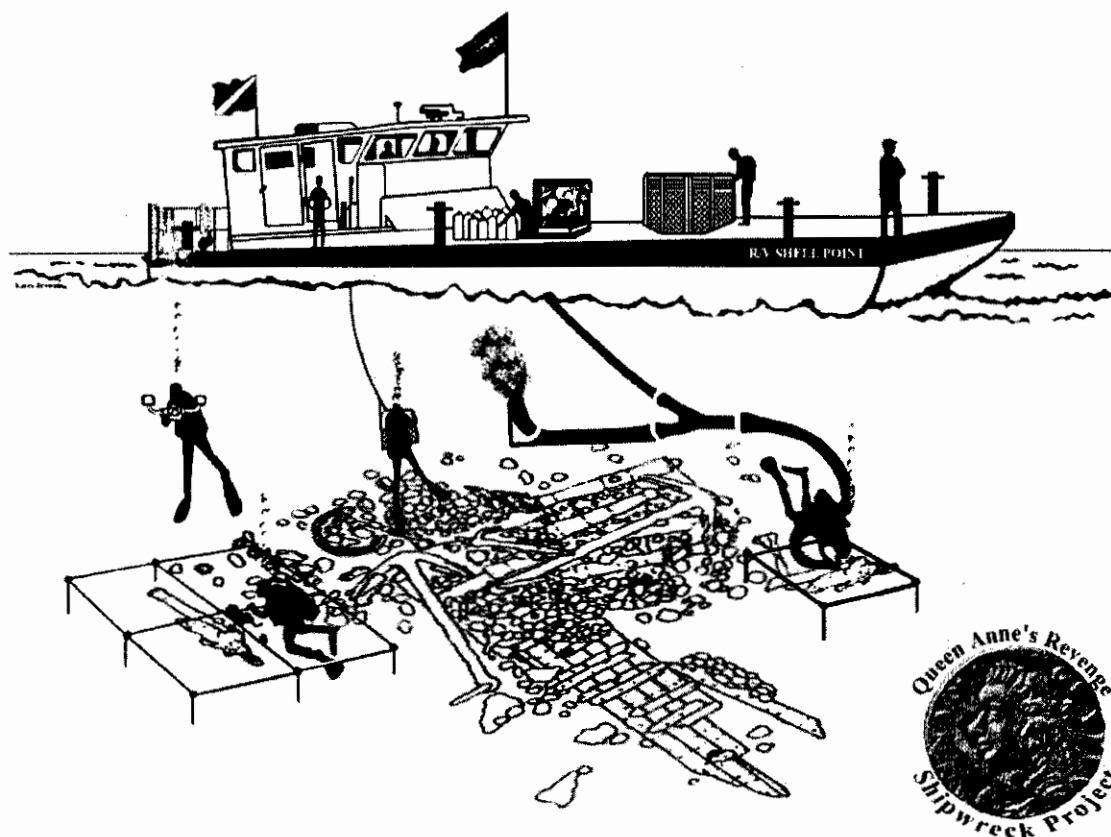


SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

ABSTRACTS OF THE 65th ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 12-15, 2008



BULLETIN 51
2008

Hilton Charlotte University Place
Charlotte, North Carolina



Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Bulletin 51
2008

Abstracts of the 65th Annual Meeting
November 12-15, 2008

Hilton Charlotte University Place, Charlotte, North Carolina

Edited by:
C. Margaret Scarry and John F. Scarry

Hosted by:
The Department of Anthropology,
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
The Schiele Museum
Research Laboratories of Archaeology,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Meeting Organizers:
Janet E. Levy, V. Ann Tippett, and J. Alan May

Program Chairs:
C. Margaret Scarry and John F. Scarry

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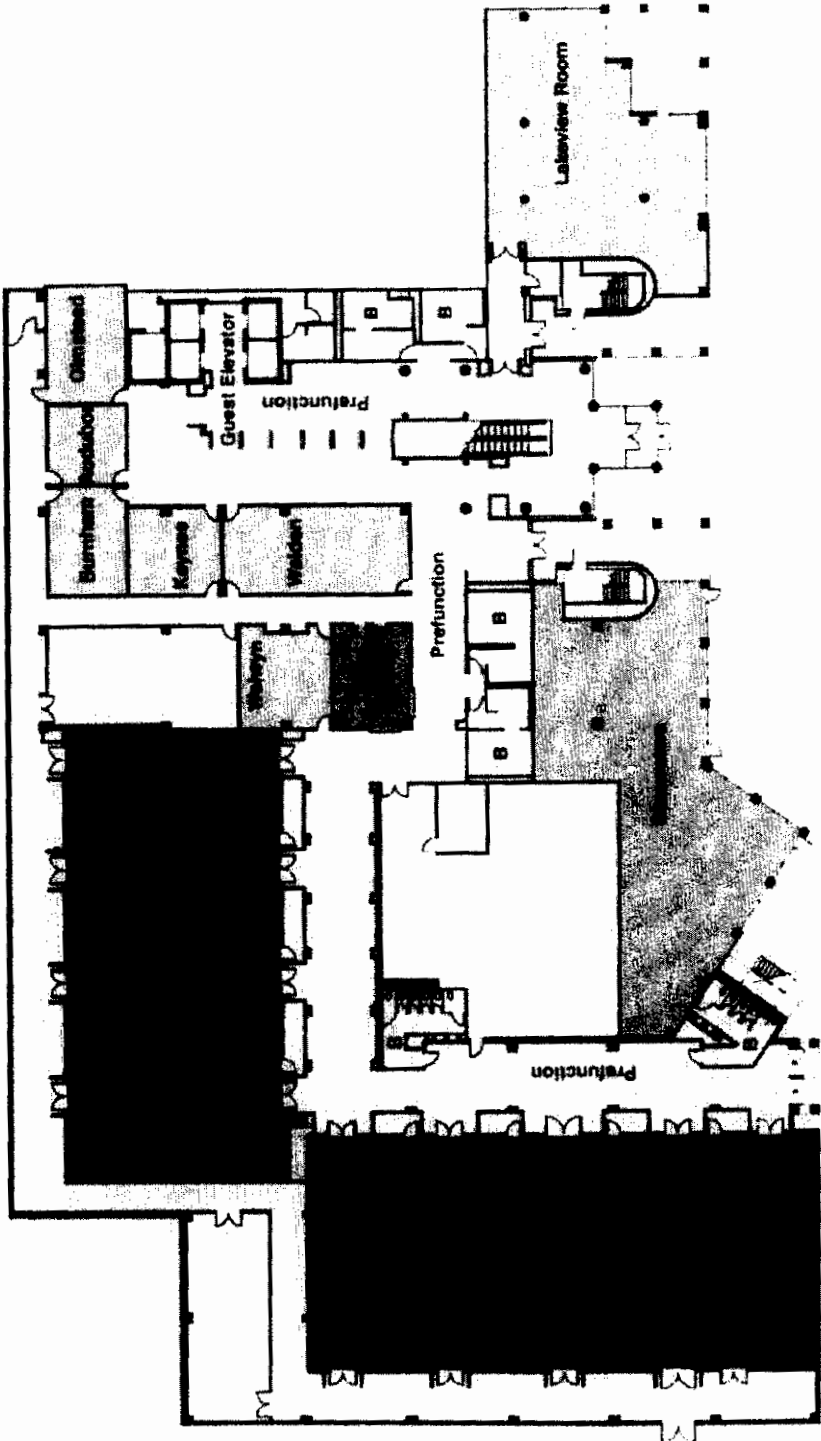
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The Cover: Drawing of archaeological investigations of the *Queen Anne's Revenge* shipwreck (31CR314)
by Karen Browning. (Courtesy of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)

Hilton Conference Facility, Lower Level



WELCOME

Greetings:

On behalf of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, I want to welcome you to the 2008 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, organized by the Departments of Anthropology at UNC Charlotte and UNC Chapel Hill and the Schiele Museum of Gastonia.

This meeting marks the 65th year that archaeologists from across the Southeast have met to share information and insight in the field – truly a milestone. The University and the city are proud to host such a vibrant and long-running conference. This is the second gathering of the SEAC to be held in Charlotte. The first conference Charlotte hosted was just five years ago when you commemorated your 60th year.

This year is likewise an important milestone for the Department of Anthropology at UNC Charlotte, which is celebrating its first anniversary. The Department of Anthropology was inaugurated in July 2007, after more than thirty years as part of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Always a robust undergraduate program, it currently enrolls over 1000 students in its classes and serves 89 majors. In addition, it has proposed a Master's program that is currently under review at the system office of the University of North Carolina.

I invite you to explore both the city and the university during your visit, for both have undergone significant changes, even in the last five years since SEAC was last held in Charlotte. The University of North Carolina at Charlotte began 62 years ago as an extension campus, educating returning GI's after World War II. Within twenty years, it had grown to a four-year university on a thousand-acre campus, and now more than forty years after that, it is a major research university, serving the second-largest financial center in the country. The quintessential "New South" city, Charlotte also has grown up quickly and is still growing, as you can see from the major construction sites that dot the uptown area and our campus. Your visit to the Levine Museum of the New South, which offers a permanent exhibit on the city's history, will allow you to see for yourself the maturation of this vibrant urban area. I invite you to take advantage of what the city has to offer—museums, walking tours, historic sites. And if you have time to visit the university campus, close to your conference hotel, be sure to stop in at the University Botanical Gardens and visit Van Landingham Glen, which showcases native plants of the Carolinas.

We hope you have a successful meeting and will join us again to celebrate your 70th anniversary.

Best regards,
Nancy A. Gutierrez
Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organizers and the archaeologists of the Carolinas welcome you to the 65th meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The first SEAC meeting was held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and two meetings a year were held for a couple of years. Then, during World War II, annual meetings were suspended and resumed in 1950. This is the second meeting in Charlotte, the largest city in the Carolinas. It has only been five years since SEAC met in this same venue. We welcome you back and hope you will find this meeting as enjoyable and stimulating as last time we met here!

We have a large and exciting program this year. You have the opportunity to choose among 20 organized symposia, 15 contributed paper sessions, and 3 poster sessions (a record 48 posters). This adds up to 355 presentations of all kinds. Besides the paper and poster sessions, there are several workshops and meetings targeted at particular audiences. The SEAC student affairs committee has organized a workshop on *Getting Funded* and a lunchtime forum on *Surviving Graduate School*. There is also an *Avocational and Professional Leadership Meeting* and a BIA sponsored workshop on *The Application of ARPA on Tribal Lands*. Of course, you also have the opportunity to chat with your friends and replenish your library in our two bookrooms.

We want to call special attention to our Friday afternoon plenary session—*Native Perspectives on Archaeology in the Carolinas: How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?*—organized by SEAC's Native American Liaison Committee (Adam King, Brett H. Riggs, and Russell Townsend). This promises to be a lively discussion with representatives from tribes with ties to the Carolinas including the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, the Catawba Indian Nation, the Tuscarora Nation of New York, the Muscogee Nation of Oklahoma, the Absentee Shawnee Tribe and the Chickasaw Nation. Clara Sue Kidwell (Choctaw and Chippewa), the director of the new American Indian Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, will be our moderator.

As usual, SEAC events are not limited to intellectual activities. Students are invited to get acquainted at the Student Affairs Reception on Thursday. Everyone is invited to join us for a reception at the Levine Museum of the New South on Thursday evening. Friday after the business meeting, you can unwind at the SEAC dance featuring the Spongetones. Saturday you can complete your visit to Charlotte with a visit to the Schiele Museum (and, for those of you who purchased tickets, a meal of Carolina barbecue).

Hosting SEAC is a pleasure but it is also an enormous amount of work. We couldn't have managed without the help of numerous individuals and institutions. We have many people to thank starting with our home institutions: the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte; the Research Labs of Archaeology and Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the Schiele Museum of Natural History in Gastonia, North Carolina. We received great assistance from Lana Houck, Deborah Slivensky and their staff at the Hilton Charlotte University Place. Doris (Dodie) Hart, the administrative assistant in the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, kept track of registrations, making all our lives easier.

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

North Carolina Archaeological Society
North Carolina Archaeological Council
TRC Environmental, Inc.
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.
Tar River Archaeological Research

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

Lanny Cook, Schiele Museum
Dr. R. P. Stephen Davie, UNC-CH, Research Labs of Archeology
Dawn Gevat, Schiele Museum
Dr. Nancy Gutierrez, Dean, UNC-Charlotte, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Nancy Hagerman, Schiele Museum
Dr. Judith Knight, University of Alabama Press
Karl McKinnon, Schiele Museum
Rob Moon, SRARP-SCIAA
Shadasia Ramsey, UNC-Charlotte, Department of Anthropology
Allison Reid, Director of Communications, UNC-Charlotte, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Dr. Brett Riggs, UNC-Chapel Hill, Research Labs of Archaeology
Pandora Riggs, UNC-Chapel Hill, Public Communications Specialist
Dr. Coral Wayland, UNC-Charlotte, Department of Anthropology

Thanks to all the student volunteers, who made our lives easier by helping with a myriad of tasks from stuffing registration kits to running data projectors.

Elizabeth Bell	Sierra Bow	Brittany Brewer
Matt Carey	Amanda Carlin	Andrew Coleman
Beth Compton	Emily Cubbon	Natalie Dale
Brady Davis	Victoria Dekle	Jessica Delaney
Rebecca Evans	Mary Beth Fitts	Lynn Funkhouser
Matt Galloway	Dorothy Jablonski	Lucinda Langston
Courtney Lewis	Aaron Lingelbach	Ashley Lorenzen
Nicki Luttrell	Kandace Madison	Rachel McAndrews
Theresa McReynolds	Mallory Melton	Nicole Neil
Kendra Owenby	Ryan Parish	Malena Rousseau
Simone Rowe	Ellen Craig Russell	Kelly Rust
Stephanie Sapp	Cory Spuck	Daniel Stanford
Erin Stevens	James Taumer	John Thompson
Jeremy VanderKnyff	Kim Vasut	Giovanna Vidoli
Taylor Wall	Annie Way	Matther Williamson
Heather Wome	Rae Wyatt	

Fifteen colleagues graciously agreed to chair general sessions of volunteered papers. Symposium and session chairs (and a few other individuals) generously agreed to bring their laptops for use in the paper sessions.

