaitis, Vincas)

**Olin, Susan** (University of Southern Mississippi)

SLAVE LABOR AT MOUNT LOCUST



Labor dominated the everyday lives of slaves. Unfortunately, data concerning labor often elude archaeologists. Thus archaeologists have turned to proxies such as subsistence and access to luxury goods to understand how labor was organized on Southeastern plantations. This study of slave life at Mount Locust Plantation in Jefferson County, Mississippi in the Natchez District utilizes subsistence data and frequency of luxury goods to help determine whether slaves there worked in gangs or had their labor organized by tasks to produce cotton. (Paper, Thursday, 2:00 PM, Room 300B)

**Orr, Kelly L.** (University of Georgia)

COASTAL VS. INLAND WEEDEN ISLAND SUBSISTENCE ADAPTATIONS: ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM BAYOU ST. JOHN (1BA21), BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

Zooarchaeological data indicate two broadly different Weeden Island subsistence adaptations focused on coastal versus inland environments. The vertebrate faunal collection from Bayou St. John (1BA21), Baldwin County, Alabama is characterized by the dominance of mullets and sea catfishes, a relatively high biomass contribution from sheepshead, and a lesser reliance on fishes in the drum and jack families. These dominant resources are supplemented by additional estuarine fishes, deer, and a rich array of other wild resources. These data characterize a coastal Weeden Island subsistence adaptation, which emphasizes locally-available estuarine resources and contrasts with inland adaptations. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 200C)

**Ortmann, Anthony** (Murray State University)

A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON THE POVERTY POINT LANDSCAPE

Excavation of Poverty Point's Mound D reveals it was constructed in at least two stages. A late prehistoric or historic mound overlies an earlier Poverty Point construction stage comprising part of the concentric ridges. Archaeologists traditionally recognized this architectural feature as a Poverty Point mound. Since Mound D was not a mound during the Poverty Point occupation, we must reconsider the arrangement of earthworks and developmental sequence of construction at the site. Although archaeologists recognize that mound sites developed through accretionary construction processes, we often tend to view these sites as static landscapes reflecting a single moment in time. (Paper, Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Otten, Sarah, Melissa Baltus, and Timothy R. Pauketat** (University of Illinois)

PRAYERS ON CAHOKIA'S PERIPHERY: NEW EVIDENCE OF TEMPLE RITUAL AND EARTHEN SYMBOLISM AT THE PFEFFER SITE

Excavations in 2007 at an upland mound center, Pfeffer, produced considerable evidence of religious practices 20 miles east of Cahokia during the Lohmann phase. Special buildings, a plaza, unusual mounds, and unique deposits in several dozen features point to groups of people at an intermittently occupied town unlike any yet known from the region. Site inhabitants lined and filled select features in and around key buildings with specially colored and textured sediments. The site plan and occupation history hint that migrants from the north or east of Cahokia engaged in these practices at the very inception of the Mississippian period. (Paper, Thursday, 10:40 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Pace, Robert** (see Seramur, Keith)

**Page, Miranda D., and Tiffany D. Hensley** (University of Southern Mississippi)  
BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MORAN SITE (22HR511), A FRENCH COLONIAL  
CEMETERY IN BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

The Moran site (22HR511) is a ca. 1720 French colonial cemetery located in Biloxi, Mississippi. Individuals present at the Biloxi settlement at this time would have included French exiles, French and German indentured servants, African slaves, and American Indians. The health of the Moran population is examined through a bioarchaeological analysis of stature, caries, anemia, hypoplasias, and stable isotope analysis which shows that the population was dominated by young adult European males with few signs of poor health and a typical European diet. The skeletal analysis supports the ethnohistorical evidence related to conditions of the colony. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Parfitt, Joe** Discussant, Forum: Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (Thursday, 3:00-5:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

**Parris, Ian** (see Thacker, Paul)

**Parrish, Brian K.** (see DeWeese, Georgina)

**Parsons, Alexandra** (see Timothy Parsons)

**Parsons, Alexandra** (Florida State University)  
SEASONALITY AT THE GRAND SHELL RING

The Grand site (8DU1) in Jacksonville, Florida is a mound complex containing a Mississippian period shell ring and a sand burial mound. The shell ring dates to ca. A.D. 1000-1250, which corresponds with the local St. Johns II culture. This study examines incremental growth rings of quahog clams to determine their seasons of harvest. By comparing seasonal usage of quahog clams to vertebrate fauna, I infer which seasons the ring was constructed and used. Seasonality is then used to explore site function, particularly whether the ring is the result of daily refuse discard or ritual activities such as feasting. (Paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 200D)

**Parsons, Timothy, Alexandra Parsons, and Hanneke Hoekman-Sites** (Florida State University)  
REMOTE SENSING STUDY OF ST. VINCENT ISLAND, FLORIDA

This project consisted of a remote sensing survey to examine a large shell midden on St. Vincent Island, Florida. Using the data obtained from this survey, we established an updated boundary for the St. Vincent Point site (8FR72), examined the amount of destruction and level of preservation on and below the surface of the midden, and estimated the thickness of the deposit. We conclude that erosion and storm activity have greatly damaged the site on the surface and near the beach. However, GPR data suggest that areas of the midden inland from the beach may remain intact below the surface. (Paper, Friday, 1:00 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Pauketat, Timothy R.** (see Otten, Sarah)

**Payne, Claudine** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
GENDER AND RANK IN THE NODENA ART STYLE

The pottery of Eastern Arkansas, particularly that of the St. Francis Basin, deserves the designation precolumbian art. As the term "Nodena" has historic precedence in the St. Francis Basin, it seems reasonable to apply the term "the Nodena art style." In this paper, I explore the Nodena style and examine characteristics that distinguish it from other Mississippian art styles. I focus particularly on clues to gender and rank in the St. Francis Basin Mississippian. Explorations into medium, artistic execution, iconography, affect, artist, and audience all prove informative in this study. (Paper, Friday, 3:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Pearson, Charles** (see Birchett, Thomas)

**Pearson, Charles** (Coastal Environments, Inc.) and **Fred C. Cook** (Southeastern Horizons)  
MISSISSIPPI PERIOD CRAFT SPECIALIZATION ON THE GEORGIA COAST:  
EXCAVATIONS AT THE BEAD MAKER'S MIDDEN, OSSABAW ISLAND, GEORGIA

In 2005, excavations in a shell midden at a late prehistoric Irene phase (circa A.D. 1380) site on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, recovered a variety of tools and raw materials used in the production of shell beads. These include fragmented knobbed whelk (*Busycan carica*), the principal raw material, and examples of beads in all stages of manufacture. Tools recovered include hammers made from whelk and stone and "microdrills" made from petrified wood. These data, along with replication experiments, are used to delineate the sequence of events involved in shell bead production, from raw material procurement and selection, through the manufacture of a finished bead. These data clarify our understanding of shell working and craft specialization during the late Mississippi period. (Paper, Friday, 10:00 AM, Room 300B)

**Peres, Tanya M.** (Middle Tennessee State University)  
MISSISSIPPIAN PRACTICES OF WHITE-TAIL DEER BUTCHERING AND PROCESSING  
IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

The study of animal butchering practices is not new to zooarchaeology; however, the information gained from this type of analysis has not been extensively explored in the Middle Cumberland River area of Tennessee. White-tail deer remains are recovered in abundance from archaeological sites in Tennessee and the southeastern US, and is the prey species central to this study. Primary faunal data, including skeletal element representation, occurrence of cut marks, and degree of fragmentation, along with contextual information, generated from Mississippian sites in Middle Tennessee, are used to offer interpretations of food processing techniques. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:00 PM, Room 200C)

**Peterson, Staffan** (see Clay, Berle)

**Pike, Meta G.** (University of Tennessee)

THE APPLICATION OF HUMAN PALEOFECAL ANALYSIS FOR RECOGNIZING HORTICULTURAL ACTIVITIES: AN EARLY WOODLAND EXAMPLE FROM BIG BONE CAVE, TENNESSEE

Analysis of human paleofeces provides a context for describing plant food processing activities among horticultural groups inhabiting the central Tennessee region. Using botanical evidence from human coprolites recovered from Big Bone Cave (40VB103), this paper discusses the later-stage processing techniques and storing of native seed crops such as sumpweed (*Iva annua*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*), and sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*). The significance of these activities during the Early Woodland period is examined as a dynamic component to the study and understanding of pre-maize agricultural development in the Midsouth. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:20 PM, Room 200C)

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** (University of South Florida)

“PERSONALIZING” MIDDLE WOODLAND EXCHANGE ON THE GULF COAST

The Middle Woodland cultures of the Gulf Coast and adjacent interior portions of Florida, Alabama, and Georgia are widely known for their participation in Hopewellian systems of exchange. However, the occurrences of trade goods in this area have rarely been examined in a comprehensive manner. Further, exchange in the area has usually been interpreted in monolithic terms. This paper presents an attempt to “personalize” (sensu Carr and Case 2006) Middle Woodland exchange through a re-examination of the distribution of prestige goods in the region. The analysis suggests three broad patterns: 1) prestige goods that are limited in occurrence to one or two sites (typically the largest) in each sub-region; 2) prestige goods that are largely restricted to one or two sub-regions; 3) prestige goods that are widely distributed across all sub-regions. These variations suggest the existence of different mechanisms of exchange, possible examples of which are considered herein. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:00 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Pokrant, Marie** (Earth Search)

STICK THIS IN YOUR PIPE: A REINTERPRETATION OF THE PRESENCE OF CLAY PIPES ON NINETEENTH-CENTURY DOMESTIC SITES

This paper explores the application of period art, advertisements, and photographs in interpreting children’s behavior from Nineteenth-Century domestic contexts. These primary documents depict children creating soap bubbles with white clay pipes and suggest an alternative interpretation for the presence of these pipes in household refuse. Studies of children in the archaeological record by Jane Baxter and David Breetzke form the foundation of this research. Departing from the traditional explanation of clay pipes as an adult, tobacco-related artifact, this author proposes that clay pipes could denote children’s play activities. (Paper, Thursday, 1:20 PM, Room 300B)

**Polhemus, Richard R.** (University of Tennessee)

POT DROPS, CAMPS, AND OVERBANK MIDDENS: PERIPHERAL DEPOSITS AT MCCROSKEY ISLAND (40SV43), SEVIER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Long term research on McCroskey Island first defined the limits of a centrally located multi-component occupation site in 1995. More recent investigations on the upstream end of the island

located a series of discrete cultural deposits, dating from the early Middle Woodland to early Historic Periods, that explicate land use and formation processes through time. Buried peripheral deposits, ranging from single use features and isolated vessels to intact occupation surfaces and associated overbank middens, suggest their potential for defining the cultural and temporal landscape. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:40 PM, Room 300B)