To all contributors, participants, attendees, and volunteers; thank you all for coming to SEAC 2008. Welcome to Charlotte and have a great time,

Janet Levy
Alan May
John Scarry
Margaret Scarry
Ann Tippet

SPECIAL EVENTS AND SCHOLARLY SESSIONS

REGISTRATION

Midway Room

Wednesday, 4:00-9:00 pm
Thursday, 7:30 am-4:00 pm
Friday, 8:00 am-2:00 pm
Saturday, 8:00-9:00 am

BOOKS AND EXHIBITS

Glenwaters and Lakeview Rooms

Wednesday, 4:00-9:00 pm (set-up - exhibitors only)
Thursday, 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Friday, 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Saturday, 8:00 - 11:00 am

SLIDE/LAPTOP PREVIEW

Welwyn Room

Thursday, 7:30 am -4:00 pm
Friday, 7:30 am -3:00 pm
Saturday, 7:30 - 9:30 am

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

SEAC Executive Board Meeting

Wednesday, 7:30 pm – Walden Room

Avocational and Professional Leadership Meeting

Organizer: Christopher Judge
Thursday, 5:00-7:00 pm – Walden Room

BIA Workshop: The Application of ARPA on Tribal Lands

Friday, 1:00-2:45 pm – Walden Room
Panel: David Saunders and Garry Cantley

Plenary Session: Native Perspectives on Archaeology in the Carolinas: How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?
Friday, 3:00-5:00 pm - Lakeshore Ballroom I-III
Organizers: Adam King, Brett H. Riggs, and Russell Townsend

Participants: Clara Sue Kidwell (Moderator), Russell Townsend, T.J. Holland, Thomas Belt, Richard Allen, Jack Baker, Lisa Stopp, Wenonah Haire, Beckee Garris, Stuart Patterson, Rick Hill, Joyce Bear, and Karen Kaniatobe

SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE EVENTS

SEAC Student Affairs Committee Workshop: Getting Funded

Thursday, 3:00-4:45 pm – Lakeshore Ballroom III
Organizers: Megan Kassabaum and David Cranford
Panel: Lesley Brown, Dale Hutchinson, V. James Knight

SEAC Student Affairs Committee Lunchtime Forum: Surviving Graduate School

Friday, 12:00-1:00 pm, - Lakeshore Ballroom III
Organizers: David Cranford and Megan Kassabaum
Panel: Robin Beck, Annie Blankenship, and Paul Welch

RECEPTIONS

SEAC Student Affairs Reception

Thursday, 5:15-7:00 pm – Lakeshore Ballroom III

SEAC Reception

Levine Museum of the New South
200 E. Seventh Street, Charlotte
Thursday, 7:00-9:00 pm (shuttle will begin running at 6:30)

Excursion and Barbecue

The Schiele Museum, Gastonia, NC
Saturday, 2:00-8:00 pm (shuttle will run from 2:00)

SEAC BUSINESS MEETING

Friday, 5:15-6:30 pm - Lakeshore Ballroom I-III

SEAC DANCE

Friday, 9:00 pm-1:00 am - University Ballroom
Featuring: The Spongetones

SCHOLARLY SESSIONS

ORGANIZED SYMPOSIA

Thursday, November 13

An Excavation of North Carolina's Historic Graves and Graveyards: Exploring Sticks, Stones and Bones Across "The Old North State" (Session 4, Thursday morning, University Ballroom A)

New Research Directions on St. Catherines Island, Georgia (Session 6, Thursday morning, University Ballroom C)

Regalia and the Sacred in Mississippian Art (Session 8, Thursday morning, University Ballroom E)

The Archaeology of North Carolina: Papers in Honor of Bennie C. Keel (Session 14, Thursday afternoon, University Ballroom B)

Environmental Archaeology in the Georgia Bight (Session 15, Thursday afternoon, University Ballroom C)

The "Status" of Copper Studies in the Greater Mississippian Southeast (Session 17, Thursday afternoon, University Ballroom E)

Friday, November 14

Transportation Archaeology in North Carolina: Honoring Archaeological Heritage While Serving Transportation Needs (Session 21, Friday morning, University Ballroom A)

A New Look at Coles Creek Culture (Session 23, Friday morning, University Ballroom C)

When Old Becomes New: Recent Trends in Southeastern Bioarchaeology (Session 24, Friday morning, University Ballroom D)

Mississippian Archaeology at the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality (Session 25, Friday morning, University Ballroom E)

Recent Research in the North Carolina Sandhills (Session 27, Friday afternoon, University Ballroom A)

The Florida Public Archaeology Network: Public Archaeology at Work (Session 28, Friday afternoon, University Ballroom B)

Crossing the Combahee - On Land, Underwater, and In Between (Session 29, Friday afternoon, University Ballroom C)

The Zebree Archaeological Project: Forty Years After (Session 30, Friday afternoon, University Ballroom D)

Early American Life on a North Carolina Coastal Plantation (Session 31, Friday afternoon, University Ballroom E)

Saturday, November 15

Old Rag Archaeology (1972-2003) (Session 35, Saturday morning, University Ballroom A)

Revealing North Carolina's Site 31CR314, The Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck (Session 36, Saturday morning, University Ballroom B)

Archaeological Explorations of the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee (Session 37, Saturday morning, University Ballroom C)

Updates from the Western Front: Current Research in Caddoan Archaeology (Session 38, Saturday morning, University Ballroom D)

Transition at the Late Woodland/Mississippian Interface in South Carolina (Session 39, Saturday morning, University Ballroom E)

GENERAL SESSIONS

Thursday, November 13

Archaeology of African-Americans (Session 1, Thursday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom I)

Public Education (Session 2, Thursday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom I)

Archaeology of the Mississippian I (Session 3, Thursday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom II)

Survey and Site Assessment (Session 5, Thursday morning, University Ballroom B)

Technical Analyses of Archaeological Remains (Session 7, Thursday morning, University Ballroom D)

Archaic Period Landscapes and Ritual (Session 10, Thursday afternoon, Lakeshore Ballroom I)

Worldviews (Session 11, Thursday afternoon, Lakeshore Ballroom I)

Archaeology of the Mississippian II (Session 12, Thursday afternoon, Lakeshore Ballroom II)

Papers on Euro-American Archaeological Sites (Session 13, Thursday afternoon, University Ballroom A)

Archaeology of the Woodland Period (Session 16, Thursday afternoon, University Ballroom D)

Friday, November 14

Archaeology of Native American Communities in the Colonial Era (Session 19, Friday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom I)

Archaeology of the Mississippian III (Session 20, Friday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom II)

Archaeology of the St. Johns Valley and South Florida (Session 22, Friday morning, University Ballroom B)

Saturday, November 15

Archaeology of Spanish Exploration and Missions (Session 33, Saturday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom I)

Archaeology of the Paleoindian and Archaic Periods (Session 34, Saturday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom II)

POSTER SESSIONS

Studies of Material and Biological Remains (Session 9, Thursday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom IV)

Geophysical Investigations and Public Outreach (Session 18, Thursday afternoon, Lakeshore Ballroom IV)

Historical Archaeology (Session 26, Friday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom IV)

EVENT DESCRIPTIONS

Avocational and Professional Leadership Meeting

Organizer: **Christopher Judge** (University of South Carolina – Lancaster)
Thursday, 5:00-7:00 pm – **Walden Room**

This meeting is an opportunity to informally discuss various topics and for the groups to share ideas about what has and has not worked. Discussion topics include, but not limited to, the following:

1. Public outreach to familiarize the public about archaeological programs and encourage participation.
2. Membership recruitment programs.
3. Identification and stabilization of endangered archaeological sites.
4. Development of educational programs to stimulate interest in archaeology in high school and college students.
5. Development of certification programs for avocational archaeologists (this could be an adjunct of public outreach programs).

SEAC Student Affairs Committee Workshop: Getting Funded

Organizers: **Megan Kassabaum** and **David Cranford**
Thursday, 3:00-4:45 pm – **Lakeshore Ballroom III**

This two-hour seminar will give students at all levels an introduction on how to identify appropriate funding sources as well as specific strategies for writing successful proposals. Get first hand advice from successful grant writers and reviewers and learn how to avoid common problems.

Panel: **Lesley Brown** (University of North Carolina at Charlotte), **Dale Hutchinson** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), **V. James Knight** (University of Alabama)

SEAC Student Affairs Committee Lunchtime Forum:

Surviving Graduate School

Organizers: **David Cranford** and **Megan Kassabaum**
Friday, 12:00-1:00 pm - **Lakeshore Ballroom III**

The Student Affairs Committee is continuing the successful Lunch-time forums this year. Current and former graduate students will give their perspectives on getting through grad school and looking forward to the job market. The members of our panel will discuss their graduate school experiences, both positive and negative, as well as answer your questions. (Lunch provided for students, who preregister.)

Discussants: **Robin Beck** (University of Oklahoma), **Annie Blankenship** (University of Tennessee), **Paul Welch** (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)

BIA Workshop: The Application of ARPA on Tribal Lands

Organizers: **David Saunders** and **Garry Cantley**
Friday, 1:00-2:45 pm – **Walden Room**

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) institutes a permit process governing archaeological excavation and collection on Federal and Indian trust lands. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is the Federal agency that issues ARPA permits on Indian trust lands.

Recently some archaeologists have failed to apply for ARPA permits before initiating archaeological investigations on Indian lands. Individuals conducting investigations without an appropriate ARPA permit may be held liable for damages and subject to civil penalties.

In this session, Regional Archaeologists from the BIA will review the process for securing an

ARPA permit and the responsibilities of those granted a permit.

Plenary Session: Native Perspectives on Archaeology in the Carolinas: How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?

Organizers: **Adam King**, **Brett H. Riggs**, and **Russell Townsend**

Friday, 3:00-5:00 pm - **Lakeshore Ballroom I-III**

Southeastern archaeology has long focused on the record of the south's indigenous peoples, yet the practitioners of, and audience for, this work have primarily been non-native academics. Descendant native communities, although keenly interested in the material evidence of their own heritage, have been justifiably suspicious of the motives and practice of archaeology, an enterprise of outsiders. How do we bridge this gap to create archaeological practice that is relevant and meaningful to the stakeholders with the most direct connection to the archaeological record? As a first step, we must listen to Indian Country to begin to understand native perspectives on archaeology and the archaeological record of the Southeast.

This panel brings together representatives of federally recognized tribes who regularly consult on cultural resources issues in the Carolinas to discuss "How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?" The immediate goal of this session is to provide a platform for tribal representatives to voice the needs and aims of native communities that could be, or should be, served by the discipline of archaeology. The ultimate goal is to build frameworks for dialogue between archaeologists and contemporary native communities to guide Southeastern archaeology in becoming more relevant and responsive to the interests of Indian Country.

Moderator: **Clara Sue Kidwell** (American Indian Center University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Panelists: **Russell Townsend** (THPO, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), **J. Holland** (Kituhwa Cultural Preservation Program, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), **Thomas Belt** (Cherokee Studies Program, Western Carolina University), **Richard Allen** (THPO, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma), **Jack**

Baker (Councilman, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma), **Lisa Stopp** (THPO, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians), **Wenonah Haire** (THPO, Catawba Indian Nation), **Beckee Garris** (Catawba Cultural Preservation Project, Catawba Indian Nation), **Stuart Patterson** (Chief, Tuscarora Nation of New York), **Rick Hill** (THPO, Tuscarora Nation of New York), **Joyce Bear** (THPO, Muscogee Nation of Oklahoma), **Karen Kaniatobe** (THPO, Absentee Shawnee Tribe), **Kirk Perry** (Administrator, Division of Policies and Standards, Chickasaw Nation)

RECEPTIONS

SEAC Student Affairs Reception

Thursday, 5:15-7:00 pm - **Lakeshore Ballroom III**

SEAC Reception

Levine Museum of the New South

200 E. Seventh Street, Charlotte

Thursday, 7:00-9:00 pm

(Shuttles will begin running at 6:30)

The Levine Museum of the New South, located in downtown Charlotte, interprets post Civil War Southern history and culture. The museum's permanent exhibit is *Cotton Fields to Skyscrapers: Charlotte and the Carolina Piedmont in the New South*. A temporary exhibit, *Corapeake*, is an engaging exhibit of photographs and stories from a small African-American community near the Dismal Swamp in North Carolina. (free except for cash bar)

Excursion and Barbecue

The Schiele Museum, Gastonia NC

Exhibits, Special Tours, and Demonstrations

Saturday 2:00 to 5:00 pm

Barbecue - Saturday, 5:00 to 8:00 pm

(Shuttle bus service will start at 2:00 pm)

On Saturday afternoon, everyone is invited to the Schiele Museum to tour the exhibits and the 18th-century Backcountry Farm, Catawba Indian Village, and Nature Trail. The featured exhibit, *Swamp Things!*, features a baby Bobcat, American Alligator, snakes and much more. If you do not have a ticket for the barbecue yet, they can be purchased at the conference registration desk until noon on Friday.

To celebrate its 75th anniversary the North Carolina Archaeological Society will provide cake and a champagne toast.

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

** indicates a paper entered in the Student Paper competition

Wednesday Evening

SEAC Executive Board Meeting
7:30 pm – Walden Room

Thursday Morning

Session 1: Contributed Papers on African-American Archaeology (Chair: **Jodi Barnes**)
Lakeshore Ballroom I

- 8:00 **Rooney, Clete, David Markus, and Blue Nelson** - Space, Place, and Landscape at Kingsley Plantation
- 8:20 **Roberts, Erika** - Analysis of One-Piece Metal Buttons from Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida
- 8:40 **McIlvoy, Karen** - Messages from the Kitchen: Integrating Food and Identity with the African American Experience in the Antebellum American South
- 9:00 **Barnes, Jodi** - Land Rich and Cash Poor: Historical Archaeology in Appalachia
- 9:20 **Smith, Jonathan** - Hidden and Sacred: African-American Cemetery Location in Eastern North Carolina
- 9:40 **Thompson, Brandon, Hunter B. Johnson, Ann Marshall, and Kevin Harrelson** - Foster Cemetery (1LA151): The Relocation, Analysis, and Comparative Study of an African-American Cemetery in Lawrence County, Northwest Alabama
- 10:00 **Teague, Megan, and James Davidson** - A Case of African-American Gender Negotiation, Freedman's Town, Dallas, Texas (1869-1907)

Session 2: Contributed Papers on Public Education (Chair: **Christopher Goodmaster**)
Lakeshore Ballroom I

- 10:40 **Goodmaster, Christopher** - The Potentials of Close-Range, Three-dimensional Laser Scanning for the Documentation, Analysis, and Digital Archiving of Southeastern Archaeological Artifacts

- 11:00 **Goodmaster, Christopher, Angelia Payne, W. Fredrick Limp, Keenan Cole, and Marlon Mowdy** - The Virtual Hampson Museum Project: Laser Scanning and 3D Visualization for Documentation, Digital Curation, and Public Education
- 11:20 **Kolianos, Phyllis, and Donna Ruhl** - Shoreline Canoe Site-8Pi11624: Florida's First Prehistoric Gulf Coast Dugout Canoe
- 11:40 **Shofner, Erika, and Meg Gaillard** - Archaeological Education of School Children in South Carolina

Session 3: Contributed Papers on the Archaeology of the Mississippian I (Chair: **Maureen Meyers**)
Lakeshore Ballroom II

- 8:20 **Meyers, Maureen** - 2008 Fieldwork at the Mississippian Frontier Carter Robinson Site (44LE10), Lee County, Virginia
- 8:40 **Martinez, Daniel J.** - Interregional Perspectives on Middle Cumberland Mississippian Culture
- 9:00 **Beahm, Emily L., and Kevin E. Smith.** - Defining the Eastern Boundary of the Middle Cumberland Mississippian Region: Recent Research at the Castalian Springs and Beasley Mounds, Tennessee
- 9:20 **Norris, Sean, and Catie Snider** - Preliminary Results of Human Burial Excavations at the Spirit Hill Site (1JA642), a Late Woodland/Mississippian Village and Cemetery Complex, in Jackson County, Alabama
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Stanyard, William, and Kelly Hockersmith** - The Spirit Hill Site: Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Excavations at a Large Late Woodland/Mississippian Village and Cemetery Complex in Northeastern Alabama
- 10:20 **Ingalls, Teresa L., Tanya M. Peres, Mary Trudeau, and Lawrence Alexander** - Native and Exotic Animals from Mississippian Mortuary Contexts at the

David Davis Farm Site (40HA301),
Tennessee

- ✓ 10:40 **Koerner, Shannon D.** - Mississippian Mound Use and Disuse in the Tennessee Valley
- 11:00 **Bigman, Daniel, and Chester P. Walker** - Recent Geophysical Investigations and New Interpretations of Etowah's Palisade
- 11:20 **Whitley, Thomas** - Riverfront Village (38AK933): A Multi-component Mississippian and Contact Period Site on the Middle Savannah River

Session 4: Symposium: An Excavation of North Carolina's Historic Graves and Graveyards: Exploring Sticks, Stones and Bones Across "The Old North State" (Organizers: **John J. Mintz and Thomas E. Beaman, Jr.**)
University Ballroom A

- 8:00 **Mintz, John J., and Thomas E. Beaman, Jr.** - "As Your Cemetery, So Your Community:" A History of Grave Investigations in North Carolina
- 8:20 **Barnes, Mary Hollis** - Historical Perspective and Current Status of Cemetery Surveys in North Carolina
- 8:40 **Donald, Roderick Kevin** - A Brief Discussion on the Legal History of Cemetery Legislation in North Carolina
- 9:00 **Mohler, Paul J.** - "Reunited, and It Feels So Good": Historic Burial Relocation by the North Carolina Department of Transportation
- 9:20 **Hardison, Joel, and Rodney Snedeker** - "If not for the Trees": Developing a Cemetery Database for the National Forests in North Carolina
- 9:40 **Friend, Jennifer, and Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton** - "Did you but know the worth that's buried here": Managing Fort Bragg's Historic Cemeteries
- 10:00 **Brooks, Christina** - Demographic and Social Trends from Historic Slave and African American Cemetery Data
- 10:20 **Balko, Sheri L., and Charles R. Ewen** - Caswell's Grave: Lost and Found?
- 10:40 **Robinson, Kenneth W., John J. Mintz, and Thomas E. Beaman, Jr.** - Confederate Graves and Commemorative Re-interments at Bentonville Battlefield
- 11:00 **Stine, Linda France** - Facing Death: Student Cemetery Case Studies
- 11:20 **Matternes Hugh B.** - Discussant

11:40 **Trinkley, Michael** - Discussant

Session 5: Contributed Papers on Survey and Site Assessment (Chair: **Victor Thompson**)
University Ballroom B

- 8:00 **White, Nancy** - Looking for Clarence, or, How We Find C.B. Moore's Lost Mounds
- 8:20 **Ogden, Quinn-Monique** - Exploring the Shellrings of the Southeast using Google Earth
- 8:40 **Marquardt, William** - Epistemological Considerations in Shell Mound Interpretation
- 9:00 **Bailey, Heath, and Spencer Pelton** - Methodologies of Phase I Reconnaissance in an Upland Appalachian Setting
- 9:20 **Brummitt, Aaron, Emily K. Dale, and Christopher Thornock** - Mapping Mounds: Topographic and Shaded Relief Maps as a Method for Acquiring and Interpreting Archaeological Data
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Thompson, Victor, and Thomas J. Pluckhahn** - The Crystal River Landscape: Shallow Geophysics at a Famous Florida Site
- ✓ 10:20 **Green, William, Joseph, Schuldenrein, and Kinberly Nagle** - People of the Other Shoals: Preliminary Results of Archaeological and Geomorphological Investigations at the Tree House Site located along the Saluda River near Columbia, South Carolina
- 10:40 **Rafferty, Janet, Jeffrey Alvey, and Keith A. Baca** - A Systematic Approach to Site Significance Assessment
- ✓ 11:00 **Hammack, Stephen A** - Archaeology at Robins AFB, GA
- ✓ 11:20 **O'Donoghue, Jason** - Living in the Low Country: Modeling Archaeological Site Location in the Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina
- ✓ 11:40 **Price, Sarah** - Exploring the Impacts of Differential Access to Lithic Materials in the Alabama Coastal Plain

Session 6: Symposium: New Research Directions on St. Catherines Island, Georgia (Organizers: **David Hurst Thomas and Anna M. Semon**)
University Ballroom C

- ✓ 8:00 **Thomas, David Hurst** - An Overview of Research Objectives on St. Catherines Island

- 8:20 **Blair, Elliot** - Explaining Mortuary Variability in La Florida: A Case-study at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale (Georgia)
- 8:40 **Francis, J. Michael, and Kathleen M. Kole** - Politics, Murder, and Martyrdom in Spanish Florida: Don Juan and the Guale Uprising of 1597
- 9:00 **Semon, Anna M.** - Scratching the Surface - Analysis of Recent Excavations at Back Creek Village
- 9:20 **Friberg, Christina** - The Right Tool for the Job: Analysis of Whelk Shell Tools from St. Catherines Island, Georgia
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Mahar, Ginessa** - Without Lifting a Shovel: Theorizing Formation and Function through Shallow Geophysics
- 10:20 **Drolet, Elizabeth** - Vessel Form, Site Function – Ceramic vessel Morphology and Site Usage in Late Archaic Shell Rings
- 10:40 **Elysee, Lovely** - On Pins and Needles: Anticipating Form and Function of Late Archaic Bone Pins
- 11:00 **Napolitano, Matthew** - Gradual or Punctual Punctuation? Reconsidering the Decorative Trajectory of Late Archaic Ceramics
- 11:20 **Sanger, Matthew C.** - Paired Rings – Shared and Divergent Histories amongst Late Archaic Shell Rings **
- 11:40 **Vento, Frank, and Patty Stahlman** - Genetic Stratigraphy and Paleosol Development of St. Catherines Island, Georgia

Session 7: Contributed Papers on Technical Analyses (Chair: Evan Peacock)
University Ballroom D

- 8:00 **Lawton, Crorey** - First Crack: A New Approach in Sourcing Southeastern Chert
- 8:20 **Baca, Keith A.** - Elemental Variation in Marksville Pottery from Mississippi and Alabama as Regional Source Indicators
- 8:40 **Peacock, Evan, Ronald Palmer, and Yunju Xia** - Chemical Sourcing of a Prehistoric Freshwater Shell Artifact Using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry
- 9:00 **Mistak-Caughron, Sarah** - Understanding and Modeling Climate Change: Freshwater Mussel Analysis from Modoc Rock Shelter and Watson Brake **
- 9:20 **Fleming, Lacey, Tanya M. Peres, and Teresa L. Ingalls** - Awls, Beads, and

- Talons: Non-Food Uses of Animals in the Archaic of Middle Tennessee
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Whyte, Thomas R.** - "Ichthyovertebrophobia" and What Happens When We Only Identify the Skull Bones of Fishes
- 10:20 **Stallings, Richard** - Written in Bone: Microwear Analysis of Bone Tools from the Shippingport Site
- 10:40 **Moore, Christopher R.** - A Macroscopic Investigation of Technological Style and the Production of Middle to Late Archaic Fishhooks at the Chiggerville, Read, and Baker Sites, Western Kentucky **
- 11:00 **Reber, Eleanora** - Nuts to Us! Detecting Nut Processing through Absorbed Residue Analysis
- 11:20 **Scott, Robin McBride** - Putting the Pieces Back Together; Reconstructing Pre-contact Rivercane Mats

Session 8: Symposium: Regalia and the Sacred in Mississippian Art (Organizers: F. Kent Reilly, III and David H. Dye)
University Ballroom E

- 8:00 **Brown, James A.** - Regalia at Spiro and its Associations
- 8:20 **Dye, David H.** - Mississippian Symbolic Weaponry as Sacred Regalia
- 8:40 **Jones, Dwight, and Adam King** - Regalia to Die For: The Accoutrements of Etowah's Burial 57
- 9:00 **Knight, Vernon James** - Elite Dress and Regalia at Moundville
- 9:20 **Lankford, George E.** - Heads, I Win ...
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Reilly, F. Kent III** - The Regalia of Heroes and Cult-Bearers
- 10:20 **Sabo, George** - Caddo Regalia in Context: Historic and Ethnographic Examples
- 10:40 **Sawyer, Johann, and Christopher Thornock** - Identity and Meaning in Mississippian Female Regalia
- 11:00 **Scarry, John F.** - Mississippian Regalia at Lake Jackson: Elaborate Finery, Insignia of Office, Ritual Paraphernalia, and Material Symbols of Elite Status
- 11:20 **Sharp, Robert V.** - Mississippian Regalia: From the Natural World to the Beneath World
- 11:40 **Steponaitis, Vincas P.** - Discussant

Session 9: Posters: Studies of Material and Biological Remains

Thursday, 8:30-11:30 am

Lakeshore Ballroom IV

- 1 **Greenlee, Diana, and Joe Saunders** - Is Earthwork Construction in the Lower Mississippi Valley Discontinuous, or Does It Only Appear That Way?
- 2 **Stephenson, Keith, and Karen Y. Smith** - Middle Swift Creek/Weeden Island I Ceremonialism in the Interior Coastal Plain of Georgia
- 3 **Dumas, Ashley** - New Data for the Middle Woodland Period on the Alabama Gulf Coast
- 4 **Holstein, Harry, Rebecca Turley Ridley, and Valerie Glesner** - Prehistoric Stone Structures in Northeast Alabama
- 5 **Martinez, Daniel J.** - Settlement Patterns at the Moss-Wright Park Site (40SU61 and 40SU20): A Fortified Mississippian Town in the Middle Cumberland Region
- 6 **Butler, Mark** - Interpreting Prehistoric Structures through Modeling and Replication [Illustrated with a Conjectural Model of Structure 1: Berry Site (31BK22)]
- 7 **Peres, Tanya M., and Teresa L. Ingalls** - Mississippian Animal Use and Functional Variation at the Castalian Springs Site, Tennessee
- 8 **Fedoroff, Michael** - Pine Hills Cooking Technology
- 9 **Porth, Erik, and Shannon Chappell Hodge** - Evidence of Prehistoric Scalping and Survival from a Cave Site in Southern Kentucky
- 10 **Wren, Kimberly** - Evidences of Trauma among Historic Cherokee from the Southeastern United States
- 11 **Carr, Philip, Tara Potts, and Sarah Price** - Lithic Analysis in the 21st Century: The Need for Lithic Specialists
- 12 **Parish, Ryan** - Chert Sourcing Investigations Using Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy
- 13 **McDonald, Jerry** - Pre-Clovis Resource Extraction and Conversion Activities at SV-2, Saltville, Virginia
- 14 **McDonald, Jerry, Jim Wiederhold, and Marvie Kay** - The Pre-Clovis Tool Inventory at SV-1 and SV-2, Saltville, Virginia

- 15 **Wiederhold, Jim, and Jerry McDonald** - Patterned Microwear on Two Bone Tools from the Oldest Pre-Clovis Horizon at SV-2, Saltville, Virginia
- 16 **Rego, Justin** - A Preliminary Biface Trajectory of a Middle Archaic Tallahatta Quartzite Quarry in Lauderdale County, Mississippi
- 17 **Conklin, Carolyn, Paul Thacker, and Joel Hardison** - Understanding Changing Prehistoric Stone Tool Technology: Insights from the Uwharries
- 18 **Meredith, Steven M.** - Using Biface Form to Infer the Age and Purpose of Tallahatta Formation Quarries in Southwest Alabama

Thursday Afternoon

Session 10: Contributed Papers on Archaic Period Ritual and Landscapes (Chair: Ben Shields)

Lakeshore Ballroom I

- 1:00 **Claassen, Cheryl** - Archaic Rituals: Rebalancing with Dogs
- 1:20 **Shields, Ben** - Memorable Mortuaries and Hybrid Collectives of the Archaic Period in Northwest Alabama
- 1:40 **Clay, Rudolf B., Michael Hargrave, and Rinita Dalan** - Magnetic Features of the Poverty Point Plaza and Their Implications
- 2:00 **Gage, Matthew, and Sarah C. Sherwood** - The Whitesburg Bridge Mound: A Late Archaic Earthen Mound in the Middle Tennessee Valley
- 2:20 **Waggoner, James** - Forest Cover and the Materiality of Hunter-Gatherer Landscapes: Implications for Late Archaic Anthropogenic Burning in the Interior Coastal Plain

Session 11: Contributed Papers on Worldviews and Meaning (Chair: Gregory Waselkov)

Lakeshore Ballroom I

- 3:00 **Waselkov, Gregory** - Some Thoughts on Historic Creek Ceramic Symbolism
- 3:20 **Gougeon, Ramie** - Testing an Architectural Grammar
- 3:40 **Mehta, Jayur** - Structuralist and Semiotic Archaeological Perspectives on Meaning

- 4:00 **Walker, Leslie** - Enduring Portraits: Representations of the Human Body in Late Prehistoric Arkansas Art
- 4:20 **Hill, M. Cassandra** - An Unusual Household at the King Site: Revisiting Individuals Who May Have Been Two-Spirits/Berdaches

Session 12: Contributed Papers on the Archaeology of the Mississippian II (Chair: Jay K. Johnson)
Lakeshore Ballroom II

- 1:00 **Lacquement, Cameron** - Recalculating Mound Volume at Moundville **
- 1:20 **Phillips, Erin** - The Hemphill Style in the Round
- 1:40 **Davis, Jeremy** - Crafting in the Countryside: A Comparison of Three Late Prehistoric Nonmound Sites in the Black Warrior River Valley **
- 2:00 **Lansdell, Brent** - A Chronological Assessment of the Carson Mound Group Stovall, Mississippi
- 2:20 **Johnson, Jay K., John M. Connaway, Bryan S. Haley, Gabriel Wrobel, Jenna James, and Louise Smith** - First Season Results from the Carson Mound Group in northwestern Mississippi
- 2:40 **Break**
- 3:00 **Ross-Stallings, Nancy** - Hushpuckena vs. Oliver Osteology and Mortuary Treatments: Different Phases, With Different Populations?
- 3:20 **Lewis, Tom** - Excavations at the Chittoloosa Site (22WR631): An Investigation of the Lower Big Black Region of West-Central Mississippi as a Possible Plaquemine-Mississippian Frontier
- 3:40 **Kowalski, Jessica** - Plaquemine Ceramics: A View from Winterville
- 4:00 **Mickelson, Andrew** - Ames Mound Complex: 2007-2008 Research Results

Session 13: Contributed Papers on Anglo-American Historic Archaeology (Chair: Kenneth Lewis)
University Ballroom A

- 1:20 **Lewis, Kenneth** - Agency and the Emergence of Integrating Institutions on the Backcountry Frontier
- 1:40 **Brock, Daniel** - Investigations at an Upland South Farmstead in East Tennessee

- 2:00 **Avery, Paul** - The Last Place Where Lincoln Would Ever Dream of Sending a Gunboat: Historical and Archaeological Investigations at Camp Reliance, Florence County, South Carolina
- 2:20 **Silliman, Garrett** - Railroads, Cotton and Murder: Exploring the Archaeology, History and Public Memory of a Hinterland Community
- 2:40 **Break**
- 3:00 **Wettstaed, James** - Thoughts on Historical Archaeology in the Georgia Piedmont
- 3:20 **Beaman, Thomas E., Jr., and Billy L. Oliver** - You Can Go Home Again: A New Look into the Cistern of Thomas Wolfe's "Dixieland"
- 3:40 **Smith, Caleb** - Knowing When to Let Go: Identification of the Origin of a Structure in Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Session 14: Symposium: The Archaeology of North Carolina: Papers in Honor of Bennie C. Keel (Organizers: Christopher B. Rodning, Jane M. Eastman, and Anthony Boudreaux III)
University Ballroom B

- ✓ 1:00 **Davis, R. P. Stephen Jr.** - The Contributions of Bennie Carlton Keel to the Development of North Carolina Archaeology
- ✓ 1:20 **Smith, George S.** - Bennie Carlton Keel: The Rest of the Story
- ✓ 1:40 **Kimball, Larry R., Thomas R. Whyte, and Gary Crites** - The Biltmore Mound and Hopewellian Mound Use in the Southern Appalachians
- ✓ 2:00 **Moore, David G.** - Forty Years of Pisgah Phase Studies in North Carolina
- ✓ 2:20 **Benyshek, Tasha, and Paul Webb** - Mississippian and Historic Cherokee Structure Types and Settlement Plans at Ravensford
- 2:40 **Break**
- 3:00 **Boudreaux, Anthony, III** - An Analysis of Pee Dee Vessels from Town Creek
- 3:20 **Eastman, Jane M.** - Evidence for Foodways at Spikebuck Town
- ✓ 3:40 **Rodning, Christopher B.** - Architectural Symbolism and Cherokee Townhouses
- ✓ 4:00 **Riggs, Brett H.** - Diachronic Trends in Catawba Ceramics
- ✓ 4:20 **Ward, H. Trawick** - My Buddy, Bennie

Session 15: Symposium: Environmental Archaeology in the Georgia Bight (Organizers: **Elizabeth J. Reitz and David Hurst Thomas**)
University Ballroom C

- 1:00 **Reitz, Elizabeth J.** - Environmental Archaeology in the Georgia Bight
- 1:20 **Bergh, Sarah** - Investigating Resource Management and Landscape during the Late-Pre-Hispanic Period on St. Catherines Island, Georgia
- 1:40 **Colaninno, Carol E.** - Evaluating Late Archaic Fishing Strategies for Three Georgia Estuaries
- 2:00 **Cannarozzi, Nicole R.** - Calibrating the Eastern Oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) as an Archaeological Proxy for Season of Collection on St. Catherines Island, Georgia
- 2:20 **Ruhl, Donna L.** - Bridging the 20th and 21st Centuries: St. Catherines Island Archaeobotany from Missions to Shell Rings
- 2:40 **Break**
- 3:00 **Schoeninger, Margaret J., and David Hurst Thomas** - When Did St. Catherines Islanders Start Growing Maize? New Stable Isotope and AMS Results
- 3:20 **Blanton, Dennis B.** - Historical Climate of the South Atlantic Coast from Tree Rings and Other Proxy Indicators
- 3:40 **Turck, John, and Victor Thompson** - Geoarchaeological Analysis of Two Back-Barrier Islands on the Coast of Georgia, U.S.A.
- 4:00 **Quitmyer, Irvy R., Douglas S. Jones, and Chester B. DePratter** - The Sclerochronology of Modern and Zooarchaeological Hard Clam Shells, *Mercenaria* spp. from the Georgia Bight: A Record of Season of Harvest and Over-exploitation
- 4:20 **Thomas, David Hurst** - Discussant