**Poplin, Carol** (see Jateff, Emily)

**Poplin, Eric** (see Jateff, Emily)

**Price, Sarah, and Philip J. Carr** (University of South Alabama)

CHARACTERIZING GRAVEL CHERTS AND INVESTIGATING PREHISTORIC SELECTION PROCESSES

Prehistoric peoples made many choices and these include where to live and the kinds of stone to use. This paper examines the lithic raw material from site 22LI504, an Archaic mound site, in Lincoln County, Mississippi. The lithic assemblage is predominantly Citronelle formation secondary gravels and a detailed characterization of the locally available gravels was conducted. The research included a geologically oriented assessment of the available material (size, shape, and quality), influence on tool and core reduction, and aspects of prehistoric selection and utilization. The occupants of 22LI504 lived near easily accessible gravel bars and used these materials, despite the fact that it is often less than ideal. (Paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 200E)

**Pursell, Corin C.** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)

EXCAVATIONS ON MOUND Mx8

Magnetometry conducted on the summit of Kincaid's Mound Mx8 indicated a 22-m-diameter ring-shaped anomaly. Excavation in summer 2007 revealed that the ring is a large, deep wall-trench whose fill contains abundant highly fired daub. Postmolds are visible at more than one level and in different parts of the trench, suggesting multiple rings of posts or that the structure was rebuilt multiple times. A central magnetic anomaly was caused by a 1.7-m-deep pit, the fill of which also contained fired daub. This may be a pit for a large central post, also re-dug multiple times. (Symposium paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 300A)

**Pursell, Corin C., and Tamira K. Brennan** (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

KINCAID CERAMIC CHRONOLOGY REVISITED

In 1951, Kenneth Orr published a landmark statistical study in the analysis of Kincaid Mounds ceramics. Many of Orr's results have stood the test of time. However, some of the assumptions made in this study have proven inaccurate. New technologies, new data, and a better understanding of the surrounding Mississippian landscape all contribute toward the effort of providing a more nuanced Kincaid chronology. This paper demonstrates recent progress towards that goal by revisiting the Chicago Field School collections, adding newly collected materials, and including recent advances in our understanding of the Mississippian chronology of the Tennessee-Cumberland and adjoining regions. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 300A)

**Pyszka, Kimberly** (University of Tennessee)

19TH CENTURY CERAMICS OF THE UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU

In 2003, ceramics from the Massengale homesite and Uffington House, mid-late 19th century domestic homesites in Rugby, Tennessee, were compared to study the foodways and consumer choices between these different socioeconomic status residences. In order to provide comparisons in a broader, regional context, that ceramic comparison has now been expanded to incorporate three additional homesites in what is today the Big South Fork National River and Recreational Area. The findings from this comparison will be presented, as well as possible reasons for the differences which were found. (Paper, Thursday, 1:40 PM, Room 300B)

**Quitmyer, Irvy R.** (see Reitz, Elizabeth J.)

**Quitmyer, Irvy R.** (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida), and **Elizabeth J. Reitz** (Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia)

WHERE IN THE FOOD WEB? TRENDS IN SPECIES DIVERSITY AND MEAN TROPHIC LEVEL BETWEEN 2500 B.C.E. AND 2000 B.C.E IN THE ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE SOUTH GEORGIA BIGHT, USA

Zooarchaeological collections are rich and neglected sources of human ecological, climatological and biological Holocene data. When zooarchaeological and modern fisheries data from the south Georgia Bight are combined as a historical sequence, a quantified trend for increasing fish diversity and decreasing mean trophic level of estuarine resources for the period 2500 B. C. E. to 2000 C. E. is observed. Assuming a relationship between human use of fishes and the resource base itself, either this fishery was over-exploited for centuries before industrial fishing began or the fishery, as well as the fishers, responded to other variables, probably climate change. (Symposium paper, Friday, 11:20 AM, Room 200C)

**Rafferty, Janet** (Mississippi State University)

BURIAL URNS AS COOKING POTS

Soot and other evidences of use have been noted on burial urns from the Black Warrior and Alabama River valleys. A few urns, dating to the late Mississippian and Protohistoric periods, also have been recovered in northeast Mississippi. Detailed analysis shows them to have detailed sooting inside and out, as well as abrasion and scratching. Locations of the alteration suggest the pots were used for dry roasting and for cooking with water. Their eventual final use as burial urns appears to be an incidental effect of selection for large cooking pots in a farmstead context. (Paper, Friday, 9:40 AM, Room 300C)

**Randall, Asa R.** (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

**Randall, Asa R., and Kenneth E. Sassaman** (University of Florida)

RECONSTRUCTING THE CONTOURS OF ARCHAIC MOUND BUILDING ALONG THE ST. JOHNS RIVER

The structure of most Archaic period shell mounds along the St. Johns River in Northeast Florida remain poorly understood due to physical inaccessibility or destructive shell mining. Recently acquired high-resolution LiDAR elevation data provide the opportunity to create detailed topographic maps of current mound surfaces throughout the region. Coupled with historic descriptions and aerial photographs, detailed pre-mining surfaces and building sequences can be reconstructed at shell mounds tested stratigraphically on Hontoon Island and along Silver Glen Springs. These observations provide a basis for examining regional patterns of mound construction revealed through variations in the shape and scale of other mounds. (Paper, Friday, 1:20 PM, Room 200C)

**Raymer, Leslie, Greg Smith, Steve Koski, and Cynthia Thomas** (New South Associates, Inc.)  
METHOD OF DISCERNING SITE PATTERNING FROM PHASE II TESTING SUBSISTENCE DATA: AN EXAMPLE FROM A FLORIDA MIDDEN MOUND

New South Associates conducted testing of 8SL1646, St. Lucie County, Florida. Testing identified an undisturbed, seasonal camp with a dense bone midden on a tree island. Vertical and horizontal patterning of artifacts/subsistence remains from shovel testing and limited excavation units indicate intact primary deposits, discernable activity areas, and variation in the use of space. Horizontal and vertical patterning of bone and artifacts in shovel tests identified *in situ* deposits and habitation/waste disposal areas suggesting site inhabitants lived and worked in the northern and eastern portions of the site and discarded food refuse to the south and west. (Paper, Saturday, 8:00 AM, Room 200D)

**Redwine, Charles and Lawrence Alexander** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)  
LATE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD OCCUPATION IN CHATTANOOGA, EVIDENCE FROM CITICO AND HAMPTON PLACE

Excavations by C.B. Moore in Chattanooga, during the early twentieth century, documented the contents of over 150 Mississippian Period graves at Hampton Place on Moccasin Bend and the Citico Site upriver on the opposite bank. Spanish contact period artifacts and associated late Dallas culture mortuary artifacts provide chronological control for modeling the depopulation, displacement and collapse of late sixteenth century societies in Southeastern Tennessee. Each site contains evidence of two separate components, presumably by the same community. (Paper, Thursday, 1:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Rees, Mark** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)  
MISSISSIPPIAN, PLAQUEMINE, OR COLES CREEK? BAYOU ROUGE MOUNDS IN SOUTH-CENTRAL LOUISIANA

Bayou Rouge (16SL3) is a well preserved, yet poorly-known mound site in the upper reaches of the western Atchafalaya Basin. The site consists of four rectangular platform mounds on a terrace overlooking abandoned channels of the Mississippi and Red rivers. Recent investigations and results of radiocarbon analyses shed light on mound construction and site habitation dating from the Mississippi period yet reminiscent of Coles Creek and earlier Troyville traditions. Bayou Rouge represents the indigenous establishment of a regional polity and ceremonial center

by a community immersed in history yet embedded in a transformative cultural landscape. (Paper, Friday, 11:20 AM, Room 300B)

**Regnier, Amanda** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), **Loren Bredeson**, and **Geoffrey Jones** (Archaeo-Physics, LLC)

REMOTE SENSING AT THE DAVISON CREEK SITE (1MN40):  
A WEEDEN ISLAND AND PENSACOLA SITE IN SOUTHWEST ALABAMA

For the past several decades, large Weeden Island and Pensacola sherds and other artifacts have been recovered from the banks of Davison Creek, a minor drainage in southwest Alabama. The large size of the sherds suggest that they come from features washing out of the Davison Creek site (1MN40), a process that was accelerated by the storms of the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons. Results of a remote sensing and mapping project conducted at the site in June 2007 and an overview of artifacts recovered from the site will be presented. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Reilly, F. Kent, III** (Texas State University)

BY THEIR VESTMENTS, YE SHALL KNOW THEM: RITUAL REGALIA AND CULT-BEARERS  
IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN WORLD

Iconographic investigations of motifs and components of regalia from several stylistic regions reveal patterns of usage that suggest of a common understanding of specific Mississippian period ritual items across both time and geographic distance. Specifically, the use of pallet-like "Moundville Circle" headdresses and "bilobed -arrow" headdress accoutrements on both three dimensional and incised works of art suggest "Greater Braden" as their stylistic point of origin. In particular the palette-like "Moundville Circle" headdresses may be the source of the stone palettes or disks that are considered a type-artifact for Moundville. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Reilly, F. Kent, III** (Texas State University), and **Adam T. King** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

CRAFTING THE SACRED: MISSISSIPPIAN "TALLERES" AND THE ACQUISITION OF ESOTERIC  
KNOWLEDGE

Mississippian elites visualized their status by displaying well-crafted art objects. Undoubtedly, these tangible objects, embodied intangible powers for both possessor and viewer. The quality of execution and the stylistic differences among these objects argue for the existence of craft workshops or "Talleres," led by a master. Such masters not only crafted beautiful objects, but also trained apprentice artisans in the techniques of production. The exchange of these objects, and perhaps the movement of skilled artisans, supports the idea of an elite exchange network based on the acquisition of well-crafted objects and the preternatural power these objects embody. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 10:40 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Reitz, Elizabeth J.** (see Quitmyer, Irvy R.)



**Reitz, Elizabeth J.** (Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia), and **Irvy R. Quitmyer** (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida)

CLIMATE CHANGE, OVER-FISHING, OR BOTH: WHAT ARE WE MEASURING IN ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSEMBLAGES?

The ecology of humans in respect to other species and the landscape, and the consequences of interactions among them, are major themes in zooarchaeology. Humans are players promoting environmental change through behaviors such as habitat alteration and overexploitation. They are also spectators adjusting to change. Environments may be altered by climate change or by forces such as storms and diseases. These impact ecosystems with or without human initiative. Thus, communities and populations probably were impacted by both anthropogenic and nonanthropogenic forces in the past. The challenge is to distinguish among these agencies using data that are subject to contradictory interpretations. (Symposium paper, Friday, 11:40 AM, Room 200C)

**Riggs, Brett H.** (see Davis, R. P. Stephen)

**Riggs, Brett H.** (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

**Ringberg, Jennifer** (see Steponaitis, Vincas)

**Roberts, Erika** (University of Florida)

MANIFESTING MEMORIES: KINGSLEY PLANTATION AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND

Kingsley plantation is an ideal location that archaeologists can use as a case-study for reflexively looking on how knowledge is produced and reproduced. University of Florida archaeological excavations in 2006 and 2007 allowed for a reappraisal of this locale, which is considered the birthplace of the archaeology of African-American lifeways. This paper uses the concept of memory as a framework, in the hopes to move away from thinking about Kingsley as a set of specific historical events, but rather as an intersection where histories have been manipulated and created to describe various aspects of past life on Fort George Island. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 11:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Robinson, Kenneth W.** (see Van De Gevel, Saskia L.)