Session 16: Contributed Papers on Woodland Period Archaeology (Chair: **Lynne Sullivan**)
University Ballroom D

- 1:00 **Markin, Julie** - Farm Living in the Late Woodland Southeast
- 1:20 **Mickelson, Katherine** - Patterns of Plant Use and Cultivation in the Lower Southeast and the Madison Park Site (IMT 318)
- 1:40 **Austin, Robert, and Jeffrey M. Mitchem.** - Site Formation and Chronology at

Bayshore Homes: A Late Weeden Island Mound Complex on the Gulf Coast of Florida

- 2:00 **Mickwee, Christopher** - Wakulla in the Sandhills: Analysis of a Late Weeden Island Site in the Northwest Florida Interior
- 2:20 **Sullivan, Lynne, and Shannon D. Koerner** - New Perspectives from Old Data on Late Woodland Architecture and Settlement
- 2:40 **Break**
- 3:00 **Fuerst, David** - Late Woodland Crab Orchard Series Pottery
- 3:20 **Spencer, Darla** - Corncob-impressed Pottery at Late Prehistoric Sites in West Virginia
- 3:40 **Hadley, Alison** - Early Woodland Exploration and Gypsum Mining in Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky **
- 4:00 **Henry, Edward** - Searching for Signs of Ceremony: Geophysical Remote Sensing at an Adena Earthen Enclosure in Bourbon County, Kentucky
- 4:20 **Butler, Brian M., and Robert J. Scott** - Early Woodland in the Lower Ohio Valley: The Southern Connection
- 4:40 **Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa, and Leslie Branch-Raymer** - New Perspectives on Middle Woodland Subsistence in Northwest Georgia

Session 17: Symposium: The "Status" of Copper Studies in the Greater Mississippian Southeast (Organizers: **Kathleen L. Ehrhardt, James A. Brown, and John E. Kelly**)
University Ballroom E

- 1:00 **Ehrhardt, Kathleen L.** - Early Thoughts on Native Copper Working Technology at Cahokia
- 1:20 **Leader, Jonathan M.** - Copper Working at Etowah: Continuing Analyses of Manufacture, Repair and Reuse at a Major Site in the Mississippian Southeast
- 1:40 **Halsey, John R.** - Mississippian Copper Sources, Usage and Probabilities: A View from Up North
- 2:00 **Belknap, Lori, John E. Kelly, James A. Brown, Kathleen L. Ehrhardt, Lucretia S. Kelly, Kathryn Parker, and Julieann Van Nest** - The "Status" of the Copper Workshop at Mound 34, Cahokia
- 2:20 **Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** - Mississippian Copper Artifacts from Arkansas
- 2:40 **Break**

- 3:00 **Brown, James A.** - The Story of Copper at Spiro
- 3:20 **Ashley, Keith, and Robert Thunen** - Copper among St. Johns II Communities in Northern Peninsular Florida: Distributions and Contexts
- 3:40 **Lattanzi, Gregory D.** - Red Metal, Domestic God: Copper and Its Significance in Middle Atlantic Prehistoric Exchange **
- 4:00 **King, Adam, and Christopher Goodmaster** - Three-Dimensional Laser Scanning of Copper Plates from Etowah
- 4:20 **Wolfram, Elizabeth R., Drew S. Coleman, and John J.W. Rogers** - Lead Isotope Analysis and the Provenience of Native American Copper Artifacts
- 4:40 **Girard, Jeffrey S., David W. Morgan, and Timothy K. Perttula** - Copper Artifacts from Gahagan and Other Sites in the Southern Caddo Area

Session 18: Posters: Geophysical Approaches and Public Outreach

Thursday 1:30-4:30 pm
Lakeshore Ballroom IV

- 1 **Greco, Grayson** - Shipwreck Preservation; Developing a Model to Preserves Our Underwater Cultural Heritage
- 2 **Focht, Adria** - Blackbeard Sails Again? Conservation of Textiles from the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck (31CR314)
- 3 **Needham, Maggie** - The South Boundary Project
- 4 **Funk, Chan** - Move Out! Beyond Compliance at Fort Jackson, SC
- 5 **Bailey, Susanna, and Kathleen Stahlman** - Powell Archaeological Research Center: Preserving the Past for the Future
- 6 **Ivester, Andrew, Eric Poplin, and Mark Brooks** - Geomorphological Analysis of the Mathis Lake Sand Rim: Implications for Late Quaternary Site Formation Processes at Carolina Bays
- 7 **Moore, Christopher, I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Keith Seramur, David Mallinson, and Michael O'Driscoll** - Geoarchaeological Investigations of Stratified Holocene Aeolian Deposits along the Tar River in North Carolina
- 8 **McFadden, Paulette** - Geoarchaeological Investigations of Dune Formation and Artifact Deposition at Barber Creek (31PT259)

- 9 **Fields, Rita, H. Edwin Jackson, and Byran Haley** - Using Geophysical Technology in the Identification of Cultural Resources at the Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center
- 10 **Eskew, Katherine, and Carl Lipo** - Detecting Prehistoric Earthworks in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi Using LIDAR Imagery and GIS
- 11 **Yerka, Stephen J., Nicholas P. Herrmann, Megan Carr, and Michael Angst** - Ground Truthing Cherokee Farm: Documenting 40KN45 Using High Resolution Geophysical Survey and Excavation
- 12 **Troccoli, Ruth** - The GIS Revolution Advances Archaeology in Washington, D.C.
- 13 **Lockhart, Jami, Juliet E. Morrow, and Shaun McGaha** - Aerial and Near-Surface Remote Sensing at Old Town Ridge (3CG41)
- 14 **Betzenhauser, Alleen** - Current Research at the Washausen (11MO305) and Divers (11MO28) Sites: Preliminary Results from Geophysical Survey and Targeted Excavations

SEAC Student Affairs Workshop: Getting Funded

Thursday, 3:00-4:45 pm

Organizers: **Megan Kassabaum** and **David Cranford**

Panel: **Lesley Brown, Dale Hutchinson, V. James Knight**

Lakeshore Ballroom III

SEAC Student Affairs Reception

Thursday, 5:15-7:00 pm

Lakeshore Ballroom III

Avocational and Professional Leadership Meeting

Organizer: **Christopher Judge**

Thursday, 5:00-7:00 pm

Walden Room

SEAC Reception

Levine Museum of the New South

200 E. Seventh Street, Charlotte

Thursday, 7:00-9:00 pm

(Shuttle will begin running at 6:30)

Friday Morning

Session 19: Contributed Papers on Native American Communities in the Colonial Era (Chair: Duane Esarey) Lakeshore Ballroom I

- 8:00 **Boyer, Willet, III** - Names of Power: An Analysis of Names and Archaeological Evidence from the Acuera Chiefdom of the Ocklawaha River Valley, Florida
- 8:20 **Dyson, John** - Who Were the Chickasaw? What Language Can Tell of Origins
- 8:40 **Esarey, Duane** - Colonialism before Contact: Interrogating Theoretical Limitations of Contact Period Archaeology
- 9:00 **Bowne, Eric** - Southeastern Indian Politics of the Seventeenth Century: Suggestions toward an Analytical Vocabulary
- 9:20 **Fitts, Mary Beth** - Sara to Cheraw: Community Relocation in the Carolinas
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Potts, Tara** - Historic Creek Hide Processing: Identifying Gender Roles through Lithics
- 10:20 **Marcoux, Jon Bernard** - Chronology from Glass Beads: The English Period in the Southeast, ca. A.D. 1607 - 1783
- 10:40 **Moore, Palmyra, and Gerald F. Schroedl** - Geophysical Survey of Two Locations within the Kituhwa Archaeological District (31Sw1), Swain County, North Carolina
- 11:00 **Hill, William** - Cherokee Lithic Utilization: A Preliminary Assessment of Materials Recovered from Two Winter Houses at the Ravensford Site, Western North Carolina
- 11:20 **Bradley, Matthew** - Distribution and Localization of Cherokee Settlements c. 1725

Session 20: Contributed Papers on the Archaeology of the Mississippian III (Chair: Greg Wilson) Lakeshore Ballroom II

- 8:20 **Schroeder, Sissel** - From Holes to Houses: Building Inferences about Ancient Construction Technology
- 8:40 **Pursell, Corin** - Growing Estimates of Site Size at Kincaid Mounds
- 9:00 **Boles, Steve** - Fluorite Workshops at Kincaid and Cahokia Mounds

- 9:20 **Krus, Anthony** - Refortifying Cahokia: Finding Changes in the Number of Wooden Posts in Cahokia's Central Palisades
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Betzenhauser, Alleen, and Thomas Zych** - Cahokia's Northern Neighbors: Late Mississippian Rural Settlements in the Northern American Bottom
- 10:20 **Baltus, Melissa** - People, Place or Things: Construction History and Security Concerns of a Fortified Site in the Cahokia Area
- 10:40 **Wilson, Greg** - Weapons of War in the Mississippian Central Illinois River Valley
- 11:00 **Gjerde, Sara, and Amber M. VanDerwarker** - Subsistence at the Roskamp site: The Paleoethnobotany of a Burned House

Session 21: Symposium: Transportation Archaeology in North Carolina: Honoring Archaeological Heritage While Serving Transportation Needs (Organizers: Shane C. Petersen,, Paul J. Mohler, and Matt Wilkerson) University Ballroom A

- 8:00 **Petersen, Shane C.** - The Alchemy of Transportation Archaeology: A Brief Introduction
- 8:20 **Petersen, Shane C., and Matt Jorgenson** - The Widening of NC 24/27: An Intra-Regional Examination of Localized Lithic Economics in the Uwharrie Mountains Area
- 8:40 **Espenshade, Chris** - Where Cutting Edge Meets Cut-and-Fill: Transportation Compliance and Innovation
- 9:00 **Seibel, Scott, and Terri Russ** - The Backhoe and the Trowel: Archaeological Investigations at the Windsor Site and Construction of the US 17 Windsor Bypass
- 9:20 **Lautzenheiser, Loretta** - Building Bridges from the Past to the Present: How the US 17 Bridge Replacement Project Brought Seventeenth Century North Carolina to Life
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Tippett, J. Lee, and Eric Voigt** - Instrument Neutron Activation Analysis and Petrographic Study of Woodland Pottery from the Maple Branch Site (31BF340), Beaufort County, North Carolina
- 10:20 **Webb Paul, Jesse Zinn, Brett H. Riggs, and Michael Nelson** - Thirty Years Isn't That Long: Archaeology and the A-9 Corridor

- 10:40 **Zinn, Jesse, and Paul Webb** - Skirting the Battle: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Fort Neoheroke Battlefield Site, Greene County, North Carolina
 11:00 **Wilkerson, Matt** - Discussant
 11:20 **Abbott, Lea** - Discussant
 11:40 **Claggett, Stephen** - Discussant

Session 22: Contributed Papers on the Archaeology of the St. Johns River Valley and South Florida (Chair: Kenneth E. Sassaman)
University Ballroom B

- 8:00 **Tucker, Bryan** - Inside the Seasonal Round: Using Stable Isotopes to Evaluate Subsistence and Settlement during the Florida Archaic at Harris Creek/Tick Island **
 8:20 **Beasley, Virgil** - Middle Archaic Periods in the St. Johns Basin, Florida **
 8:40 **Sassaman, Kenneth E., Asa R. Randall, Neill J. Wallis, Meggan E. Blessing, and Zachary I. Gilmore** - St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2008, Part I: Shellworks and Villages of Silver Glen Run
 9:00 **Randall, Asa R., and Kenneth E. Sassaman** - St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2008, Part II: Mount Taylor Shell Ridge at Silver Glen Run
 9:20 **Wallis, Neill J.** - Swift Creek Interactions on the Atlantic Coast: Chemical, Mineralogical, and Technofunctional Evidence
 9:40 **Break**
 10:00 **Rolland, Vicki, and Keith Ashley** - Tides and Seasons: Negotiating Daily Life within the Salt Marsh
 10:20 **Marrinan, Rochelle, and Alexandra Parsons** - Early Mississippian Faunal Assemblages from Northeast Florida
 10:40 **Schober, Theresa M.** - Recent Investigations at Mount Elizabeth: A Late Archaic Site in the East Okeechobee Region
 11:00 **Butler, David, and Jessica Clover** - Analyzing Lithics in a Land Without Stone: Investigating the Lithic Assemblage from a Belle Glade site in South-Central Florida
 11:20 **Batun-Alpuche, Adolfo Ivan** - Settlement and Subsistence of a Late Belle Glade Site at the Transitional St. Johns-Belle Glade Area of Central Florida
 11:40 **McGoun, William E.** - People of the Big Lake

Session 23: Symposium: A New Look at Coles Creek Culture (Organizers: Vincas P. Steponaitis and John W. O'Hear)
University Ballroom C

- 8:00 **McGimsey, Charles R.** - The Transition to Coles Creek: Ceramic Stratigraphy and Mortuary Traditions from Two Louisiana Sites
 8:20 **Schilling, Timothy M., and Rebecca A. Saunders** - Notes from the Coast: Ongoing Research into the Bayou Grande Cheniere Mounds
 8:40 **Ryan, Joanne, and Douglas C. Wells** - Baytown Plain to Addis: A Reflection of the Coles Creek to Mississippi Period Transition
 9:00 **Patchett, Vanessa R.** - An Analysis of Coles Creek Period Vessel Shapes and Sizes
 9:20 **Roe, Lori** - Questioning Coles Creek Hierarchy
 9:40 **Kassabaum, Megan C.** - Looking Beyond the Obvious: Identifying Patterns in Coles Creek Mortuary Data **
 10:00 **Break**
 10:20 **Steponaitis, Vincas P., and John W. O'Hear** - Recent Excavations at the Feltus Mounds: Preliminary Findings and Comparisons
 10:40 **Sherwood, Sarah C., Bryan S. Haley, and Jay K. Johnson** - Geoarchaeology and Geophysics at Feltus
 11:00 **Cummings, Garrett B.** - Gumbo Balls and Earth Divers: Contagious Magic in Mound Construction at a Coles Creek Site
 11:20 **Williams, Leah S.** - Plant Use at the Feltus Mounds Site: A Look at Coles Creek Subsistence **

Session 24: Symposium: Old Becomes New: Recent Trends in Southeastern Bioarchaeology (Organizers: Shannon Chappell Hodge and Kristrina Shuler)
University Ballroom D

- 8:00 **Breeden, Christina, and Claire Dansereau** - Macroscopic Examination of Porotic Hyperostosis in Late Woodland and Mississippian Cultures from the Tenn-Tom Waterway Area
 8:20 **Cook, Danielle** - The Effects of the Woodland-Mississippian Cultural Transition on Health Patterns in East Central Mississippi: Evidence from Infection

- 8:40 **Danforth, Marie, J. Lynn Funkhouser, D. C. Martin, Danielle Cook, and Barbara T. Hester** - Excavation and Analysis of Skeletal Material from a Mexican War Hospital Cemetery
- 9:00 **Hodge, Shannon Chappell** - Life and Health among Enslaved African-Americans at Ingleside Plantation (1822-1864), Nashville, Tennessee
- 9:20 **Thompson, Brandon** - A Comparative Osteological Analysis of Historic African-American Cemetery Populations in the Southeast
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **James, Jenna, Gabriel Wrobel, John Connaway, and Jay K. Johnson** - Mortuary Practices at the Carson Mounds Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi
- 10:20 **Shuler, Kristrina** - Sex Differences in Enamel Hypoplasia Formation among Pre-Contact Societies from Northern Mississippi
- 10:40 **Listi, Ginesse** - Bioarchaeological Analysis of Diet during the Coles Creek Period
- 11:00 **Wentz, Rachel** - Florida's Beautiful Bones: Chemical and Physical Properties of Skeletal Preservation among Florida's Archaic Mortuary Ponds
- 11:20 **Smith, Heather** - Degenerative Joint Disease in the Windover Population

Session 25: Symposium: Mississippian Archaeology at the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality
(Organizers: **David H. Dye, Kevin E. Smith, and Michael C. Moore**)
University Ballroom E