**Robinson, Kenneth W.** (Wake Forest University), and **Paul Carson** (Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail, NPS)

OVERMOUNTAIN VICTORY NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL-NPS

The Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail extends from Abingdon, Virginia through eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina, and on to Kings Mountain, South Carolina. The trail commemorates the route "over the mountains" traveled by about 2,000 frontiersmen in 1780 to fight British forces at the Battle of Kings Mountain. The National Park Service now manages the 330 miles of designated historic trail, and presented are the results of several archaeological studies conducted along the trail to help document the original route and identify and evaluate

associated archaeological and historic resources. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Robinson, Ryan W.** (see Johnson, William C.)

**Rodning, Christopher** (See Beck, Robin)

**Rodning, Christopher** (Tulane University)

THE MISSING MOUND AND THE CHEROKEE SETTLEMENT AT THE COWEETA CREEK SITE

The Coweeta Creek site is a late prehistoric and protohistoric Cherokee settlement in the upper Little Tennessee Valley of southwestern North Carolina. The site includes a public structure, a plaza, and several domestic houses. Also present at the site are discontinuous segments of a semicircular trench located near the townhouse and plaza. This paper argues that the trench is the remnant of a ditch surrounding a low mound that was once present at the Coweeta Creek site, and that this mound was a landmark that guided the layout of this Cherokee settlement at later stages in its development. (Paper, Thursday, 3:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Rolland, Vicki L.**

THE ALACHUA OF NORTH-CENTRAL FLORIDA: LIVING AT THE CROSS ROADS

Although nested inland between the Mississippian-influenced Gulf Coast and St. Johns cultures, Alachua material culture strongly suggests a close affiliation with Late Woodland period societies in south-central Georgia. Despite the fact that cob impressions are identified on the surfaces of their ceramic vessels, suggestions that the early Alachua practiced swidden horticulture and maintained a maize-based diet remains controversial. Motivated by the newly rediscovered interaction between eastern Florida's St. Johns and Georgia's Ocmulgee societies, this paper examines the possibility of a continuance of a hunting and gathering lifestyle well into the Mississippian period. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:40 PM, Room 300A)

**Rooney, Clete** (University of Florida)

BEYOND KINGSLEY: RECONCEPTUALIZING THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND, FLORIDA

Slavery was fundamental to European economic development of the New World. This development entailed one of the largest involuntary migrations in history. The processes of social reconstruction in historic slave plantations parallel social processes in contemporary development and conflict related migrations. Cycles of military conflict and political instability make historic Florida particularly analogous. Fort George Island provides data to critically re-appraise some fundamental precepts of historical archaeology. Slave plantations provide historical time depth to contextualize contemporary problems of resettlement and displacement. Contemporary anthropological theory on displacement provides an analytical framework to reassess the social dynamics on historical archaeological sites. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 11:00 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Ross-Stallings, Nancy** (AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.)

THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA AS A NURSERY: INFANT INTERMENTS AT PREHISTORIC SITES

Infant burials are occasionally encountered at prehistoric sites. The preservation of these fragile interments varies between sites and within areas in some larger sites. A sizable dataset of infant interments have been analyzed to date for the Mississippi Burial Study and the results of metrics, pathologies, ages at death and mortuary practices are presented. The interments' temporal range is from the Woodland through the Historic Contact Periods. (Paper, Saturday, 10:40 AM, Room 200D)

**Sabo, George, III, Leslie Walker, and Jerry E. Hilliard** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
STYLISTIC VARIABILITY IN ARKANSAS ROCK ART

The Petit Jean Painted rock art style in the central Arkansas River Valley was introduced in a 1982 publication by Gayle J. Fritz and Robert H. Ray. Following conventions widely used at the time, Fritz and Ray defined the style based on characteristics of the rock art itself. This paper re-examines the Petit Jean Painted style in relation to stylistic variability expressed in other material categories. The result is a revised perspective on the uses of style by Mississippian communities in the central Arkansas River Valley. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:40 PM, Room 300A)

**Salo, Edward** (see Jateff, Emily)

**Sassaman, Kenneth E.** (see Randall, Asa R.)

**Sassaman, Kenneth E.** (University of Florida) Discussant, Forum: Getting into Graduate School, (Friday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200 D/E)

**Sassaman, Kenneth E., Asa R. Randall, and Neill J. Wallis** (University of Florida)  
ST. JOHNS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL 2007: SILVER GLEN RUN

After a five-year stint on Hontoon Island, the St. Johns Archaeological Field School moved to the shores of Lake George to investigate the shellworks Wyman described in 1875 as the largest in northeast Florida. A massive U-shaped ridge was mined for shell in 1923, but its surviving basal component retains the record of initial monument construction dating to ca. 4000 years ago. In addition, the 20 acres of "shell fields" Wyman noted remain largely intact, preserving records of intensive habitation and mound construction along Silver Glen Run. Results of initial testing help to clarify the agenda for a multiyear project. (Paper, Friday, 1:00 PM, Room 200C)

**Scarry, John F.** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill)  
ICONOGRAPHY AND VALUE: REPOUSSÉ COPPER FROM MOUND 3 AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE

Embossed copper plates from Lake Jackson provide evidence of linkages between the elite of Lake Jackson and Etowah. The iconographic and stylistic characteristics point to separate manufacture of these plates. It is suggested that the highly conserved Lake Jackson plates were items with cultural biographies, and that they acquired value because of these biographies. For the copper plates, those biographies revolved around prior ownership and origins at Etowah. The plates seem to have been brought directly to Lake Jackson, perhaps by elite women from Etowah

who then contributed to the distinction and status of the ruling elite of Lake Jackson. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Scarry, John F.** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill)

THE MATERIALIZATION OF RITUAL AND THE INTERPRETATION OF RITUAL MATERIALS  
FROM MOUND 6 AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE

Juan de Paiva's manuscript on the Apalachee ballgame provides a detailed description of ritual behavior in 17th century Apalachee. The materialization of that behavior would have involved ceramic vessels and pipes. It is possible to interpret the ceramic assemblage from Mound 6 as the material remnants of purification rituals like those described by Paiva. In the Mound 6 instance it is suggested that the purification contributed to the creation of sacred space for the construction of the mound. The absence of the purification vessels from the elite graves in Mound 3 further suggests that the purification ritual was not directly linked to the ruling elite. (Paper, Friday, 3:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Scarry, C. Margaret** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill) Discussant, Forum: Getting into Graduate School (Friday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200 D/E)

**Schilling, Timothy M., Tristram R. Kidder, and John E. Kelly** (Washington University)

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF 2007 EXCAVATIONS AT MONKS MOUND, CAHOKIA

As part of a plan to stabilize large slumps on the northwest and east flanks of Monks Mound, the Parks Division of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency initiated an excavation to remove the slump into the mound. As part of this process a large portion of a 15 m wide section of the east face was exposed. This produced an extensive view of the slope deposits and thus provided an unprecedented opportunity to study the construction of the upper 20 meters of the mound. We discuss the excavation and outline general results and significance of this work. (Paper, Thursday, 9:40 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Schober, Theresa** (see Torrence, Corbett McP.)

**Schober, Theresa** (Town of Fort Myers Beach) and **Corbett McP. Torrence** (University of Vermont)

MOUND HOUSE EXHIBITS ARCHAEOLOGY: THE ANATOMY OF A SHELL MOUND

The Mound House is a cultural and environmental learning center situated on a Calusa shell mound on Fort Myers Beach, Lee County, Florida. Construction of a swimming pool into the mound in 1958 provided the opportunity to develop an archaeological exhibit revealing a 13-foot vertically complete cross-section of the mound extending over 60 horizontal feet. This paper summarizes the opportunistic archaeological methodologies employed and results of investigations that yield significant insights into mound construction techniques and use. Inter-site spatial and temporal patterning reveals increasingly conspicuous social hierarchy through time. The completed exhibit is anticipated to open in October 2008. (Paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 200C)

**Schroeder, Sissel** (University of Wisconsin)

BUILDING FROM THE GROUND UP: PROBLEMS OF ARCHITECTURAL INFERENCE AT JONATHAN CREEK, KENTUCKY

Jonathan Creek, a palisaded Mississippian town and mound center in the lower Tennessee River valley, is notable for the great diversity of architecture uncovered during excavations in the early 1940s. Past interpretations emphasized a chronological origin for this diversity, yet minimal overlap of features at the site may indicate a shorter occupation span. In this paper, I explore variation in construction attributes related to postholes, wall-trenches, and structure context. With these data, I assess temporal as well as technological, functional, social, ethnic, and demographic influences upon structural design at Jonathan Creek. (Paper, Friday, 4:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Schroedl, Gerald F.** (see Moore, Palmyra)

**Schubert, Ashley and Paul Thacker** (Wake Forest University)

INTEGRATING BIOARCHAEOLOGY AND MORTUARY ANALYSIS AT DONNAHA

Osteological and mortuary analysis of a sample of 39 burials excavated at the Donnahaha village site (31YD9) refines several hypotheses of changing late prehistoric subsistence and social organization along the Yadkin River. Females and subadults display higher rates of caries and porotic hyperostosis, suggesting that subsistence changes relating to maize consumption may have had an uneven impact on sex and age subsets of the prehistoric population. Mortuary analysis reveals a structured variability in burial treatment, with more effort invested in adult male burials. Adult males had a higher instance of grave good inclusion, were buried with the knees tightly flexed, and were more often deposited in the grave on the back than females, juveniles, or infants. At least two burial locales appear to exhibit spatial organization of graves that may represent kin-based groups. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Seeman, Mark F.** (Kent State University)

EXAMINING HOPEWELL MATERIAL SYMBOLS

This paper examines several recent approaches to the interpretation of Hopewell material symbols and explores the connections to both social scientific and humanistic pedagogy. The use of Hopewell material symbols in assessing social organization and ideology will be discussed. Particular attention will be paid to the shaping effects of definition, analogy, and judgment. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 10:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Seibel, Scott** (Environmental Services, Inc.)