- 8:00 **Smith, Kevin E.** - Shrouded in Myth and Mystery: Two Centuries of Interest in the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality
- 8:20 **Moore, Michael C., David H. Dye, and Kevin E. Smith** - Mound Bottom and Pack in the 1920s - The Excavations of William Myer and Parmenio Cox
- 8:40 **Dye, David H., and Kevin E. Smith** - University of Tennessee-Works Progress Administration Excavations
- 9:00 **Kuttruff, Carl** - The 1974 and 1975 Vanderbilt University Archaeological Field School Excavations at the Mound Bottom Site (40CH8), Kingston Springs, Tennessee
- 9:20 **O'Brien, Michael J.** - The 1975 Tennessee Division of Archaeology Excavations at the Mound Bottom Site (40CH8), Kingston Springs, Tennessee

- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick** - Textile Evidence from Ceramics at Mound Bottom (40CH8), Tennessee
- 10:20 **Walker, Chester P., William L. Lawrence, and David H. Dye** - Archaeo-Geophysical Survey at Mound Bottom
- 10:40 **Cobb, Charles R., and J. Christopher Gillam** - Mound Bottom and the Early Mississippian Landscape in the Middle Cumberland Region
- 11:00 **Smith, Kevin E., and Michael C. Moore** - The Mound Bottom Archeological Complex in Regional Perspective
- 11:20 **Brown, James A.** - Discussant

Session 26: Posters: Historical Archaeology
Friday 8:30-11:30 am
Lakeshore Ballroom IV

- 1 **Steele, Willard, Juan Cancel, Marion Smith, and Paul Backhouse** - "On the edge of the pine woods": Toward an Understanding of Historic Seminole Settlement Patterns in Southeast Florida
- 2 **Jefferies, Richard, and Christopher R. Moore** - In Search of Mission San Joseph de Sapala: Mission Period Archaeological Research on Sapelo Island, Georgia
- 3 **Cordell, Ann** - Paste Variability and Clay Resource Utilization in 16th Century Aboriginal Pottery from the Fountain of Youth Park Site, St. Augustine, Florida
- 4 **Moore, Sue** - Overview of Mont Repose Plantation
- 5 **Dunn, Misty, and Brian Milner** - Investigations at Mont Repose: The 2008 Season
- 6 **Taylor, Megan** - Prospectors, Property, and Profit: The Commodification of a South Carolina Plantation, 1880-1943
- 7 **Pyszka, Kimberly, Maureen Hays, DeeDee Joyce, Scott Harris, and Casey Jenkins** - Archaeological Investigations at Dixie Plantation, Charleston, SC
- 8 **Seibel, Scott, and Terri Russ** - Sandy Point Plantation: Two Centuries of Continuity and Change in the North Carolina Coastal Plain
- 9 **Gillispie, Elizabeth** - Ice House or Cistern? A Deep Subterranean Feature at Old Town Plantation
- 10 **Brandon, Jamie, and John Samuelsen** - Recent Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at the Royston House

- (3HE236-91), Historic Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas
- 11 **Luke, Matthew** - Investigation of the Battlefield at Devaux's Neck, Jasper County, South Carolina
- 12 **Andrews, Erin** - The Mysteries of Oak Grove Cemetery: Headstones and History
- 13 **Moon, Robert** - Exploratory Archaeology in the Summerville Cemetery of Augusta, Georgia
- 14 **Matternes, Hugh B., Melissa Umberger, and Karen Serio** - Historical Archaeological Investigations of the 1SC320 Cemetery in St. Clair County, Alabama
- 15 **Black, Rachel, Nicholas P. Herrmann, and Stephen J. Yerka** - Burial Excavation and Recovery from the Jarvis-Rogers Cemetery in Pleasant Hill, Cumberland County, Tennessee
- 16 **Hester, Barbara T.** - French Colonial Archaeology on the Mississippi Gulf Coast

Friday Afternoon

SEAC Student Affairs Lunchtime Forum:

Surviving Graduate School

Friday, 12:00-1:00 pm

Organizers: **David Cranford** and **Megan Kassabaum**

Panel: **Robin Beck**, **Annie Blankenship**, and **Paul Welch**

Lakeshore Ballroom III

BIA Workshop: The Application of ARPA on Tribal Lands

Friday, 1:00-2:45 pm

Panel: **David Saunders** and **Garry Cantley**

Walden Room

Session 27: Symposium: Recent Research in the North Carolina Sandhills (Organizer: **Shawn Patch**)

University Ballroom A

- 1:00 **Seramur, Keith, and Ellen Cowan** - An Alternative Model for Holocene Aeolian Sedimentation in the Sandhills of North Carolina
- 1:20 **Robinson, Kenneth W.** - Archaic and Woodland Settlement East of the Cape Fear: A View from Site 31CD403 in the Upper Cape Fear Valley, Cumberland County, North Carolina

- 1:40 **Cassedy, Daniel, and Matthew W. Jorgenson** - Morrow Mountain II in the Sandhills - Stop Me if You've Heard This One
- 2:00 **Patch, Shawn** - Artifact Clusters, Features, and Prehistoric Site Structure in the North Carolina Sandhills
- 2:20 **Espenshade, Chris** - The Importance of Vessel-Based Analysis in the Sand Hills of North Carolina
- 2:40 **Herbert, Joseph** - Discussant

Session 28: Symposium: The Florida Public Archaeology Network: Public Archaeology at Work (Organizers: **Tim Brock** and **Kira Kaufmann**)

University Ballroom B

- 1:00 **Brock, Tim** - Public Archaeology: Engaging Stakeholders In East Central Florida
- 1:20 **Harper, Cassandra Rae** - Beyond Artifacts: Creating a Resource for Teaching Archaeology in the Classroom
- 1:40 **Miller, Sarah E., and Amber Grafft-Weiss** - Coquina Queries: An Archaeology Activity Guide for Northeast Florida
- 2:00 **Wentz, Rachel** - 'In Your Backyard': The Use of Local Archaeological Sites to Enhance Public Archaeology
- 2:20 **Moates, Jeff** - Reaching Out to Other Publics: Assisting Local Governments in the Tampa Bay Region
- 2:40 **Kaufmann, Kira** - Promoting Public Archaeology in Florida - Underwater!

Session 29: Symposium: Crossing the Combahee – On Land, Underwater, and In Between (Organizer: **Eric Poplin**)

University Ballroom C

- 1:00 **Salo, Ed** - Archival Research of Ferry Transportation in the South Carolina Lowcountry
- 1:20 **Watts, Gordon, and Joshua Daniel** - Location, Documentation, and Reconstruction of a Vessel at Combahee Ferry
- 1:40 **Jateff, Emily, and Eric Poplin** - Combahee Ferry Historic District: A South Carolina Riverine Maritime Cultural Landscape
- 2:00 **Poplin, Carol** - As a Living Part of Our Community: Sharing the Past with the Public through CRM

Session 30: Symposium: The Zebree Archaeological Project: Forty Years After
(Organizers: **David G. Anderson, Dan F. Morse, Phyllis A. Morse, and John E. Kelly**)
University Ballroom D

- 1:00 **Anderson, David** - Fieldwork and Analyses at Zebree 1968-1977
- 1:20 **Morse, Dan F.** - Artifact Recovery and Analyses
- 1:40 **Morse, Phyllis A.** - Artifact Processing and Non-Artifact Analyses
- 2:00 **Brown, James A.** - Discussant
- 2:20 **Alt, Susan** - Discussant
- 2:40 **Pauketat, Timothy R.** - Discussant
- 3:00 **Kelly, John E.** - Discussant

Session 31: Symposium: Early American Life on a North Carolina Coastal Plantation (Organizer: **Dawn Reid**)
University Ballroom E

- 1:00 **O'Neal, Michael** - Putting the Tar in Tar Heels: The Naval Store Industry and Plantations in North Carolina
- 1:20 **Tibbetts, Rachel** - The Rural Plantation: Data Recovery at 31ON1582, Onslow County, North Carolina
- 1:40 **Villemez, Kimberly** - The Value of History: An Economic Snapshot of Onslow County
- 2:00 **Southerlin, Bobby** - Towards Development of an Archaeological Signature for the African American Residents of the Spicer Plantation
- 2:20 **Reid, Dawn** - Food, Sport, and Income: Animal Exploitation at 31ON1582
- 2:40 **Beaman, Thomas E. Jr.** - Discussant

Session 32: Plenary Session: Native Perspectives on Archaeology in the Carolinas: How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country? (Organizers: **Adam King, Brett H. Riggs, and Russell Townsend**)
3:00-5:00 pm
Participants: **Clara Sue Kidwell (Moderator), Russell Townsend, T.J. Holland, Thomas Belt, Richard Allen, Jack Baker, Lisa Stopp, Wenonah Haire, Beckee Garris, Stuart Patterson, Rick Hill, Joyce Bear, and Karen Kaniatobe**
Lakeshore Ballroom I-III

SEAC Business Meeting
5:15- 6:30 pm
Lakeshore Ballroom I-III

SEAC Dance
9:00 pm - 1:00 am
Featuring **The Spongetones**
University Ballroom

Saturday Morning

Session 33: Contributed Papers on Spanish Exploration and Mission Sites (Chair: **Robin A. Beck**)
Lakeshore Ballroom I

- 8:20 **Smith, Marvin, David J. Hally, and John E. Worth** - Sixteenth-Century European Artifact Dispersion in the Southeast
- 8:40 **Sanders, Merritt M., Christopher B. Rodning, Robin A. Beck, Jr., and David G. Moore** - Methods of Excavation of Sixteenth-Century Burned Structures at the Berry Site in North Carolina
- 9:00 **Beck, Robin A., Jr., Christopher B. Rodning, and David G. Moore** - The Architecture of Contact: A Preliminary Comparison of Burned Structures at the Berry Site
- 9:20 **Gorman, Rebecca D.** - Continuity and Change at the Spanish Mission San Juan del Puerto (1587-1702), Fort George Island, Florida
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Thunen, Robert** - Cedar Point Excavation 2005-2007
- 10:20 **Worth, John E.** - Rediscovering Pensacola's Lost Spanish Missions
- 10:40 **Melcher, Jennifer** - Towards Understanding Interactions: Colono wares in the Southeast **
- 11:00 **Hargrave, Michael, Eileen Ernenwein, George Avery, and H. F. Gregory** - Geophysical Investigations at Presidio Los Adaes, Louisiana
- 11:20 **Roberts, Amanda** - Secret Exchange: Alternative Economies of Presidio Santa Maria de Galve and Isla de Santa Rosa

Session 34: Contributed Papers on Paleoindian and Archaic Sites (Chair: Albert C. Goodyear)
Lakeshore Ballroom II

- 8:20 **Goodyear, Albert C.** - A Summary of Early Prehistory in South Carolina Archaeology
- 8:40 **Miller, D. Shane** - Recovery Biases in the Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA), or How to Not Throw the Baby Out with the Bathwater
- 9:00 **Smallwood, Ashley, D. Shane Miller, and Albert C. Goodyear** - A Spatial Analysis of Biface Reduction at the Topper Site, South Carolina
- 9:20 **Sain, Douglas** - The Role of Clovis Blade Technology at the Topper Site (38AL23)
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Ensor, H. Blaine** - Capps: A Levallois-like Prepared Core Technology in the Southeastern United States
- 10:20 **Bradbury, Andrew, and Philip Carr** - Early Archaic Hafted Bifaces: Reliable, Maintainable, or a Compromise in Design?
- 10:40 **Sweeney, Kara Bridgman, Albert C. Goodyear, Tommy Charles, and Erika Shofner** - Achieved and Received Wisdom in the Archaeology of Edgefield Scrapers
- 11:00 **Redwine, Charles, and Lawrence Alexander** - An Analysis of Debitage from the Duck River Project

Session 35: Symposium: Old Rag, 44RA43, Archaeology (1972-2003) (Organizers: J. Alan May and Steve Watts)
University Ballroom A

- 8:20 **Watts, Steve** - A Light In The Forest: An Old Rag Archaeology Overview
- 8:40 **Callahan, Errett** - The Old Rag Project: Field School and Deep Time Study
- 9:00 **Callahan, Errett** - Old Rag Site, 44RA43: A Quarter Century of Monitoring
- 9:20 **Cresson, Jack** - The Archaeology of Old Rag: Experimental Archaeology, Deep Time And Windows To The Past
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Jones, Scott** - Laboratory and Analysis Methods for Old Rag (44RA43)
- 10:20 **Callahan, Errett** - A Challenge for Archaeology
- 10:40 **May, J. Alan** - Old Rag Experimental Archaeology: Experience with Some Implications

- 11:00 **Schindler, Bill** - Discussant: Questions and Applications

Session 36: Symposium: Revealing North Carolina's Site 31CR314, The Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck (Organizers: Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton and Mark Wilde-Ramsing)
University Ballroom B

- 8:00 **Lawrence, Richard** - Corsair, Slave Ship, Pirate Ship: A Historical Context for the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site
- 8:20 **Southerly, Chris** - What's Where and Why? Assessing Site Formation, Artifact Distribution, and Site Stability at the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site
- 8:40 **Welsh, Wendy** - Conservation at Sea and Preliminary Examination of Concretions from the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site
- 9:00 **Price, Franklin H.** - Mysteries from the Sediment: the Micro-Archaeology of an 18th Century Shipwreck
- 9:20 **Daniel, Shanna** - Conservation and Analysis of Artifacts at the Queen Anne's Revenge Conservation Laboratory
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Miller, J. William, and James R. Craig** - Role of Corrosion in Artifact Preservation
- 10:20 **Moore, David D.** - Wooden Legacy of a Pirate Flagship: Historical and Archaeological Research on the Structural Remains of 31CR314 Shipwreck Site
- 10:40 **Henry, Nathan** - The Ship's Armament
- 11:00 **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.** - Galley Goods from the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site
- 11:20 **Watkins-Kenney, Sarah** - Casks and Pewter from the Beaufort Inlet Shipwreck (31CR314)
- 11:40 **Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F.** - Personal Gear from the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site
- 12:00 **Wilde-Ramsing, Mark** - Cultural Site Formation Processes and Queen Anne's Revenge

Session 37: Symposium: Archaeological Explorations of the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee (Organizer: Jay Franklin)
University Ballroom C

- 8:00 **Langston, Lucinda, and Jay Franklin** - Archaeological Survey of Pogue Creek State Natural Area: A GIS Perspective
- 8:20 **Franklin, Jay, and Sierra M. Bow** - The Upper Cumberland Plateau Archaeological Luminescence Dating Project
- 8:40 **Des Jean, Tom, and Jesse Tune** - Moving Gray Contexts to the Mainstream: Dated Diagnostics from the Upper Cumberland Plateau
- 9:00 **Sherwood, Sarah C., Jay Franklin, and Jason Windingstad** - Geoarchaeological Results from Two Rock Shelters in the Sewanee Conglomerate, Fentress County, Tennessee
- 9:20 **Simek, Jan, Sarah A. Blankenship, and Jay Franklin** - Prehistoric Rock Art in the Upper Cumberland Plateau
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Gregory, Danny, and J. Lee Tippett** - Site Function and Lithic Technology on the Eastern Highland Rim: A Comparison between Rock Shelters and Open-air Sites
- 10:20 **Pope, Elayne, Jay Franklin, Jan Simek, and Alan Cressler** - Caves and Rock Shelters as Mortuary Sites on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee
- 10:40 **Franklin, Jay, Maureen A. Hays, Lucinda Langston, and Jessica Godsey** - Lithic Technology and Site Function, Eagle Drink Bluff Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee
- 11:00 **Beck, Chase, Jay Franklin, and Michael Zavada** - The Analysis of Pollen and Charcoal from Rock Shelter Sites in the Tennessee Region of the Upper Cumberland Plateau
- 11:20 **Faulkner, Charles** - Discussant

Session 38: Symposium: Updates from the Western Front: Current Research in Caddoan Archaeology (Organizers: Scott Hammerstedt and Amanda Regnier)
University Ballroom D

- 8:00 **Fauchier, Rachel** - Burial Associations from Akers (34LF32): A Preliminary Investigation