THE PIERCE-HARDEN SITE: POST-WAR TENANCY IN THE NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL PLAIN

Environmental Services, Inc., conducted excavations at the Pierce-Harden site in Bertie County, North Carolina, on behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation in 2005. Based on patterns of structural remains and artifact distribution, seven different activity areas associated with the house and four outbuildings were identified. The investigation revealed a persistence of rural tenant lifeways throughout the twentieth century occupation, despite the massive social and

economic changes that were occurring across the nation. The Pierce-Harden site illustrates how popular views about the end of the tenant farming system must be viewed in a regional and even local context. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:00 AM, Room 300D)

**Seltzer, Jennifer** (Mississippi State University)

BEYOND CULTURAL BIAS IN WOOD CHARCOAL—USING AN ALTERNATIVE DATA SET (DAUB) TO EXAMINE THE PRESENCE AND IMPACT OF CULTURAL BIAS IN WOOD CHARCOAL ANALYSIS FROM LYON’S BLUFF (22OK520)

Excavation of a wattle and daub structure from the Mississippian site, Lyon’s Bluff (22OK520), located in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, provided an opportunity to examine the presence and impact of cultural bias in wood charcoal. Plant impressions identified in daub associated with the structure were used as a non-biased data set for comparison to the charcoal from the structure area. This comparison provided assessment of the presence of cultural bias. Following the initial comparison, this technique was applied to varying spatial and temporal locations from the remainder of the site, to examine the impact of cultural bias on habitat reconstruction. (Paper, Saturday, 8:20 AM, Room 200D)

**Seramur, Keith** (Appalachian State University), **Ellen Cowan** (Appalachian State University), **Lawrence Alexander** (Alexander Archaeological Associates), and **Robert Pace** (Duvall and Associates)

GEOMORPHOLOGY OF ARCHAEOLOGY SITES ON UPPER TENNESSEE RIVER TERRACES (TN AND NORTHEAST AL), IMPLICATIONS FOR SITE DISTRIBUTION AND BURIAL DURING THE LATE PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE

Archaeological sites and dating within the Tennessee River drainage basin indicate alluvial fans and T2-terraces are Pleistocene landforms. Pedology and radiocarbon dates indicate a lateral accretion model for the T2-terrace. 14C-dates show this terrace accumulated at 22cm/ka burying sites older than 10k-12K BP with younger sites on the surface. The T1-terrace was deposited after the LGM and Tennessee River incision (terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene). Buried A-horizons in the T1-terrace represent distinct periods of landscape stability and vertical accretion. A Kirk point in the lower paleosol indicates an Early Archaic surface. Late Archaic and Woodland sites occur in the thick Ab1-horizon. There is also evidence of lateral accretion of the T1-terrace along meander bends. Existing geomorphic models are compared to our data. (Paper, Friday, 8:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Sharp, Robert V.** (The Art Institute of Chicago)

ICONOGRAPHICAL IDENTIFICATION OF A FEMALE MORTUARY CULT FIGURE IN THE CERAMICS OF THE CUMBERLAND BASIN

This paper will present the identification of a particular group of ceramic female effigy vessels and figurines recovered from multiple sites in the Nashville area and greater Cumberland River Basin. The 13th and 14th centuries is the starting point for a study that aims to distinguish the specific supernatural entity represented by this corpus. An examination of the markings and ornamentation of elite apparel with symbols and motifs and their depiction in negative-painted ceramics is brought together with ethnographic analysis to yield a new understanding of the

beliefs and mortuary practices of a Mississippian community. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Shelby, Thomas M.** (University of Alabama Museums)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ALONG CATOMA CREEK (1MT209): SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD OF CENTRAL ALABAMA

This paper summarizes the results of excavations undertaken at 1Mt209, Montgomery County, Alabama, by the University of Alabama at Birmingham in 1976 and later in 2006 by the Office of Archaeological Research at the University of Alabama. Collectively, over fifty features and midden deposits have been identified at this Middle Woodland site, ranging from refuse pits, hearths, rock clusters, “pot busts” of check and complicated stamped vessels, artifact clusters, and a pit house, complete with postholes, a central hearth, house midden, and an unusual pebble feature. (Paper, Thursday, 9:40 AM, Room 300B)

**Sheldon, Craig T., Jr.** (see Cottier, John W.)

**Sheldon, Craig T., Jr.** (see Jenkins, Ned)

**Sherard, Jeff** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

MISSISSIPPIAN ARCHITECTURE AT SITE 9FN341, FANNIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

Site 9FN341 is a multi-component settlement located on the eastern bank of the Toccoa River near Blue Ridge, Georgia. Sporadic occupation of the site begins during the Archaic stage with more intensive habitation of the site marked by the early Mississippian period and continuing into the late Mississippian period. This paper will provide details pertaining to archaeological investigations conducted by Brockington and Associates with specific attention paid to the architectural signatures identified during excavations which include domestic structures and a possible palisade. (Paper, Friday, 11:40 AM, Room 300B)

**Sherwood, Sarah C.** (see Simek, Jan F.)

**Shields, Ben** (Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

NEGOTIATING ARCHAIC PERIOD SOCIAL SCRIPTS: MORTUARY PRACTICES AT MULBERRY CREEK, ALABAMA

Evidence for moundbuilding and wide-ranging exchange networks has fueled the discourse on Southeastern Archaic Period social complexity during the past decade. This has led to efforts that manipulate material remains to support or refute arguments for emergent forms of hierarchical social organization among hunter-gatherers. Rather than perpetuate the terms of a dichotomous debate, I engage actor-network theory to examine hybrid networks of human and non-human actors that operated within the realm of mortuary practice at the Mulberry Creek site during the Archaic Period in northwestern Alabama. Burial contents are examined to outline possible negotiations of mortuary social scripts at the site. (Paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 200A/B)





**Smith, Karen** (Monticello)

WOODLAND PERIOD CERAMIC DIVERSITY, INTERREGIONAL INTERACTION, AND POPULATION DYNAMICS IN THE DEEP SOUTH

A dataset comprised of eighty-three ceramic assemblages spanning one thousand years of the archaeological record is examined for changes in ceramic diversity, measured using the Simpson's Diversity Index. The results show two periods of increased diversity. The first coincides temporally with what is known as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. The second is reflected among the latest assemblages at Kolomoki and is marked by the introduction of Weeden Island ceramics. Studies of ceramic decorative diversity often uncritically posit interregional interaction as the primary social mechanism that affects change. Teasing apart interaction from other causal mechanisms is the focus of this paper. (Paper, Friday, 4:00 PM, Room 200C)

**Smith, Kevin E.** (see Kutyla, Alicja)

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

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

PLACING THE CASTALIAN SPRINGS CHIEFDOM IN TIME AND SPACE: SOCIOPOLITICAL CENTERS IN THE EASTERN NASHVILLE BASIN OF TENNESSEE

At the conclusion of the third field season, the Castalian Springs Archaeological Project has generated new insights into the internal structure of the community and a more refined sense of the overall chronological span of the site (including evidence of a Late Woodland component). In this paper, we present a summary of recent investigations at the site along with preliminary interpretations of the spatial and chronological relationship of the site with the nearby Dixon Springs, Rutherford-Kizer, and Sellars mound centers. (Paper, Friday, 9:40 AM, Room 300B)

**Smith, Marion F.** (see Backhouse, Paul N.)

**Smith, Marion F.** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

CHANGES IN THE CYPRESS: THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE OF THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA

The Seminole Tribe of Florida (STOF) is rapidly building its Historic Preservation Office for several functions: to fill the roles of project and resource evaluation formerly taken by the Florida State Historic Preservation Office, to keep Tribal cemetery records, to do archaeological and historical research relevant to the concerns of the Tribe, and to build a Seminole Site File: a regional archive to promote the study by all scholars of Seminole and Southeastern tribal histories, origins, and ancestors in their environments. (Paper, Friday, 4:00 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Smith, Marvin** (Valdosta State University)

INVESTIGATIONS AT THE STRICKLAND LOCALE, A PALEO-ARCHAIC SITE IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA

The Strickland locale is a large area along the shores of Banks Lake near Valdosta, Georgia. Surface collections and limited test excavations indicate multiple occupations from PaleoIndian to the late prehistoric period. GPS and GIS technology were used to investigate patterns of changing land use through time. (Paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Smith, Greg** (see Raymer, Leslie)

**Snedeker, Rodney** (see Hardison, Joel)

**Stallings, Richard** (AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.)

THE MILLER SITE (15GD44) AND MIDDLE WOODLAND CULTURAL PATTERNS IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY

The Miller Site contained a single component Middle Woodland habitation that was occupied ca. AD 0 and yielded Adena Plain ceramics and projectile points from the Snyders and Lowe clusters. Based on overlapping radiocarbon dates, artifact distributions, and other data, the site appears to represent a single occupation or multiple occupations over a relatively short time span. Activities carried out at the Miller Site will be discussed, as will the concept of separation of secular and ceremonial activities during the Middle Woodland. A discussion of how the Miller Site fits within competing Middle Woodland settlement models is also presented. (Paper, Thursday, 9:20 AM, Room 300B)

**Stanyard, Bill** (see VanDerwarker, Amber M.)

**Steadman, Dawnie W.** (see Vidoli, Giovanna M.)

**Steadman, Dawnie W.** (see Wilson, Gregory D.)

**Steen, Carl** (see Carnes-McNaughton, Linda)

**Steere, Benjamin** (University of Georgia)

COMPARING WOODLAND, MISSISSIPPIAN, AND CHEROKEE HOUSES

Many studies of prehistoric domestic architecture in the Southeast have been conducted at the single-site scale. Wider patterns of architectural variability over space and time are less well understood. Using qualitative and quantitative data from 30 well-documented Woodland through Cherokee sites in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, I compare architectural features of over 200 structures. At a broad temporal and macroregional scale, houses increased in size, had greater post density, and showed increasing uniformity in shape. But at smaller spatial and temporal scales there are other behaviorally significant regularities, such as distinct trends in post spacing and wall construction. (Paper, Friday, 4:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Steinen, Karl T.** (University of West Georgia)

FORT CENTER REVISITED: STRATIGRAPHY, ETHNOGRAPHIC ANALOGY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND CEREMONIALISM IN FLORIDA

The Fort Center site in Glades County, Florida was excavated over thirty years ago. The detailed stratigraphy, ceramic analysis and radiocarbon dating allowed for the reconstruction of the development and eventual demise of a ceremonial area that featured two mounds, a pond and a burial platform. In this presentation I examine this sequence and using ethnographic analogy to argue that this well documented ceremonial enclave was a symbolic expression of a three-layered cosmos attributed to Southeastern Indians. Further I speculate why this enclave ceased to be used after the burial platform burned and collapsed. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Steponaitis, Vincas** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), **John W. O'Hear** (Mississippi State University), **Meg Kassabaum**, **Jennifer Ringberg**, **R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.**, **Brett H. Riggs** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), **Jay K. Johnson**, and **Bryan Haley** (University of Mississippi)

FELTUS: A COLES CREEK MOUND SITE IN THE NATCHEZ BLUFFS

The Feltus site is a multi-mound center located in the loess bluffs about 30 km north of Natchez, Mississippi. Despite a long history of investigations (beginning in the 1840s) the chronology of this site has not been well understood. Recent excavations have shown that the mounds were built during the early and middle Coles Creek period (ca. AD 700-1000). This finding adds to the evidence for large mound-plaza centers in Coles Creek times. It also firmly establishes the presence of Coles Creek mounds in the Natchez Bluffs. (Paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 300B)

**Stevens, Maggie R.** (see Grissino-Mayer, Henri D.)

**Stieber, Michael J.** (University of South Alabama Center for Archaeological Studies)

INVERTEBRATE ANALYSIS FROM THE PLASH ISLAND SITE IN COASTAL ALABAMA

Excavation by the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies during the fall of 2005 at the Plash Island site (1BA134) recovered the largest Middle Woodland assemblage of faunal remains yet obtained from coastal Alabama. The substantial invertebrate sub-assemblage is the focus of this analysis. Analysis considers diversity of exploited species, intensity of species exploitation, season of capture, determination of oyster habitat based on predators found in the invertebrate assemblage, and comparison of NISP, MNI, and HLR data from the large Middle Woodland components with smaller Late Woodland and Mississippi period components at the Plash Island site. (Symposium paper, Friday 8:20 AM, Room 200C)

**Stoetzel, John** (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida)

PRE-COLUMBIAN RESIDENCE PATTERNS OF CALUSA PEOPLES (500 B.C.- A.D. 800, A.D. 1350- A.D. 1750) AS DETERMINED BY FISH REMAINS AT MOUND KEY (8LL2), SOUTHWEST FLORIDA, USA

Establishing the residence patterns of southwest Florida's Pre-Columbian Calusa people is of considerable interest to archaeologists who study this complex, non-agricultural group. To determine their residence pattern, modern and zooarchaeological otoliths and vertebrae fish remains from Mound Key, Florida were analyzed for season of live capture. The modern specimens were collected monthly from Charlotte Harbor over a one-year period; analyzed for

season of capture and used to construct an annual growth ring frequency model. The archaeological specimens were then analyzed and compared to the model. The results indicate that humans inhabited Mound Key year-around during all archaeological periods sampled. (Symposium paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 200C)

**Strickland, Glenn** (University of Mississippi)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIFYING CONSTANT: INTERPRETATIONS OF A LATE MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND GROUP THROUGH DIGITAL SPATIAL MODELING

Excavations and intensive geophysical testing, conducted by the University of Mississippi, have uncovered intriguing data which illustrates the complexities of factional competition within a Late Mississippian Mound Group. Parchman Place Mounds (22Co511) is digitally scrutinized in a process intended to reveal further insight into the development of Late Mississippian in the Lower Yazoo Mississippi River Basin. Multidimensional, digital spatial models are created to aid in the understanding of Parchman Place Mounds and are used to demonstrate the power of visual spatial analysis as a tool for archaeological interpretation. (Paper, Friday, 2:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Sullivan, Lynne P.** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Sullivan, Lynne P.** (see Koerner, Shannon)

**Sweat, Jeremy** (see Meeks, Scott C.)

**Thacker, Paul** (see Schubert, Ashley)

**Thacker, Paul, Ian Parris, and Christine Muza** (Wake Forest University)

MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY AND RHYOLITE RAW MATERIAL SOURCING

Magnetic susceptibility has been explored as a relatively low-cost and non-destructive sourcing technique for a wide range of lithic materials ranging from obsidian to marble. This poster evaluates the potential of mass-specific magnetic susceptibility measurement techniques for identifying the raw material source of flaked rhyolite artifacts in North Carolina. Intrasource and intersource MS variabilities are described using multiple samples from eleven rhyolite quarry sites. Late Woodland lithic artifact assemblages from the Donnaha and the Breece Village sites yield distinct magnetic susceptibility patterns with important implications for reconstructing prehistoric raw material exploitation. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom, Ballroom E/F)

**Thomas, Chad** (Arizona State University)

ICONOGRAPHY AND IDEOLOGY AT ANGEL SITE

Angel site is the largest and most important Mississippian mound center in Southwestern Indiana. Approximately 600 pieces of iconography recovered at Angel were analyzed to investigate evidence for the ideologies promoted by Angel leaders. Six nominal or presence/absence variables were used: context, medium, conventionalization, detail, theme, and compositional

structure. The results suggest that Angel leaders promoted an ideology of openness and complementarity, and that Angel society balanced the hierarchy of a complex chiefdom with the egalitarianism more typical of early historic Native Americans in the region. (Paper, Friday, 3:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Thomas, Cynthia** (see Raymer, Leslie)

**Thompson, Andrew** (University of Southern Mississippi)

BIOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE EARLY CONTACT PERIOD OLIVER SITE (22CO503), COAHOMA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Human remains recovered from the Oliver site (22CO503) are significant because they represent one of the few available native populations from the early contact period in Mississippi. Although a bias in collecting skeletons during the early 1900's excavation limits the scope of research, excellent preservation provided the ability to evaluate several traits. Reconstruction of health and lifestyle patterns using indicators such as linear enamel hypoplasias, porotic hyperostosis and trauma demonstrate that episodes of childhood nutritional deficiency were common and rates of traumatic injury were high. In addition to the Oliver series, other contemporaneous skeletal populations from the same region were studied and will be discussed. (Poster, Friday 1:00-5:00PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E, F)

**Thompson, Brandon** (see Harrelson, Kevin)

**Thompson, Victor D.** (University of West Florida), and **C. Fred T. Andrus** (University of Alabama)

OUR SEASON OF DEATH ON THE GEORGIA COAST: A GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CLAMS AND OYSTERS FROM SHELL RINGS AND MIDDENS.

Research goals related to landscape-use and the creation of place in prehistory require that archaeologists place emphasis on understanding the timing of site occupation as well as how it formed. Geochemical analysis of shell bearing sites, such as those found along the Georgia coast during the Late Archaic, provide a way to address these intertwined topics. This paper addresses these issues through stable isotope  $\delta^{18}O$  ratios of clam and oyster shells. The season of death of individual specimens and their position in the shell matrix provides key information on the rate of shell deposition and the season(s) of site occupation. (Symposium paper, Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 200C)

**Thulman, Dave** (Florida State University)

REGIONALIZATION ON A SMALL SCALE DURING THE PALEOINDIAN PERIOD IN NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA

During the Late Pleistocene, north Florida was arid with scattered loci of reliable surface water. This condition may have led to the relative isolation of Paleoindian groups and the development of sub-regional traditions. An analysis of nearly 500 unfluted Paleoindian points from north central Florida shows regional patterns variation and consistency in morphology that may define Paleoindian social organization on a sub-regional scale. The analysis also reveals fluted point

forms with spatulate blades that have no clear analogs outside of Florida. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Torrence, Corbett McP.** (see Schober, Theresa)

**Torrence, Corbett McP.** (University of Vermont), and **Theresa Schober** (Town of Fort Myers Beach)

ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND TRADE: CALOOSAHATCHEE INTERACTION WITH HOPEWELL, WEEDEN ISLAND, AND MISSISSIPPIAN REALMS

Archaeological investigation of four mound sites in Estero Bay, Lee County, Florida suggests operation of a small polity during Caloosahatchee I and IIa periods (ca. A.D. 100 to 800). Archaeological and architectural variations between sites indicate different functions and a similar pattern is revealed throughout the region. During the late ninth century, dramatic changes took place on the social landscape reflected by mound architecture, settlement size and distribution, and new trade items. Formation of the Caloosahatchee I and IIa settlement pattern and later shifts are interpreted in socioeconomic terms linking southwest Florida to Hopewell, Weeden Island, and later Mississippian realms. (Paper, Friday, 3:40 PM, Room 200C)

**Trader, Patrick** (Gray & Pape, Inc.)

AN UPLAND LATE WOODLAND SITE IN CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO

In 2006, Gray & Pape, Inc. on behalf of ODOT-OES, conducted data recovery efforts at the Oberschlake Site (33CT648) in Clermont County, Ohio. The site is multicomponent ranging in age from Early Archaic through Late Prehistoric periods. This paper will focus on the Late Woodland component. Seven radiocarbon assays were recovered from four features, dating from 1550 to 1350 B.P. Recovery of Lowe and Jack's Reef cluster type projectile points and Newtown series ceramics, suggests that the Late Woodland component at Oberschlake is represented by a Newtown Phase occupation. Examination of use-wear, blood residue, and ethnobotanical data suggests that the Late Woodland occupation is short term, seasonal, and focused on the extraction and processing of walnut and hickory nut mast. This paper will examine how the Oberschlake site fits within the chronological scheme and settlement pattern established for the Late Woodland Period in the mid-Ohio River Valley. (Paper, Thursday, 10:20 AM, Room 300B)

**Troccoli, Ruth** Discussant, Forum: Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (Thursday, 3:00-5:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

**Trubitt, Mary Beth** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

NOVACULITE IN THE ARCHAIC ALONG ARKANSAS'S OUACHITA RIVER

Arkansas Novaculite from the Ouachita Mountains in west-central Arkansas was made into tools that ended up at archeological sites far from the quarries. Research on novaculite procurement, use, and exchange highlights the issue of whether Archaic people living near the sources were producing tools for exchange. Archaeological field work at two sites along the Ouachita River in 2007 uncovered cultural deposits and features that can shed light on the lifeways of Middle Archaic hunter-fisher-gatherers. In particular, analyses will focus on understanding the

organization of novaculite tool production and the seasonality of site inhabitation. (Paper, Saturday, 9:00 AM, Room 200E)

**Trudeau, Mary** (see Alexander, Lawrence)

**Trudeau, Mary** (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

PIECING TOGETHER THE PUZZLE: MATERIAL CULTURE FROM A TENANT FARM REVEALS ANTEBELLUM HISTORY

Redstone Arsenal, located in northeastern Alabama, contracted with Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc. to conduct an archaeological investigation of three known historic sites associated with Oakendale Plantation, a plantation that was in continuous operation from 1818 through 1942, as part of an ethnoarchaeological research design. These sites included the “big house” and two tenant houses. Investigations revealed that a small turn-of-the-century tenant house site, initially recommended for no further work, provided valuable insight on the larger early nineteenth century occupation of the “big house”, establishing a connection to the second governor of Alabama. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:40 AM, Room 300D)

**Tucker, Bryan, and John Krigbaum** (University of Florida)

INVESTIGATING DIETARY CHANGE DURING THE ARCHAIC AND EARLY WOODLAND PERIODS IN THE ST JOHNS REGION OF FLORIDA

In this research we use light stable isotopes from human bone collagen and bioapatite to reconstruct and compare paleodiet from three well known sites in Florida: Windover, Harris Creek/Tick Island, and Ross Hammock. These sites date from the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic and St. Johns I periods (Early Woodland) respectively. Prevailing archaeological interpretations suggest substantial shifts in diet occurred between these periods in northeastern Florida. We use isotopic data to look for continuities and discontinuities in diet between these three sites and time periods. (Paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 200D)

**Valko, Amanda L.** (see Johnson, William C.)

**Van De Gevel, Saskia L., Justin L. Hart; Henri D. Grissino-Mayer, and Kenneth W. Robinson** (University of Tennessee)

TREE-RING DATING OF OLD-GROWTH LONGLEAF PINE (*PINUS PALUSTRIS* MILL.) LOGS FROM AN EXPOSED TIMBER CRIB DAM, HOPE MILLS, NORTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.