- 8:20 **Rowe, Simone** (University of Oklahoma) - A Preliminary Bioarchaeological Analysis of the Akers Site (34LF32), a Fourche Maline Burial Midden
- 8:40 **Vogel, Gregory** - Gone but Not Forgotten: The Research Potential of Caddo Mounds in the Arkansas Basin
- 9:00 **Trubitt, Mary Beth** - Excavations at Two Caddo Mound Sites in Southwest Arkansas
- 9:20 **Early, Ann, Leslie Walker, and George Sabo** - Caddo Ceramics in the Central Arkansas River Valley
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Dowd, Elsbeth** - Style as Process: A Design-based Analysis of Caddo Pottery from Southeastern Oklahoma **
- 10:20 **Jeane, David** - Whose Pot? What Pot? A Fortuitous Find from Lafayette County, Arkansas
- 10:40 **Hammerstedt, Scott, Patrick Livingood, and Amanda Regnier** - 2008 Excavations at the Clement Site (34Mc8), McCurtain County, Oklahoma
- 11:00 **McKinnon, Duncan** - No Vacancy: An Archaeogeophysical Analysis of Settlement Patterning at Battle Mound (3LA1) in Lafayette County, Arkansas
- 11:20 **Brooks, Robert** - Distribution of Prehistoric Caddo Settlements on the Natural Landscape: A View from Southeastern Oklahoma
- 11:40 **Rogers, J. Daniel** - Discussant

Session 39: Symposium: Transition at the Late Woodland/Mississippian Interface in South Carolina (Organizer: Gail E. Wagner)
University Ballroom E

- 8:00 **Ferguson, Terry A., and Tommy Charles** - Late Woodland / Mississippian Components at the Robertson Farm Sites: 38GR1 and 38PN35: The Pisgah Phase in Northwest South Carolina
- 8:20 **Stewart, James** - V. Green (38KE287) and Richardson (38KE288): Two Central South Carolina Late Woodland Villages
- 8:40 **McWhorter, Margaret Elizabeth** - The Late Woodland Component at the Concrete Block Site (38KE192)
- 9:00 **Vanier, Jeremy A.** - Societal Transitions: A Functional Analysis of Ceramic Vessels from the Belmont Neck Site (38KE6)
- 9:20 **Wagner, Gail E.** (University of South Carolina)

- Late Woodland and Mississippian Plant Use in Central South Carolina
- 9:40 **Break**
- 10:00 **Palmiotto, Andrea** - An Examination of Faunal Assemblages from Middle Woodland through Mississippian Period Sites in South Carolina
- 10:20 **Judge, Christopher** - A Landscape View of the Late Woodland/Mississippian Interface along the Upper Great Pee Dee River, SC
- 10:40 **Cobb, Charles R.** - Discussant
- 11:00 **Trinkley, Michael** - Discussant
- Excursion and Barbecue**
The Schiele Museum, Gastonia, NC
Saturday, 2:00-8:00 pm (shuttle will run from 2:00)

2008 STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES

Beasley, Virgil Roy (Northwestern University) – Archaeological Periods of the Mid-Holocene in the Upper and Middle St. Johns Basins, Florida (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 8:20)

Davis, Jeremy R. (University of Alabama) – Crafting in the Countryside: A Comparison of Three Late Prehistoric Nonmound Sites in the Black Warrior River Valley (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 1:40)

Dowd, Elsbeth (University of Oklahoma) – Style as Process: A design-based analysis of Caddo Pottery from Southeastern Oklahoma (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 10:00)

Hadley, Alison M. (University of Kansas) – Early Woodland Mineral Mining and Explorations in Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 3:40)

Kassabaum, Megan C. (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) – Looking Beyond the Obvious: Identifying Patterns in Coles Creek Mortuary Data (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 9:40)

Lacquement, Cameron H. (University of Alabama) – Recalculating Mound Volume at Moundville (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 1:00)

Lattanzi, Gregory D. (Temple University) – Red Metal, Domestic God: Copper and Its Significance in Middle Atlantic Prehistoric Exchange (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 3:40)

Melcher, Jennifer A. (University of West Florida) – Towards Understanding Interactions: Colono Wares in the Southeast (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 10:40)

Mistak-Caughran, Sarah (Mississippi State University) – Understanding and Modeling Climate Change: Freshwater Mussels Analysis from Modoc Rock Shelter and Watson Brake (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 9:00)

Moore, Christopher (University of Kentucky) – A Macroscopic Investigation of Technological Style and the Production of Middle to Late Archaic Fishhooks at the Chiggerville, Read, and Baker Sites, Western Kentucky (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 10:40)

Sanger, Matthew (Columbia University) – Duplicity, Redundancy, and Clues to Social Cohesion in Deep Pre-History (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 11:20)

Tucker, Bryan (University of Florida) – Piercing the Seasonal Round: Using Stable Isotopes to Reconstruct Human Diet by Season in the Florida Archaic (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 8:00)

Williams, Leah S. (University of Alabama) – Plant Use at the Feltus Mounds Site: A Look at Coles Creek Subsistence (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 11:20)

Student Paper Review Committee: **Renee Walker** (SUNY-Oneota), **Marvin Smith** (Valdosta State University), and **Richard Weinstein** (Coastal Environments Inc)

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

(Plenary Session) Native Perspectives on Archaeology in the Carolinas: How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?
(Organizers: Adam King, Brett H. Riggs, and Russell Townsend)
Friday afternoon
Lakeshore Ballroom I-III

Southeastern archaeology has long focused on the record of the south's indigenous peoples, yet the practitioners of, and audience for, this work have primarily been non-native academics. Descendant native communities, although keenly interested in the material evidence of their own heritage, have been justifiably suspicious of the motives and practice of archaeology, an enterprise of outsiders. How do we bridge this gap to create archaeological practice that is relevant and meaningful to the stakeholders with the most direct connection to the archaeological record? As a first step, we must listen to Indian Country to begin to understand native perspectives on archaeology and the archaeological record of the Southeast.

This panel brings together representatives of federally recognized tribes who regularly consult on cultural resources issues in the Carolinas to discuss "How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?" The immediate goal of this session is to provide a platform for tribal representatives to voice the needs and aims of native communities that could be, or should be, served by the discipline of archaeology. The ultimate goal is to build frameworks for dialogue between archaeologists and contemporary native communities to guide Southeastern archaeology in becoming more relevant and responsive to the interests of Indian Country.

(Session 4) An Excavation of North Carolina's Historic Graves and Graveyards: Exploring Sticks, Stones and Bones across "The Old North State"
(Organizers: John J. Mintz and Thomas E. Beaman, Jr.)
Thursday morning
University Ballroom A

Explorations of historic graves in North Carolina were once sporadic and varied as were the

intuitive methods used for investigation. However, the past decade has seen a tremendous increase into the investigation and documentation of historic graves and graveyards across "The Old North State." Only recently have more scientific approaches been employed that yield more reliable results, yet are still widely underused in favor of intuitive methods. A distillation of patterns, processes, and procedures from this session will help to define a broader scientific context for future anthropological and archaeological investigations and documentation of historic graves and graveyards in North Carolina.

(Session 6) New Research Directions on St. Catherines Island, Georgia
(Organizers: David Hurst Thomas and Anna M. Semon)
Thursday morning
University Ballroom C

For four decades, the American Museum of Natural History has conducted archaeological investigations on St. Catherines Island. Current objectives emphasize community patterning, subsistence and technology at the temporal extremes of aboriginal occupation on St. Catherines Island: the initial occupation (St. Simons period and possibly earlier) and the late prehistoric/mission (Irene/Altamaha period) interface. The papers presented here summarize some of the on-going research directions and help frame the research design for upcoming sessions of fieldwork.

(Session 8) Regalia and the Sacred in Mississippian Art
(Organizers: F. Kent Reilly, III and David H. Dye)
Thursday morning
University Ballroom E

Iconographic investigations of the regalia and symbols worn by both anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figures in Mississippian art reveal a shared ideological focus across a large geographical area as well as several style regions. Within this proposed focus, several works of art depict both specific items of regalia as well as those handheld objects that perhaps are associated with one or more supernatural

entities. Ethnographic investigations reveal that certain surviving oral traditions are, in effect, power-imbued stories that explain the origin of specific archaeological retrieved objects of regalia. The burial deposition of these objects appears to link elite office holders with both the entities and episodes described in these surviving Native American stories.

(Session 14) The Archaeology of North Carolina: Papers in Honor of Bennie C. Keel
(Organizers: **Christopher B. Rodning, Jane M. Eastman, and Anthony Boudreaux III**)
Thursday afternoon
University Ballroom B

This symposium honors Bennie Keel and his contributions to North Carolina archaeology. In the 1960s and 1970s, Dr. Keel and others at the University of North Carolina identified many significant sites and developed cultural sequences that remain valid today, and he taught many students the craft of archaeology. With the National Park Service and the Southeast Archeological Center, Dr. Keel has done much to encourage and enable archaeological investigations in the state. These papers build upon his foundational work to explore mound-building, architecture, settlement layout, and village growth and development during late prehistory and the early historic period.

(Session 15) Environmental Archaeology in the Georgia Bight
(Organizers: **Elizabeth J. Reitz and David Hurst Thomas**)
Thursday afternoon
University Ballroom C

Many questions intrigue environmental archaeologists working on the Georgia coast; but answers have eluded us. This is changing as these questions are being addressed through biochemical and geophysical methods combined with traditional biological studies. Although results are preliminary, already some questions have been redefined, we are closer to answering others, and new questions are emerging. Through this work, evidence is emerging for changes in land management and exploitation strategies, fish populations, the timing and consequences of farming, human biology, climate, sea levels, and marsh configuration. These results show that the sources of

environmental change are inter-related and accessible in the archaeological record.

(Session 17) The "Status" of Copper Studies in the Greater Mississippian Southeast
(Organizers: **Kathleen L. Ehrhardt, James A. Brown, and John E. Kelly**)
Thursday afternoon
University Ballroom E

For Mississippian societies of the greater Southeast, copper represents an important material that was transformed into important ritual items. As a result of the recent discovery of a copper workshop at Cahokia, we are stimulated to understand the broader context of copper use in Mississippian societies. The authors in this session will bring a wide range of perspectives to the study of copper in their regions or areas of expertise. Research into its procurement, distribution, conversion into finished products, contexts of use, and meaning(s) in social, economic, political, and ritual life have benefited from the application of new analytical methods and creative approaches to artifacts and material.

(Session 21) Transportation Archaeology in North Carolina: Honoring Archaeological Heritage While Serving Transportation Needs
(Organizers: **Shane C. Petersen, Paul J. Mohler, and Matt Wilkerson**)
Friday morning
University Ballroom A

State and Federal Cultural Resource protection legislation has generated over thirty years of intense archaeological investigation across North Carolina. During that time the practice and practitioners of compliance-based archaeology have operated under the intense scrutiny of both the government and academic institutions based on their respective interests. Admittedly archaeological research and compliance with archaeological resource protection laws are not identical pursuits; they are, however, compatible. This session is designed to illustrate the ways in which transportation archaeology can and does make essential contributions to archaeology in North Carolina, while insuring that the transportation requirements of its citizens are met.

(Session 22) A New Look at Coles Creek Culture

(Organizers: **Vincas P. Steponaitis and John W. O’Hear**)

Friday morning

University Ballroom C

The Coles Creek culture (ca. AD 700-1200) in the Lower Mississippi Valley spans the transition from Woodland to Mississippian and exhibits aspects of both: little or no reliance on farming combined with substantial public architecture – civic-ceremonial centers with platform mounds and plazas. This symposium explores various facets of life in Coles Creek times, including mound construction, mortuary ritual, social organization, and subsistence. Chronology and ceramic variability are also considered.

(Session 24) When Old Becomes New: Recent Trends in Southeastern Bioarchaeology

(Organizers: **Shannon Chappell Hodge and Kristrina Shuler**)

Friday morning

University Ballroom D

NAGPRA led bioarchaeologists to reprioritize their research toward curated or soon to be repatriated Native American skeletal remains, and to a greater reliance on samples from the historic period. While the era of excavating human remains for pure research is over, the ever-accelerating pace of urban development and changes in land use have led to a concomitant increase in Section 106 archaeological investigations, some of which involve human skeletal remains. These factors have combined to usher in a new era of topical diversification and methodological innovation in bioarchaeology. The papers in this symposium highlight exciting examples from the Southeast.

(Session 25) Mississippian Archaeology at the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality

(Organizers: **David H. Dye, Kevin E. Smith, and Michael C. Moore**)

Friday morning

University Ballroom E

The importance of the Mound Bottom and Pack sites has long been recognized by archaeologists of the Mississippian Southeast despite the fact that detailed information has not been widely published. In this symposium we summarize and synthesize the currently available information

from historical records and archaeological projects in the 1920s, 1930s, 1940s, and 1970s, along with new insights generated by geophysical survey and bioarchaeology.

(Session 27) Recent Research in the North Carolina Sandhills

(Organizer: **Shawn Patch**)

Friday afternoon

University Ballroom A

Recent research in the North Carolina Sandhills has focused on a range of themes and topics. This symposium incorporates results from several large projects with an emphasis on continuing problems of site burial and preservation, internal site structure, component identification, activity areas, and prehistoric human behavior.

(Session 28) The Florida Public Archaeology Network: Public Archaeology at Work

(Organizers: **Tim Brock and Kira Kaufmann**)

Friday afternoon

University Ballroom B

Join some of the Florida Public Archaeology Network's (FPAN) Regional Directors and Outreach Coordinators as they discuss public archaeology in Florida. The session will highlight some of FPAN's successful projects in education, public involvement in underwater archaeology, cooperative efforts with local governments, and techniques for engaging the public in local archaeology. The program will share experiences from the front lines of the public archaeology movement in Florida. This session will represent work being conducted at four of the Florida Public Archaeology Network's regions: East Central, Northeast, Southeast and West Central.

(Session 29) Crossing the Combahee - On Land, Underwater, and In Between

(Organizer: **Eric Poplin**)

Friday afternoon

University Ballroom C

Multidisciplinary investigation of the Combahee Ferry Historic District, Beaufort/Colleton Counties, SC, highlights the role of this important transportation node in the historical development of the South Carolina Lowcountry. Historical and archaeological investigations examine the terrestrial, underwater, and

intertidal elements of this locale to recreate the nature of ferry operations and its influence on the past and present. Refuse pits, a privy, refuse in the river, a Civil War pontoon under the River, and burials of freed slaves who served in the Union Army reflect the intimate and continual interaction between deep water, riverine, and terrestrial activities in the Carolina Lowcountry.

(Session 30) The Zebree Archaeological Project: Forty Years After
(Organizers: **David G. Anderson, Dan F. Morse, Phyllis A. Morse, and John E. Kelly**)
Friday afternoon
University Ballroom D

In 1965, Dick Marshall reported on a new Mississippian complex in southeast Missouri he called the Hayti phase. This discovery was largely ignored until 1968 Dan Morse found a similar complex in northeast Arkansas. By 1976, the Zebree Site's Big Lake phase had been excavated as completely as possible before its final destruction by the Corps of Engineers. Many field and laboratory innovations, taken for granted today, were conducted. Today, the Zebree data are still influential in interpretations of the period AD 800-1000 in that portion of the Mississippi Valley from Cahokia to Memphis.

(Session 31) Early American Life on a North Carolina Coastal Plantation
(Organizer: **Dawn Reid**)
Friday afternoon
University Ballroom E

Early plantations on the coast of North Carolina do not fit the stereotypical picture of the "Southern Plantation." The abundant long-leaf pine provided the naval stores products that drove the 18th-19th century plantation system in this part of the state. These rural planters tended to live comparatively humbly, regardless of their economic status. Data recovery at the Spicer Plantation (31ON1582) utilized multiple lines of research to examine life on such a plantation. The papers in this symposium discuss the multiple facets of early plantation life on the North Carolina coast based on the results of this investigation.

(Session 35) Old Rag Archaeology (1972-2003)
(Organizers: **J. Alan May and Steve Watts**)
Saturday morning
University Ballroom A

In the summer of 1972 pioneering experimental archaeologist Errett Callahan led a group of Virginia Commonwealth University students into the shadow of Old Rag Mountain to "...reconstruct an authentic campsite complex capable of sustaining small band of hunting-gathering Indians of the Early Woodland period during a seasonal occupation". They used only stone-age tools to create the experimental station. Records of activities were kept, artifacts were curated and the site was monitored for almost three decades. Archaeological investigation of the site was conducted between 1999 and 2003. The results present some intriguing, and sometimes surprising, conclusions for archaeology.

(Session 36) Revealing North Carolina's Site 31CR314, The Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck
(Organizers: **Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton and Mark Wilde-Ramsing**)
Saturday morning
University Ballroom B

The high-profile nature of North Carolina Shipwreck 31CR314 located at Beaufort Inlet, which has been identified as *Queen Anne's Revenge*, Blackbeard's flagship, has generated an elevated level of research interest, contribution and cooperation that makes it a model for archaeological excavation, recovery and conservation from an underwater site. During the past decade, preliminary findings based on intensive, wide-ranging observations and analyses are now revealing a better understanding of the vessel's period and affiliation, its function within the colonial America landscape, shipboard activities, behavioral responses at its abandonment, and site formation processes that have an impact on its current preservation and future stability.

**(Session 37) Archaeological Explorations of the
Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee**
(Organizer: Jay Franklin)
Saturday morning
University Ballroom C

Forty years ago, Charles Faulkner (1968) referred to the Cumberland Plateau as an archaeological terra incognita. Since then, when archaeological investigations have been conducted in the region, they have been interpreted in light of culture histories developed in adjacent lowland regions. The Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee is a unique physiographic region characterized by precipitous river valleys and myriad caves and rock shelters. The caves and rock shelters were as much a part of the cultural landscape as they are of the natural landscape. We bring to light archaeological explorations of these features, indicating that the prehistory of the region should be interpreted in light of its own archaeological record.

**(Session 38) Updates from the Western Front:
Current Research in Caddoan Archaeology**
(Organizers: Scott Hammerstedt and Amanda Regnier)
Saturday morning
University Ballroom D

Although it has been over a decade since a Caddoan archaeology symposium was organized for SEAC, study in the area has continued actively. This symposium brings together a diverse set of researchers and focuses primarily on the prehistory of the Arkansas and Red River Valleys in Arkansas and Oklahoma. The use of WPA collections, archival sources, and recent excavations from both Fourche Maline and Caddoan sites permits comparative discussions of ceramics, burial practices, community layouts, and regional settlement patterns.

**(Session 39) Transition at the Late
Woodland/Mississippian Interface in South
Carolina**
(Organizer: Gail E. Wagner)
Saturday morning
University Ballroom E

Not much is known about the Late Woodland in the Southeast, with the result that few studies have examined the societal transformations that took place during the Late

Woodland/Mississippian interface. Was the Mississippian way of life so different from Late Woodland? What were the relationships between the groups of people who followed these ways of life? How did each map onto the landscape? What tensions, if any, existed during this period of societal change? To begin to answer these questions we look at both Late Woodland and Mississippian sites and at least outline how future research may answer these questions.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Abbott, Lea (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
Symposium Discussant (Session 21, Friday, 11:20)

Alexander, Lawrence (see Ingalls, Teresa L.)

Alexander, Lawrence (see Redwine, Charles)

Alt, Susan (Indiana University)
Symposium Discussant (Session 30, Friday 2:20)

Alvey, Jeffrey (see Rafferty, Janet)

Anderson, David (University of Tennessee)
Fieldwork and Analyses at Zebree 1968-1977
Four field seasons of work were conducted at Zebree, in 1968, 1969, 1975, and 1976. The work during each field season is described and illustrated, together with a discussion of some of the findings, both features in the field and subsequent laboratory analysis output, which included artifact density mapping routines and various statistical analyses. Three late Woodland Dunklin phase dates indicate a temporal spread for this component of from about A.D. 700 to A.D. 800, while nine Big Lake phase dates indicate a temporal spread from about A.D. 800 to A.D. 1000 for the early 'Mississippian' occupation. (Symposium Paper, Session 30, Friday 1:00)

Andrews, Erin (Georgia State University / Terracon)
The Mysteries of Oak Grove Cemetery: Headstones and History
Brunswick, one of oldest port cities in the state of Georgia, possesses a fascinating history of intrigue and mystery. Its original cemetery, Oak Grove, is the final resting place to myriad historic figures and lay people. Due to waves of change in its political arena, Brunswick altered the boundaries of Oak Grove Cemetery numerous times resulting in the movement of headstones, bodies, and historical documents. Many of the crucial documents pointing to the re-location of interments have been lost -- until recently. Two years ago Terracon historians and archaeologists attempted to unravel the mysteries of Oak Grove. The results of their efforts are presented here. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Angst, Michael (see Yerka, Stephen)

Ashley, Keith (see Rolland, Vicki)

Ashley, Keith (University of North Florida)
Thunen, Robert (University of North Florida)
Copper among St. Johns II Communities in Northern Peninsular Florida: Distributions and Contexts

Although far removed from native copper sources and Mississippian mound centers, certain St. Johns II communities in northern peninsular Florida successfully obtained objects of copper which assumed a vital role in ceremonial life. Major St. Johns II sites like Grant Mound, Shields Mound, and Mt. Royal yielded an array of copper artifacts such as embossed plates, long-nosed god earpieces, rolled beads, and pins. This paper reviews the form, distribution, and context of copper artifacts from sites along the St. Johns River drainage and considers the role of copper in the lives of St. Johns II foragers. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 3:20)

Austin, Robert (Southeastern Archaeological Research)
Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Site Formation and Chronology at Bayshore Homes: A Late Weeden Island Mound Complex on the Gulf Coast Of Florida
Bayshore Homes (8PI41) is a large mound and midden complex on the west coast of Florida that was investigated by William Sears in the 1950s. For the past 10 years, the authors have conducted survey, test excavations, and soil coring to address questions regarding site formation, chronology, and cultural affiliation. Our results indicate that the unusual ceramic sequence identified by Sears is the result of redeposition. Radiocarbon dates and ceramic analysis indicate primary occupation during the late Weeden Island period, ca A.D. 950-1250, and suggest that Weeden Island may have continued here for 200-300 years longer than previously believed. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 1:40)

Avery, George (see Hargrave, Michael)

Avery, Paul (MACTEC Engineering and Consulting)
The Last Place Where Lincoln Would Ever Dream of Sending a Gunboat: Historical and Archaeological Investigations at Camp Reliance, Florence County, South Carolina
In 1862, South Carolina military leaders feared that the Union Navy would send gunboats up the Pee Dee River from the coast. To prevent this, an obstruction was constructed across the river in what is today Florence County. The obstruction was guarded by reserve infantry and an artillery battery stationed at what was known as Camp Reliance. The perceived threat never materialized and the camp became derisively known as "Ft. Finger". The earthen remnants of the artillery battery were examined by MACTEC archaeologists in 2007. This paper discusses the results of MACTEC's historical and archaeological research on Camp Reliance. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 2:00)

Baca, Keith A. (Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University)
Elemental Variation in Marksville Pottery from Mississippi and Alabama as Regional Source Indicators
Middle Woodland period Marksville pottery, common in the Lower Mississippi Valley, is scarce in northeastern Mississippi and western Alabama, causing assertions that Marksville pots were imported into the latter two areas. However, they may have been locally made. To test these alternative possibilities, elemental composition of some Marksville-style potsherds, other pottery, and clays from sites spanning the three regions was characterized using laser ablation-inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry. The results show that the analyzed Marksville pottery shares similar elemental profiles with locally common wares and local clays, indicating that these Marksville specimens were made in the regions where they were found. (Contributed Paper: Session 7, Thursday 8:20)

Baca, Keith A. (see Rafferty, Janet)

Backhouse, Paul (see Steele, Willard)

Bailey, Heath (National Park Service)
Pelton, Spencer (National Park Service)
Methodologies of Phase I Reconnaissance in an Upland Appalachian Setting
The implementation of cultural resource requirements upon federal lands scheduled for

prescribed burning has led archaeologists in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park to record dozens of previously unidentified upland prehistoric sites since the 2006 field season. This opportunity has begun the first ever comprehensive surveying of Park lands where past potential has been limited by the biases of accessibility. This paper will present an analysis of data recovered thus far, but will focus upon emerging methods of backcountry reconnaissance and their potential to contribute to the current theories of prehistoric settlement patterning and upland usage in the Southern Appalachians. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 9:00)

Bailey, Susanna (Washington University)
Stahlman, Kathleen (Washington University)
Powell Archaeological Research Center: Preserving the Past for the Future
The Powell Archaeological Research Center (PARC) is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to preserving archaeological sites for the future. PARC was formed by individuals concerned about the destruction of archaeological sites in the St. Louis region. This poster will provide an overview of the preservation projects and fundraising efforts undertaken by PARC members. These efforts include the preservation of the remains of the East St. Louis Mound Group and Cahokia's western periphery. We will also address some of the current efforts and future goals for investigations and site preservation at sites such as the Washausen Mound Group in the central American Bottom. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Balko, Sheri L. (East Carolina University)
Ewen, Charles R. (East Carolina University)
Caswell's Grave: Lost and Found?
Despite the visibility that he earned as the first governor of the State of North Carolina, Richard Caswell (1729-1789) has quite literally disappeared from public view. Some individuals feel that the loss of his burial location is a loss for North Carolina's citizens, his direct descendants, and groups like the Daughters of the American Revolution. The location of Caswell's grave was sought through historic documentation, geophysical, and archaeological techniques. Excavations produced remnants of a coffin. The reasons why the location of the grave was lost and why its relocation is important for

local and familial identity are explored.
(Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 10:20)

Baltus, Melissa (University of Illinois)
People, Place or Things: Construction History and Security Concerns of a Fortified Site in the Cahokia Area

The presence of palisade walls and a fortified compound at Cahokia in the Late Stirling phase and into the Moorehead phase suggests, among other things, socio-political instability in the area. Regional concern for security is likewise demonstrated through possible population movement into the surrounding uplands and the construction of fortifications at various sites. An analysis of the construction sequence of the Olin site, a fortified settlement located on a bluff edge near the boundary of the northern American Bottom and the Lower Illinois River Valley, offers suggestions as to whether it was a place, its occupants, or its objects that formed the foci of defense. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 10:20)

Barnes, Jodi (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Land Rich and Cash Poor: Historical Archaeology in Appalachia

This paper examines race and class in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia between 1865 and 1920. With an emphasis on the landscape, I consider the intersections of race and class in the material lives of African American landowners and tenants. I compare material remains as well as access and control of resources to problematize the stereotypes of Appalachia as poor and white and place an emphasis on individual lives to understand the ways race and class are created and recreated relationally. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 9:00)

Barnes, Mary Hollis (Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)
Historical Perspective and Current Status of Cemetery Surveys in North Carolina
The Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program is a joint effort between the Archives and Records Section and the Office of State Archaeology. Previous attempts at statewide recording began with the WPA in the 1930s, and since 1981 a variety of staff has provided survey assistance in addition to other duties. In addition to data collection, the joint program provides technical assistance and advice and serves as a

clearinghouse of cemetery-related information. Immediate goals are to establish a comprehensive database of cemetery information, reenergize efforts to complete county cemetery surveys, and establish guidelines and criteria for an 'Adopt-a-Cemetery' Program. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 8:20)

Batun-Alpuche, Adolfo Ivan (University of Florida/ SouthArc Inc)
Settlement and Subsistence of a Late Belle Glade Site at the Transitional St. Johns-Belle Glade Area of Central Florida

The southwestern portion of the East and Central Lake Archaeological region of Florida is documented at late prehistoric-early historic times as a cultural transitional area between the northern St. Johns tradition (Timucuan) and the southern Belle Glade (Calusa) tradition. This paper presents partial results of a mitigation project conducted on the shores of Lake Tohopekaliga, Osceola County. Ceramic and faunal analysis of material recovered at Whaley-Lorenz site (8OS2439) during the spring of 2008 indicated that the southeastern shores of Lake Tohopekaliga, during late historic-early historic times, were occupied by small settlements of predominant Belle Glade ceramic tradition having a subsistence base that incorporated common Florida species not found in southern Belle Glade sites. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 11:20)

Beahm, Emily L. (University of Georgia)
Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University)
Defining the Eastern Boundary of the Middle Cumberland Mississippian Region: Recent Research at the Castalian Springs and Beasley Mounds, Tennessee

Over the past decade, the Middle Cumberland Mississippian Survey Project has refined our understanding of a regional culture along the Cumberland River. Although prior research firmly established the western boundary of the Middle Cumberland region, the eastern boundary remained more intuitive. Recent research at the Castalian Springs Mounds (40SU14) and the Beasley Mounds (40SM43), two centers about 20 km apart, provide stronger support for a distinct boundary between the middle and upper Cumberland established by at least A.D. 1200. This paper presents information on platform mound construction at both sites,

along with comparisons and contrasts of ceramics and radiocarbon dates. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 9:00)

Beaman, Thomas E., Jr. (Tar River Archaeological Research)

Oliver, Billy L. (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

You Can Go Home Again: A New Look into the Cistern of Thomas Wolfe's "Dixieland"

Excavations of the cistern under the porch of the "Old Kentucky Home," the factual basis for the fictional "Dixieland" in noted 20th century author Thomas Wolfe's 'Look Homeward, Angel', in 1975 and 1978 yielded a combined total of 45,661 artifacts. Thirty years later, as part of a 2006 cooperative project between the OSA Research Center and NC Historic Sites Section, a complete artifact catalog was finally created. From coconut husks to 1464 bottles of various functions, this study presents a functionally descriptive portrait of the material life familiar to young Wolfe as he grew up in early 20th century Asheville. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 3:20)

Beaman, Thomas E., Jr. (Tar River Archaeological Research)

Symposium Discussant (Session 31, Friday 2:40)

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

Beaman, Thomas E., Jr. (see Robinson, Kenneth W.)

Beasley, Virgil Roy (Northwestern University)

Middle Archaic Periods in the St. Johns Basin, Florida (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

This paper presents evidence and detail for a new archaeological period for the preceramic Archaic tradition in the St. Johns river basin in peninsular Florida. Using data from previous excavations, mortuary contexts, artifacts, and radiocarbon assays, the Thornhill Lake period is described. This period is distinguished from the preceding Mt. Taylor period by the presence of extended burials, non-local artifacts, including bannerstones, and differential burial treatments. These findings hold significance for the Middle-Late Archaic throughout the Southeast, supporting a model of increased population aggregation and sedentism a millennium prior to visible evidence of long-distance exchange networks or social stratification. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 8:20)

Beck, Chase (East Tennessee State University)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)

Zavada, Michael

The Analysis of Pollen and Charcoal from Rock Shelter Sites in the Tennessee Region of the Upper Cumberland Plateau

Sediment samples were collected from three rock shelter sites and one natural pond on the Upper Cumberland Plateau. Samples were processed to quantitatively and qualitatively evaluate pollen and charcoal abundance. The analysis was to determine when prehistoric Native Americans began controlled burns to enhance resources acquisition. Samples are also analyzed for the presence of pollen to determine vegetation changes that may accompany the use of controlled burns and to determine the onset of horticulture. The Upper Cumberland Plateau is often considered a marginal area used only seasonally by Native Americans, however, management practices may have been highly refined to maximize resources acquisition. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 11:00)

Beck, Robin A., Jr. (University of Oklahoma)

Rodning, Christopher B. (Tulane University)

Moore, David G. (Warren Wilson College)

The Architecture of Contact: A Preliminary Comparison of Burned Structures at the Berry Site

In January 1567, a Spanish expedition under Captain Juan Pardo arrived at the native town of Joara, located at the Berry site 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 who lived at Joara for a year and a half. Our excavations at Berry in 2007 and 2008 have focused on two of the five burned buildings that we believe housed Pardo's soldiers. This paper offers a preliminary comparison of these two buildings. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 9:00)

Beck, Robin A., Jr. (see Sanders, Merritt M.)