A 400-year longleaf pine chronology was developed from living and remnant old-growth trees and a historic dam structure on the Atlantic Coastal Plain to determine the construction date of the Hope Mills crib dam. This study provided a rare opportunity to extend a living history of longleaf pine and create the oldest longleaf pine chronology in North Carolina. The outermost dates obtained from the Hope Mills crib dam logs revealed that construction was after 1825, but decayed sapwood in many of the logs prevented us from finding absolute cutting dates. Anthropogenic disturbance, specifically the naval stores industry, also influenced the radial growth patterns of the longleaf pine samples. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:00 AM, Room 300A)

**VanDerwarker, Amber M.** (University of California, Santa Barbara), and **Bill Stanyard** (TRC, Inc.)

BEARSFOOT AND DEER LEGS: ARCHAEOBOTANICAL AND ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF A SPECIAL-PURPOSE ENCAMPMENT AT THE SANDY SITE, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Analysis of plant and animal data from the Sandy site (44RN220) indicate a short-term seasonal encampment geared towards the collection of medicinal plants and the hunting of deer. The plant assemblage is dominated by medicinal plants, namely bearsfoot, with relatively fewer remains of the typical staple plant foods, maize and hickory. Lesser amounts of other plants with medicinal qualities were also identified, including bedstraw, holly, and wax myrtle. Moreover, the faunal remains consist almost entirely of white-tailed deer skeletal elements; analysis of body part distributions produced a reverse utility curve, an outcome that strongly suggests a short-term butchery/kill site. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:40 PM, Room 200C)

**Vidoli, Giovanna M., Heather Worne, Dawnie W. Steadman** (SUNY Binghamton), and **Charlie Cobb** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SKELETAL POPULATIONS FROM THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION, TENNESSEE

There is currently very little synthesis of archaeological and bioarchaeological research in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee during the Mississippian period. The goal of this current project is to gain a better understanding of the interrelationships among warfare, increased reliance on agriculture, and community health for 13 skeletal populations in the Middle Cumberland Region. Osteological data collected includes demographic, health, and trauma information for each site. While the data collection phase is still in progress, this presentation will familiarize the attendees with the scope of the project as well as present some preliminary findings. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Vogel, Juliette R.** (see O'Donoghue, Jason)

**Vogel, Juliette R.** (University of Tennessee)

MOUND VERSUS VILLAGE: A BIOCULTURAL INVESTIGATION OF STATUS AND HEALTH AT THE COX SITE

The purpose of this research is to determine if health status differs by burial location at the Late Mississippian Cox site of Anderson County, Tennessee. The site consists of one mound and an associated village. A sample of 230 individuals was analyzed. Thirty-nine individuals were exhumed from the mound and 191 from the village. Porotic hyperostosis was the only pathology to differ significantly by burial location. Yet, there was no statistically significant difference between burial locations as they related to overall health status. Thus, social inequality in this late prehistoric community is not supported by any findings of biological inequality. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

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



OPENING DOORS AND BLURRING BARRIERS: A LOOK AT LATE ARCHAIC SOAPSTONE  
EXCHANGE AND FIBER-TEMPERED POTTERY IN THE OCMULGEE BIG BEND

This paper explores the relationship of soapstone vessels and fiber-tempered pottery in the Ocmulgee Big Bend in south-central Georgia. While both items represent divergent Late Archaic technologies their simultaneous arrival and use in the Big Bend marks a shift within the broader social landscape. Exchange of soapstone and fiber-tempered pottery likely ameliorated barriers which may be represented by the introduction of cooking techniques not previously used by people living in the Big Bend. That soapstone vessels also began to occur in a much greater geographic context denotes the development of trade networks that linked expansive areas of southeastern North America. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:40 AM, Room 200 A/B)

**Wagner, Mark J., Mary R. McCorvie, and Heather Carey** (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

OLD BUT NOT FORGOTTEN: THE ROCK ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WHETSTONE  
SHELTER SITE IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

The Whetstone Shelter (11Jn-17) is a high bluff shelter on the Shawnee National Forest of southern Illinois that contains over 100 rock art designs including Mississippian-era cross-and-circles, human hands, ogees, and other motifs. In 2007 SIU and Forest Service archaeologists documented these designs in detail as well as conducting limited excavations to obtain information on prehistoric activities within the shelter and the extent of damage caused by past illegal digging. This paper reports on those investigations including the possible relationship of some of the materials recovered by the excavations to the rock art designs within the shelter. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:00 PM, Room 300A)

**Wagner, Mark J.** (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

A PROPHET HAS ARISEN: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NATIVISM AMONG THE NINETEENTH  
CENTURY KICKAPOO OF ILLINOIS

During the early nineteenth century many Algonquin groups within Illinois fractured into opposing nativist and accommodationist factions. Heavily influenced by the revitalistic movement led by the Shawnee Prophet, nativists rejected much of Euro-American material culture in an attempt to recapture sacred power by returning to traditional forms of subsistence, artifact manufacture and use, and clothing. This paper examines how this strategy played out in actuality by using subsistence, material culture, and other archaeological data recovered from sites occupied during the War of 1812 era by central Illinois Kickapoo nativist factions who were among the strongest supporters of the Prophet. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 300B)

**Walker, Chester P.** (see McKinnon, Duncan P.)

**Walker, Karen J.** (see Marquardt, William H.)

**Walker, Leslie** (see Sabo, George, III)

**Walker, Renee** (see McMillan, Katherine)

**Walker, Renee B.** (SUNY College at Oneonta), **Lara Homsey** (Murray State University), and **Kandace D. Hollenbach** (Archaeological Research Laboratory - University of Tennessee)  
INVESTIGATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORRELATES FOR FOOD PROCESSING AT DUST CAVE,  
ALABAMA

At the archaeological site of Dust Cave, a Late Paleoindian through Middle Archaic site in northwest Alabama, excellent preservation conditions have resulted in a plethora of feature types. Ranging from small charcoal pits to fired clay surfaces and hearths, the features at Dust Cave are in-situ representations of the occupants' cooking and processing activities. We investigate these activities using a combination of paleoethnobotanical, zooarchaeological, geoarchaeological, and experimental methods. Experimental studies conducted at Dust Cave offer some archaeological correlates for food processing which are then compared to botanical and faunal remains as well as chemical analyses of feature fill. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:40 PM, Room 200C)

**Wallis, Neill J.** (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

**Wallis, Neill J.** (University of Florida)  
TECHNOLOGY, FUNCTION, PERFORMANCE: TOWARD AN UNDERSTANDING OF SWIFT CREEK  
INTERACTIONS

Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery provides a record of frequent social interaction among some Woodland period populations. The particular social and historical contexts of these interactions might be best understood through a comparative and multifaceted approach to large pottery assemblages, including collection of clay sourcing, technofunctional, and design data. This paper presents first steps toward this endeavor by detailing trends in the forms and functions of vessels from mortuary mound and village sites on the Atlantic coasts of Florida and Georgia. These data indicate differences between ceremonial and quotidian contexts related to patterns of vessel production, use, and exchange. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

**Wampler, Marc E.** (TRC, Inc.)  
MORPHOLOGY, FUNCTION, AND RELATIONS OF TERMINAL ARCHAIC FIRE-CRACKED ROCK  
FEATURES AT 40CH195 IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

In the spring of 2006, the Nashville office of TRC Inc. conducted data recovery excavations at 40CH195 along the Cumberland River in Ashland City, Tennessee. The work identified a complex of twenty-nine fire-cracked rock features. Radiocarbon dates obtained from thirteen features range from 2820 - 3820 B.P. (uncalibrated). Morphological and content analysis of the features and comparable archaeological and ethnographic evidence indicate function as a variety of stone heating facilities for cooking and/or processing purposes. Intra-site feature relations at 40CH195 are considered through analysis of morphology, orientation, and radiocarbon data. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:00 PM, Room 200C)

**Watts, Gordon P.** (see Jateff, Emily)

**Way, Anna** (Washington University in St. Louis)

SURVEY, SETTLEMENT, AND LATE PREHISTORIC CHIEFDOMS ALONG DEER CREEK

The Deer Creek Archaeological Project conducted pedestrian survey along 10 km of natural levee bordering Deer Creek, between the Mississippian mound sites at Metcalfe and Leland, MS. The goal of this research project was to identify smaller late prehistoric habitation sites along the creek and, through them, reconstruct the sociopolitical history of the region, which includes five late prehistoric mound sites and is only 3.5 kilometers southeast of the Winterville Mounds. This survey identified several prehistoric sites within the study area, but did not find the expected distribution of dispersed farmsteads along the creek. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Weinand, Daniel C., Scott Meeks, and Jan F. Simek** (University of Tennessee)

THE IDENTIFICATION OF BISON REMAINS FROM DUNBAR CAVE (40MT43), NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE, AND THE EXPANSION OF THE KENTUCKY BIG BARRENS IN THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

Although archaeologists have assumed that American bison were present in the prehistoric past of the North American Southeast, empirical evidence to support this assumption is quite rare and sometimes problematic. We have, however, confirmed the identification of bison from a prehistoric context at Dunbar Cave (40MT43) in Montgomery County, Tennessee, using quantified identification methods. AMS dating indicates that this animal died between 1420-1490 cal AD ( $p=0.95$ ). This is coincident with palynological evidence for an expansion of the prairie grasslands of the Kentucky Big Barrens. It may be that this expansion afforded the late Mississippian inhabitants at Dunbar a unique subsistence opportunity. (Paper, Thursday 11:20 AM, Room 300C/D)

**Weinstein, Richard** (see Birchett, Thomas)

**Welborn, Heather** (see Meeks, Scott C.)

**Welborn, Heather** (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

**Welch, Paul D. and Brian M. Butler** (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

KINCAID'S LAYOUT

Recent geophysical survey, archaeological excavation, and re-examination of the University of Chicago field records have altered significantly our understanding of the layout of the Kincaid site. We now recognize at least 27 mounds at the site, and have delineated and dated a portion of the palisade not previously documented. The total site area has been significantly expanded with the recognition of occupation extending 300 m west of the palisade. Our work provides answers to some questions that puzzled the Chicago archaeologists, but creates new puzzles as well. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:00 AM, Room 300A)

**Wenzel, Jason B.** (University of Florida)

ANALYSIS OF EARLY 20TH CENTURY GLASS & BOTTLES FROM THE FORT GEORGE CLUB



investigation. The results indicate the complexity of erosion dynamics which have effected this important site. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

**Williams, Mark** (see Chamblee, John F.)

**Williams, Mark** (see Dekle, Victoria)

**Williams, Mark** (University of Georgia)

BUSK SITES OF THE OCONEE VALLEY

Late Mississippian settlement in central Georgia's Oconee Valley exhibits an incredibly dispersed structure. To date, almost 3000 single-family farmsteads have been located and survey is far from complete. Perhaps the total is over 20,000. Over two dozen of these have now been excavated. Most mound centers are small chiefly compounds and all have been tested. There are several large non-mound sites of the sort traditionally assumed to be "villages", and three have now been excavated. These have unexpectedly shown characteristics similar to those equated with special-purpose Busk ceremonial loci. Copelan, 9GE18, is the most recent of these to be tested. (Paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Windham, R. Jeannine** (New South Associates, Inc)

HARDIN BRIDGE: A LOOK AT AN EARLY MIDDLE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT

The Hardin Bridge site is a narrow terrace settlement located on the bank of the Etowah River. The early Middle Woodland component at this site shows a dependence on a localized catchment area that was revisited for a restricted amount of time. This paper discusses the Cartersville occupation revealed during recent excavations. Further, the utilization of the immediate catchment area is explored within the concepts of Primary Forest Efficiency and nascent Woodland agricultural practices. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:40 AM, Room 200C)

**Wilson, Gregory D.** (University of California at Santa Barbara), and **Dawnie Wolfe Steadman** (Binghamton University, SUNY)

CITY WALLS AND FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS: HISTORICAL VARIATION IN WARFARE BETWEEN THE MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN AMERICAN BOTTOM AND CENTRAL ILLINOIS RIVER VALLEY

We compare evidence of fortifications, catastrophic burning, and skeletal trauma from the American Bottom and Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV), revealing variation between these regions in terms of the scale, intensity, and outcomes of inter-group hostilities. Cahokia as an expansive and politically complex regional polity was more insulated from the chronic raiding and sporadic, large-scale, direct confrontations that occurred in the CIRV. With greater administrative and military capabilities Cahokia may have played an interregional peacekeeping role. CIRV settlements were smaller and less politically complex frontier towns in which warfare was an escalating phenomenon that ultimately culminated in the abandonment of the region. (Paper, Friday, 1:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

**Wood, W. Dean** (Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.)

THE WOODLAND CULTURES OF ALLATOONA LAKE, GEORGIA

I will review the history of both archeology and the archaeologists who first studied the Allatoona Lake area, explore what they and later archaeologists have learned about the prehistoric cultures of the Woodland Periods, and compare the Allatoona Lake Woodland cultures with those from the region. I will draw from the early work of Joseph Caldwell and from an intensive survey conducted 20 years ago. Finally, I will discuss how Caldwell's concept of Primary Forest Efficiency published in his 1957 Dissertation, *Trend and Tradition in Prehistory in the Eastern United States*, contributes to our current analysis and interpretation of northern Georgia's Woodland cultures. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:00 AM, Room 200C)

**Worne, Heather** (see Vidoli, Giovanna M.)

**Worth, John E.** (University of West Florida)  
AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUWANNEE VALLEY CULTURE

From an archaeological standpoint, during the Mississippi period in Southeastern prehistory the interior riverine region of North Florida was singularly unspectacular, especially when compared with seemingly more elaborate cultures to the west (Fort Walton) and east (St. Johns), both of which display clear Mississippian influences. Despite this, mission-era documentation provides ample evidence for chiefdom-level sociopolitical systems based at least in part on the cultivation of corn. This paper draws upon archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence regarding the little-known Suwannee Valley culture as a regional manifestation of the post-Weeden Island world of North Florida. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 300A)

**Wren, Kimberly T.** (see Brock, Daniel)

**Yerka, Stephen J.** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Yerka, Stephen J.** (University of Tennessee)  
MULTIDISCIPLINARY ANALYSES AND LIMITED EXCAVATION OF A MIDDLE WOODLAND HILLTOP ENCLOSURE, OLD STONE FORT STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK IN CENTRAL TENNESSEE

Since August of 2006, a multidisciplinary study has been underway at Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park. This project uses lines of evidence gathered through near-surface geophysical investigation, geographic information systems, geoarchaeological analysis, and limited excavation to locate archaeological deposits, examine mound structure, create a 3-D model of the site, and provide data that can be compared to other Middle Woodland enclosures throughout the Eastern Woodlands. In light of recent discoveries at several Middle Woodland mound complexes, these investigations will be important for understanding the organization of Middle Woodland cultures throughout the Southeast. (Paper, Friday, 1:40 PM, Room 200A/B)

**Yerka, Stephen J., Heather Welborn and Kandace D. Hollenbach** (University of Tennessee)  
WOODLAND PERIOD FORAGERS, FARMERS, TRADERS AND LEADERS IN TENNESSEE

Beginning around 1000 B.C., people from the Mississippi River banks to the Upper Unakas widely adopted ceramic technology and new subsistence strategies. Before the end of the Woodland Period around A.D. 900, various communities built elaborate ceremonial centers and monumental earthen constructions across Tennessee. Woodland groups are defined as much by their variability as their similarities, as status, intra-community relations and involvement in extra-local trade networks differ considerably among communities across the state. This paper seeks to explore the changing subsistence, technology, housing, regional interactions and ceremonial manifestations that define this period in Tennessee's prehistory. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 10:20 AM, Room 300A/B)

**Young, Amy L.** (University of Southern Mississippi)

CRADLE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS?: CERAMIC ANALYSIS OF TWO SOUTHEASTERN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

The emergence of the American white-collar middle class followed on the heels of the Second Great Awakening and coincided with the creation of industrial capitalism. It is within this cultural framework that the "cult of domesticity" arose. This phenomenon, though national in scope, has been the subject of archaeological studies predominantly in the urban Northeast. This study presents data from two middle-class urban sites; Blount Mansion in Knoxville, TN and The Oaks in Jackson, MS. Analysis of ceramics and historical data indicate that Southeastern housewives during the late antebellum period were full participants in the cult of domesticity that sought to define the values of the emerging middle class. (Symposium paper, Friday, 3:40 PM, Room 300B)

**Young, Stacey** (New South Associates)

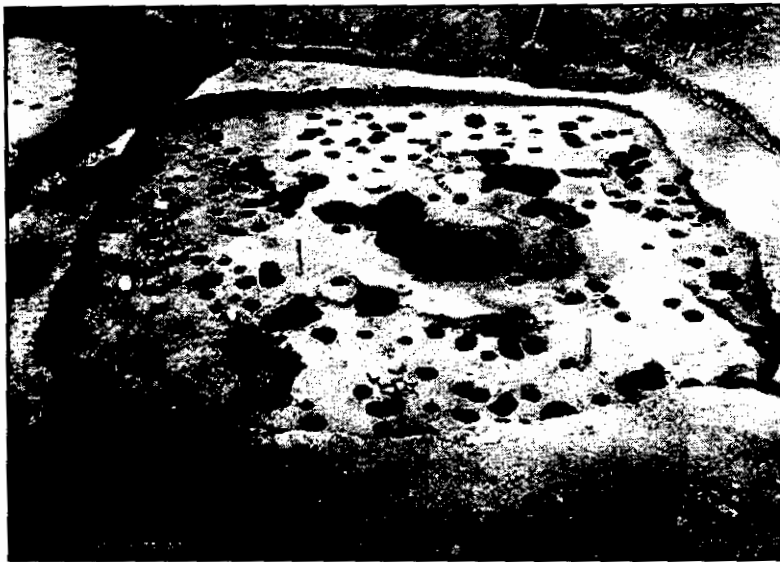
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE BOBO-CHANEY FARMSTEAD, SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST

The Bobo-Chaney farm is located near the Cross Keys community, Sumter National Forest. Within the forest, virtually no intensive archaeology has been performed on historic house sites partly due to preservation issues. In most cases houses have been razed and the area heavily impacted by land use practices and erosion. Phase II testing examined a house foundation, pipe well, cellar, outhouse, and two unidentified buildings. Most artifacts were recovered from the cellar, dating from the 1930s to 1958. It contained deposits that can address questions regarding early to mid-twentieth century consumer behavior. Also, since the family is associated with other historically important properties in the area, the site could provide an opportunity to look at larger community issues. (Symposium paper, Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 300D)

**Yuellig, Amber J.** (see Du Vernay, Jeffrey P.)

## DONORS

Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc.  
Archaeological Research Laboratory-University of Tennessee  
Frank H. McClung Museum  
Louis Berger and Associates  
MACTEC Engineering  
Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society  
New South Associates, Inc.  
Pan American Consultants, Inc.  
Tennessee Division of Archaeology  
TRC  
Weaver and Associates



**Rymer Site 15BY11, Bradley County, Tennessee. Chickamauga  
Late Mississippian, October 25, 1937; Feature 6, Semi-subterranean structure.  
Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive**

This on-line database contains information describing photographs taken by Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers of archaeological projects conducted in preparation for Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) dam construction in the 1930s. Photographs and field notes for the database were contributed by the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee, the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky, and the Alabama Museum of Natural History at the University of Alabama.

<http://diglib.lib.utk.edu/wpa/>



## Past SEAC Meetings\*

- 2006 63rd Annual Meeting; November 8-11, 2006, Little Rock, Arkansas**  
Claudine Payne, Julie Markin, and Mary Beth Trubitt
- 2005 62nd Annual Meeting; November 2-5, 2005, Columbia, South Carolina**  
Keith Stephenson, Adam King, Chris Judge, Nena Rice, William Green, and Gail Wagner
- 2004 61st Annual Meeting (with MAC); October 20-23, 2004, St. Louis, Missouri**  
Timothy E. Baumann and John E. Kelly
- 2003 60th Annual Meeting; November 12-15, 2003, Charlotte, North Carolina**  
V. Ann Tippitt, J. Alan May, and Janet E. Levy
- 2002 59th Annual Meeting; November 6-9, 2002, Biloxi, Mississippi**  
John W. O'Hear, Jay K. Johnson, and Robbie F. Ethridge
- 2001 58th Annual Meeting; November 14-17, 2001, Chattanooga, Tennessee**  
Lynne P. Sullivan and Nicholas Honerkamp
- 2000 57th Annual Meeting; November 8-11, 2000, Macon, Georgia**  
Adam King, Jennifer M. King and Keith Stephenson
- 1999 56th Annual Meeting; November 10-13, 1999, Pensacola, Florida**  
Elizabeth D. Benchley and Judith A. Bense
- 1998 55th Annual Meeting; November 11-14, 1998, Greenville, South Carolina**  
Kenneth E. Sassaman, Christopher Judge, and Monica L. Beck
- 1997 54th Annual Meeting; November 5-8, 1997, Baton Rouge, Louisiana**  
Rebecca Saunders, David B. Kelly, and Richard A. Weinstein
- 1996 53rd Annual Meeting; November 6-9, 1996, Birmingham, Alabama**  
Ian W. Brown, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., and Judith Knight
- 1995 52nd Annual Meeting; November 8-11, 1995, Knoxville, Tennessee**  
Gerald F. Schroedl and Jefferson Chapman
- 1994 51st Annual Meeting; November 9-12, 1994, Lexington, Kentucky**  
C. Margaret Scarry, John F. Scarry, and Mary Lucas Powell
- 1993 50th Annual Meeting; November 3-6, 1993, Raleigh, North Carolina**  
Vincas P. Steponaitis and Mark A. Mathis
- 1992 49th Annual Meeting; October 21-24, 1992, Little Rock, Arkansas**  
John H. House, Marvin D. Jeter, and Martha Ann Rolingson

- 1991 48th Annual Meeting: November 6-9, 1991, Jackson, Mississippi**  
Janet Ford, Patricia Galloway, and Samuel O. Brookes
- 1990 47th Annual Meeting: November 7-10, 1990, Mobile, Alabama**  
H. Edwin Jackson and Gregory A. Waselkov
- 1989 46th Annual Meeting: November 8-10, 1989, Tampa, Florida**  
Nancy M. White and Lee Hutchinson-Neff
- 1988 45th Annual Meeting: October 19-22, 1988, New Orleans, Louisiana**  
Malcom C. Webb and J. Richard Skenkel
- 1987 44th Annual Meeting: November 11-14, 1987, Charleston, South Carolina**  
Glen T. Hanson and Albert C. Goodyear
- 1986 43rd Annual Meeting: November 5-8, 1986, Nashville, Tennessee**  
Robert C. Mainfort and Carl Kuttruff
- 1985 42nd Annual Meeting: November 7-9, 1985, Birmingham, Alabama**  
Marvin D. Jeter and C. Roger Nance
- 1984 41st Annual Meeting: November 8-10, 1984, Pensacola, Florida**  
Judith A. Bense
- 1983 40th Annual Meeting: November 3-5, 1983, Columbia, South Carolina**  
Stanton W. Green and Albert C. Goodyear
- 1982 39th Annual Meeting: October 27-29, 1982, Memphis, Tennessee**  
David H. Dye and Charles H. McNutt
- 1981 38th Annual Meeting: November 11-14, 1981, Asheville, North Carolina**  
Jefferson Chapman and H. Trawick Ward
- 1980 37th Annual Meeting: November 13-15, 1980, New Orleans, Louisiana**  
Sharon I. Goad and Thomas Ryan
- 1979 36th Annual Meeting: November 8-10, 1979, Atlanta, Georgia**  
Robert L. Blakely, Anne F. Rogers, and Roy S. Dickens, Jr.
- 1978 35th Annual Meeting: November 9-11, 1978, Knoxville, Tennessee**  
Jefferson Chapman
- 1977 34th Annual Meeting: October 26-29, 1977, Lafayette, Louisiana**  
Jon L. Gibson

- 1976 33rd Annual Meeting: November 4-6, 1976, Tuscaloosa, Alabama**  
John A. Walthall and Carey B. Oakley
- 1975 32nd Annual Meeting: November 6-8, 1975, Gainesville, Florida**  
Kathleen Deagan
- 1974 31st Annual Meeting: October 24-25, 1974, Atlanta, Georgia**  
Lewis H. Larson, Jr. and Roy S. Dickens, Jr.
- 1973 30th Annual Meeting: October 5-6, 1973, Memphis, Tennessee**  
Drexel A. Peterson, Jr.
- 1972 29th Annual Meeting: October 13-14, 1972, Morgantown, West Virginia**  
Bettye J. Broyles and Daniel Fowler
- 1971 28th Annual Meeting: November 12-13, 1971, Macon, Georgia**  
Richard D. Faust
- 1970 27th Annual Meeting: October 30-31, 1970, Columbia, South Carolina**  
Robert L. Stephenson
- 1969 26th Annual Meeting: November 14-15, 1969, Macon, Georgia**  
John W. Griffin
- 1968 25th Annual Meeting: November 8-9, 1968, Knoxville, Tennessee**  
Alfred K. Guthe
- 1967 24th Annual Meeting: November 10-11, 1967, Macon, Georgia**  
Bettye Broyles and C. Fred Bohannon
- 1966 23rd Annual Meeting: November 4-5, 1966, Avery Island, Louisiana**  
William G. Hagg
- 1965 22nd Annual Meeting: November 12-13, 1965, Macon, Georgia**  
William H. Sears and George Fischer
- 1964 21st Annual Meeting: November 6-7, 1964, New Orleans, Louisiana**  
Stephen Williams and Robert Wauchope
- 1963 20th Annual Meeting: November 1-2, 1963, Macon, Georgia**  
Stephen Williams and Edward D. Jahns
- 1962 19th Annual Meeting: November 2-3, 1962, Moundville, Alabama**  
Stephen Williams and David L. DeJarnette

**1961 18th Annual Meeting: December 1-2, 1961, Macon, Georgia**

Stephen Williams and John W. Walker

**1960 17th Annual Meeting: November 4-5, 1960, Gainesville, Florida**

John M. Goggin and William H. Sears

**1959 16th Annual Meeting: November 13-14, 1959, Macon, Georgia**

Stephen Williams and Louis R. Caywood

**1958 15th Annual Meeting: December 5-6, 1958, Chapel Hill, North Carolina**

Joffre L. Coe

**1957 14th Annual Meeting: November 1-2, 1957, Macon, Georgia**

Wilfred D. Logan

**1956 13th Annual Meeting: November 30 - December 1, 1956, Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

William G. Haag

**1955 12th Annual Meeting: October 21-22, 1955, Macon, Georgia**

Joel L. Shiner

**1954 11th Annual Meeting: November 12-13, 1954, Moundville, Alabama**

David L. DeJarnette

**1953 10th Annual Meeting: November 20-21, 1953, Chapel Hill, North Carolina**

Joffre L. Coe

**1952 9th Annual Meeting: October 31 - November 1, 1952, Macon, Georgia**

Charles H. Fairbanks

**1951 8th Annual Meeting: November 2-3, 1951, Gainesville, Florida**

John M. Goggin

**1950 7th Annual Meeting: October 13-14, 1950, Knoxville, Tennessee**

T.M.N. Lewis

**1941 6th Annual Meeting: September 4-5, 1941, Lexington, Kentucky**

William G. Haag

**1940 5th Annual Meeting: September 4-5, 1940, Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

James A. Ford

**1939 4th Annual Meeting: November 10-11, 1939, Macon, Georgia**

J. Joe Finkelstein

**1939 3rd Annual Meeting: June 23-24, 1939, Birmingham, Alabama**  
Charles G. Wilder

**1938 2nd Annual Meeting: November 4-6, 1938, Birmingham, Alabama**  
Jesse D. Jennings

**1938 1st Annual Meeting: May 16-17, 1938, Ann Arbor, Michigan**  
James B. Griffin

\*NOTE: The majority of this information was compiled by Adam King and Keith Stephenson and printed in the bulletin for the 57th Annual Meeting (2000) in Macon, Georgia

## AWARDS

### SEAC Student Paper Competition

SEAC established the Competition in the fall of 1991, though prior to this time in the 1970s SEAC and Steve Williams made awards for outstanding student papers. The formal competition took place at the next Annual Meeting, in 1992. From its inception, the Book Prize has consisted of display copies of books offered for sale at the Annual Meeting. All volumes in the Prize are donated by their publishers or vendors, who are recognized by having their names read at the annual Business Meeting and published in the Spring issue of the *SEAC Newsletter*. That *Newsletter* also publishes the names of the judging panel, typically 3-4 archaeologists with a variety of analytical and chronological interests. The *Newsletter* also, of course, publishes the name of the Competition winner, their paper's title, and the school they attend. Each year the list of entrants in the competition is published in the Bulletin (the volume containing the program and abstracts of that year's meeting).

#### Past Winners of the Competition

**1992 Amy Lambeck Young** (University of Tennessee), "An Analysis of Nails from the Gibbs House Site"

**1993 Patrick Jones** (Tulane University), "Lake of the Taensa: A Report on a Recent Survey of Lake St Joseph, Louisiana"

**1994 Mary Beth Trubitt** (Northwestern University), "The Formation of House Floor and Fill Assemblages in the Mississippian American Bottom, Illinois"

**1995 Sissel Schroeder** (Pennsylvania State), "Ancient Landscapes and Sociopolitical Change in the Southern American Bottom, Illinois"

**1996 Jason McBrayer** (Tulane University), "Elite Polygyny in Southeastern Chiefdoms"

**1997 Amber VanDerwarker** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), "Feasting and the Formulation of Food Use at the Toqua Site"

**1998 Keith Little** (University of Alabama), "The Emergence of Etowah: A Prehistoric Polity which Occupied Portions of the Valley and Ridge and Piedmont in Northwest Georgia and Northeast Alabama"

**1999 Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman** (University of Georgia), "Vertebrate Subsistence in the Mississippian-Historic Period Transition"

**2000 Gregory Wilson** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), "Small Celt, Big Celt, Old Celt, New Celt: The Moundville Greenstone Industry in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama"

- 2001 Ashley Dumas** (University of Alabama), "Plotting the Past: A Study in Archaeological Method at the Original Tabasco Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana"
- 2002 Jennifer Myer** (University of Alabama), "Among the fields: Mississippian settlement patterns in the Black Warrior Valley"
- 2003 John Marcoux** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), "The Materialization of Status and Social Structure at the Kogers Island Cemetery, Alabama"
- 2004 Victor Thompson** (University of Kentucky), "The Formation and Function of Shell Rings: A Case Study from Sapelo Island"
- 2005 Lance Greene** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), "Race, Class, and Material Culture in Antebellum North Carolina"
- 2006 (1<sup>st</sup>) Mary Beth Fitts** (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), "People of the River, People of the Trail: Mapping Catawba Coalescence"
- 2006 (2<sup>nd</sup>) Adam Schieffer** (University of South Florida) "What's Cookin'? European Influence on Cherokee Subsistence at Coweeta Creek during the Qualla Phase (A.D. 1300-1908)"

### The Southeastern Archaeological Conference Award for Lifetime Achievement in Southeastern Archaeology

- 2003 Stanley A. South and John H. Hahn**  
**2004 Patty Jo Watson**  
**2005 Dan and Phyllis Morse**  
**2006 Hester A. Davis**

### The Lower Mississippi Valley Survey C. B. Moore Award for Excellence in Southeastern Archaeology

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>1990 David G. Anderson</b>   | <b>1999 I. Randolph Daniel</b>     |
| <b>1991 Gayle J. Fritz</b>      | <b>2000 Lucretia Kelly</b>         |
| <b>1992 Marvin T. Smith</b>     | <b>2001 Rebecca A. Saunders</b>    |
| <b>1993 John H. House</b>       | <b>2002 Jane M. Eastman</b>        |
| <b>1994 Kenneth E. Sassaman</b> | <b>2003 Adam T. King</b>           |
| <b>1995 Timothy R. Pauketat</b> | <b>2004 Thomas J. Pluckhahn</b>    |
| <b>1996 Joe W. Saunders</b>     | <b>2005 Christopher B. Rodning</b> |
| <b>1997 Penelope Drooker</b>    | <b>2006 Robin A. Beck</b>          |
| <b>1998 John E. Worth</b>       |                                    |