Belknap, Lori (Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute)

Kelly, John E. (Washington University)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)

Ehrhardt, Kathleen L. (Illinois State Museum)

Kelly, Lucretia S. (Washington University)

Parker, Kathryn (Great Lakes Ecosystem)

Van Nest, Julieann (New York State Museum)

The "Status" of the Copper Workshop at Mound 34, Cahokia

In 1956, Gregory Perino located two copper workshops north of Mound 34 at Cahokia. Work over the last decade has focused on identifying the location of these earlier excavations. The last three seasons have focused on locating the westernmost workshop area. With support from the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society and the National Geographic Society, we have been able to relocate this unique crafting complex. This paper summarizes the results of this most recent work and examines the overall significance and context of the production of copper artifacts within Cahokia and the greater Mississippian world. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 2:00)

Benyshek, Tasha (TRC Environmental)

Webb, Paul (TRC Environmental)

Mississippian and Historic Cherokee Structure Types and Settlement Plans at Ravensford

Large-scale excavations at the Ravensford site in Cherokee, North Carolina included mechanized stripping of 33 acres along the Raven Fork and the main stem of the Oconaluftee River. One hundred and fourteen structures were identified including those that served storage, domestic, and public functions, and which reflect repeated, but relatively short-lived occupations dating between about A.D. 1200 and the early 1700s. The most substantial occupations appear to have occurred during the Pisgah, Early Qualla and Late Qualla phases, although certainly other phases are represented. The components consist of dispersed homesteads and/or low density structure clusters, providing a view of communities beyond nucleated town settings in the Appalachian Summit. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 2:20)

Bergh, Sarah (University of Georgia)

Investigating Resource Management and Landscape during the Late-Pre-Hispanic Period on St. Catherines Island, Georgia

Archaeological and documentary evidence indicate that late-prehispanic populations (A.D. 1300 - 1580) on the Georgia coast were organized on a different scale than earlier populations. Zooarchaeological evidence does not demonstrate a related change in subsistence systems. My research addresses the development of new resource management strategies and impacts on the landscape associated with changing social and political conditions during

this period on St. Catherines Island, using consistently sampled, fine-screened assemblages. Measures include diet breadth, relative abundances of taxa, carbon and nitrogen stable isotopic analysis of mammal remains, and size-at-age of fishes and shellfishes.

(Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 1:20)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (UIUC Anthropology / ITARP)

Current Research at the Washausen (11MO305) and Divers (11MO28) Sites: Preliminary Results from Geophysical Survey and Targeted Excavations

The Washausen and Divers sites are located approximately 35 km south of Cahokia near the multi-mound Pulcher site in the American Bottom of Illinois. Previous research indicates they were occupied between the end of the Terminal Late Woodland and the early Mississippian periods. Three mounds were recorded at Washausen and a possible mound at Divers. The current project aims to delineate spatial layout and community organization through a combination of geophysical survey, surface collection, and targeted excavation in order to pinpoint the dates of occupation and to address the role(s) of southern American Bottom communities in the creation of Cahokia. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (UIUC Anthropology – ITARP)

Zych, Thomas (UIUC Anthropology – ITARP)

Cahokia's Northern Neighbors: Late Mississippian Rural Settlements in the Northern American Bottom

Current understanding of late Mississippian (Moorehead to Sand Prairie phase A.D. 1200-1350) rural settlements in the northern American Bottom is limited to a few sites located along the bluffs and further into the uplands. Recent excavations conducted by ITARP at the Russell, Auburn Sky, Rapsallion, and Crowley sites revealed several small late Mississippian rural settlements in the floodplain as well as the uplands. Located in areas neighboring East St. Louis, Horseshoe Lake, and the Mitchell Mound group, these sites provide new insights into late Mississippian rural occupation north of Cahokia. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 10:00)

Bigman, Daniel (University of Georgia)
Walker, Chester P. (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates)
Recent Geophysical Investigations and New Interpretations of Etowah's Palisade
A palisade wall enclosure protected the Mississippian town of Etowah located in Bartow County, GA during the Late Wilbanks Phase. This wall was identified during two excavations, first in 1962 and again in 1995. A magnetic gradiometer survey carried out during the 2008 summer field season defined the spatial extent of the palisade wall. Several factors in addition to defense may have been responsible for the construction of Etowah's palisade. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 11:00)

Black, Rachel (University of Florida)
Herrmann, Nicholas P. (Mississippi State University)
Yerka, Stephen J. (University of Tennessee)
Burial Excavation and Recovery from the Jarvis-Rogers Cemetery in Pleasant Hill, Cumberland County, Tennessee
During the summers of 2006 and 2007 archaeologists from the University of Tennessee Archaeological Research Laboratory conducted geophysical and in-ground investigations at the Jarvis-Rogers Cemetery in the Pleasant Hill community of Cumberland county Tennessee. These investigations were undertaken in an effort to determine the existence, location and number of historic graves within the project area. Investigations indicated the presence of four late nineteenth/early twentieth century interments. The remains were recovered for reburial and an inventory of the skeletal material was made in order to determine sex, age, and health of the individuals within the cemetery. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Blair, Elliot (University of California-Berkeley)
Explaining Mortuary Variability in La Florida: A Case-study at Mission Santa Catalina de Guala (Georgia)
Mortuary patterning at Spanish missions in *La Florida* is characterized by considerable diversity – both within and between missions – and there has been much speculation as to explanations for this variety. The majority of this speculation, however, has tended towards generalization, and few attempts have been made to explore fine-grained, diachronic, explanations for mortuary diversity. In this paper I will examine the mortuary variability at

Mission Santa Catalina de Guala (Georgia) – paying particular attention to small-scale temporal and spatial distinctions in quantity and variety of grave goods and reconsidering the relationship between funerary treatment and sacred and secular status in Spanish Florida. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 8:20)

Blankenship, Sarah A. (see Simek, Jan)

Blanton, Dennis B. (Fernbank Museum of Natural History)
Historical Climate of the South Atlantic Coast from Tree Rings and Other Proxy Indicators
The capacity to estimate past climate conditions in the southeastern U.S. has undergone remarkable advances in recent decades and tree ring (dendroclimatological) studies have generated much of the raw material for doing so. Bald cypress data series provide a millennium-long record of precipitation punctuated by obvious wet and dry periods of variable duration. Coupled with other proxy sources including documentary accounts, relatively thorough depictions of regional conditions can be made. Case studies relevant to the south Atlantic coast will be offered that reveal inherent strengths and weaknesses of the data, as well as opportunities for archaeologists to make use of it. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 3:20)

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

Boles, Steve (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)
Fluorite Workshops at Kincaid and Cahokia Mounds
Evidence for fluorite workshops at Kincaid and Cahokia Mounds is described. A synopsis on fluorite sources and properties are given along with descriptions of items manufactured from fluorite and the tools used in their manufacture. Political-economic implications from such craft production is also briefly addressed. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 9:00)

Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa (Alma College)
Branch-Raymer, Leslie (New South Associates)
New Perspectives on Middle Woodland Subsistence in Northwest Georgia
Native Americans in the East cultivated a suite of indigenous plant species as early as the Late Archaic period. By the Early Woodland period horticulture was growing in importance in

subsistence systems; in the Middle Woodland period incipient maize husbandry emerges. While these patterns are well-documented in the Midsouth and Midwest, archaeobotanical evidence of Middle Woodland gardening is sparse in Georgia. We examine newly recovered evidence from the Hardin Bridge site (9BR34) that helps to fill that gap. Our goals are to document and assess the role of cultivated plants in the Middle Woodland subsistence system of the Etowah Valley people, from a paleoethnobotanical perspective. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 4:40)

Boudreaux, Anthony III (East Carolina University)
An Analysis of Pee Dee Vessels from Town Creek

This paper presents the results of a functional analysis of Pee Dee ceramic vessels from several Mississippian sites in the North Carolina piedmont. One of these sites is Town Creek, the remains of a Mississippian town where a number of complete and partial vessels have been recovered. Vessel size, shape, and use-alterations data are combined to develop functional vessel categories, and the spatial and temporal distributions of these categories are discussed. Additionally, the distributions of ceramic vessel categories are related to architectural spaces to assess their function as inferred from other lines of evidence. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 3:00)

Bow, Sierra M. (see Franklin, Jay)

Bowne, Eric (Wake Forest University)
Southeastern Indian Polities of the Seventeenth Century: Suggestions Toward an Analytical Vocabulary

In recent years, scholars of Southeastern studies have considerably deepened our understanding of the complexities of Euro-American and Native American interactions in the seventeenth century. The various European colonizing strategies and their interplay have been described in detail, and though it is clear that Native polities reacted to these intrusions in a number of distinct ways, we have yet to describe their responses with any precision. It is my intent to make some preliminary suggestions toward the development of an analytical vocabulary that adequately describes the several "types" of Native polities that emerged within the context of invasion and colonization. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 9:00)

Boyer, Willet, III (University of Florida)
Names of Power: An Analysis of Names and Archaeological Evidence from the Acuera Chiefdom of the Ocklawaha River Valley, Florida

An understanding of the worldview of historic and archaeological cultures can be gained from an understanding of the languages spoken by such cultures and the significance of personal and place names within such languages. The historic Timucuan chiefdom of Acuera had an identity during the mission period which was recognized as distinct from other Timucuan-speaking cultures by the Spanish, by other Timucuan chiefdoms, and by the Acuera themselves. A comparison and analysis of known names and archaeological evidence from the region of Acuera and other Timucuan chiefdoms is presented, and conclusions and avenues for future research drawn therefrom. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 8:00)

Bradbury, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts)

Carr, Philip (University of South Alabama)
Early Archaic Hafted Bifaces: Reliable, Maintainable, or a Compromise in Design?
Ethnographic studies indicate that organic materials are often favored over stone for the manufacture of projectiles, as stone is too brittle for repeated use. Hafted bifaces recovered from a number of Early Archaic sites in the Southeast indicate that many manufactured of stone were used as projectiles, in addition to other tasks. In this paper we examine possible reasons for the use of stone projectiles during the Early Archaic with a focus on technological design. We posit that hafted bifaces of stone represent a compromise between reliable and maintainable designs as part of the organization of Early Archaic lithic technology. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 10:20)

Bradley, Matthew (Indiana University)
Distribution and Localization of Cherokee Settlements c. 1725

Documentary evidence dating from the second decade of the eighteenth century—including a 1723 census, a 1727 and a 1727-28 narrative account, and multiple cartographic records—provides an unusually rich dataset for the reconstruction of Cherokee settlement patterns of the period. This paper attempts to plot the locations referenced in the narrative accounts and correlate the locations with known archaeological sites. The reconstruction aims to

inform future site predictive models as well as to provide a baseline for the diachronic study of Cherokee settlement patterns. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 11:20)

Branch-Raymer, Leslie (see Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa)

Brandon, Jamie (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Samuelsen, John (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Recent Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at the Royston House (3HE236-91), Historic Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas

Archeological investigations at the home of General Grandison Delaney Royston, a nineteenth-century Arkansas statesman, were undertaken in 2007-2008 by the Arkansas Archeological Survey at the request of the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. The goals of the archeo-geophysical survey and excavation program were to investigate the original location of the supposed "Royston House addition" at the rear of the house and any other related outbuildings, such as a kitchen, in hopes that the data collected would provide enough information for the future reconstruction of the addition and other outbuildings. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Breeden, Christina (Auburn University)

Dansereau, Claire (Auburn University)

Macroscopic Examination of Porotic Hyperostosis in Late Woodland and Mississippian Cultures from the Tenn-Tom Waterway Area

Porotic hyperostosis, small lesions in the cortical bone of the cranium, often with diploic expansion, has long been considered indicative of anemia, both genetic and diet-based. In this study, a macroscopic analysis of porotic hyperostosis (cranial and orbital) was performed on individuals from seven Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian period sites along the Tombigbee River in Mississippi. Presence or absence of lesions was documented for each individual skeleton by age and sex. Pearson's Chi-Square was used to reveal any differences between the sites, although no differences were observed by sex, age, cultural, or temporal groupings. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 8:00)

Brock, Daniel (University of Tennessee)

Investigations at an Upland South Farmstead in

East Tennessee

The Tipton-Haynes State-Owned Historic Site located in Johnson City, Tennessee is a late eighteenth through twentieth-century Upland South farmstead. The property was home to two historically prominent Tennessee families (the Tipton's and the Haynes') and played host to the "Battle of Franklin" leading to its preservation and acquisition by the state. Recently multiple techniques for investigating the historic landscape have been employed at the site. This paper reports on the current research methods used with some preliminary results that will aid in providing a rich cultural historic context with which to understand the Tipton-Haynes site. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 1:40)

Brock, Tim (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Public Archaeology: Engaging Stakeholders in East Central Florida

This paper examines the means of engaging the public in archaeological awareness and preservation. Methods of presenting archaeological concepts to local school systems (both public and private), civic organizations, and the general public will be examined. The goal of FPAN is to educate the people of Florida on the state's rich archaeological heritage, in hopes that they will understand their role as stakeholders in archaeological preservation. This presentation is based on the first hand experience of public outreach projects conducted at the Florida Public Archaeology Network, East Central Region. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 1:00)

Brooks, Christina (Winthrop University)

Demographic and Social Trends from Historic Slave and African American Cemetery Data

The study of historic slave and African-American cemeteries is not widely pursued and is largely underrepresented in current archaeological research. Cemeteries are ideal for reconstructing the past as they are examples of purposely placed material culture meant to remain and be observed. The goal of this research is to identify demographic and social trends for historic slave and African-American groups from the material culture recovered in cemeteries. Data drawn from cemeteries will include gravestone inscriptions, gravestone design and cemetery landscape and will provide significant insight into the life of these historic groups in and around Mecklenburg County. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 10:00)

Brooks, Mark (see Ivester, Andrew)

Brooks, Robert (University of Oklahoma)

Distribution of Prehistoric Caddo Settlements on the Natural Landscape: A View from Southeastern Oklahoma

Caddo settlements in southeastern Oklahoma have been periodically studied since the 1940s. However, there has not been an effort to systematically examine the distribution of Caddo sites on the natural landscape. Using GIS, information from the archaeological site files and published reports, this paper represents an initial effort to characterize Caddo residential occupations as well as mounds and mound centers as a cultural landscape. Physical aspects of the environment such as soils, landform, and water obviously served as leverage mechanisms in landscape selection decisions. Concluding comments examine sacred versus economic factors in the prehistoric Caddo's decision-making process. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 11:20)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)

Regalia at Spiro and its Associations

The burials at Spiro in eastern Oklahoma constitute a rich category upon which to sketch the exclusive deployment of objects and symbols that denote a category of regalia. A well-preserved collection of grave offerings makes possible insights that would not otherwise be feasible. Contrasts between exclusive and non-exclusive associations lead to interesting insights into Spiro society, particularly in the role of perishables in the system of value. The crossover of preciosities to the animal kingdom informs as to the spiritual powers, which in the case of the Spiro case appears to have dominated arrangements in the disposal of the dead. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 8:00)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)

The Story of Copper at Spiro

As one of the three benchmark sites of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, Spiro, located in eastern Oklahoma, has yielded one of the largest collections of copper artifacts for the Mississippian Period. Differences in technology, art style, and use fatigue are conspicuously represented in the collection, and variation present has the potential to shed considerable light on workshop traditions and on the ways that copper was used socially and ritually. Ritual objects dominate; jewelry is negligible, although

considerable attention was given to copper sheet cladding (sometimes extraordinarily well-preserved) of a wide range of stone and wood objects. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 3:00)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)

Symposium Discussant (Session 30, Friday 2:00)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)

Symposium Discussant (Session 25, Friday 11:20)

Brown, James A. (see Belknap, Lori)

Brummitt, Aaron (Mactec)

Dale, Emily K.

Thornock, Christopher (Texas State University-San Marcos)

Mapping Mounds: Topographic and Shaded Relief Maps as a Method for Acquiring and Interpreting Archaeological Data

For the last five years some we have produced close interval contour maps at a number of Woodland and Mississippian mound sites in South Carolina and Georgia. In this paper we reflect on our experiences, offer some direction and advice as to appropriate and efficient methods for acquiring high quality topographic data, and point towards research benefits achieved through this endeavor. The diverse research aided by our efforts includes simply documenting site location and layout, making comparisons with contemporaneous sites, identifying similarities between Middle Mississippian mound sites and historically documented village organization, and planning for future excavations. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 9:20)

Butler, Brian M. (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Scott, Robert J. (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Early Woodland in the Lower Ohio Valley: The Southern Connection

Baumer "culture" spans the Early and Middle Woodland along the lower Ohio River in portions of southern Illinois and western Kentucky. Although a part of the larger Crab Orchard tradition, Baumer is distinctive in terms of its clear connections to the Midsouth. The presence of southern decorative traits in Baumer ceramics, especially the Cormorant Cord Impressed type, was noted long ago, but has not

been examined since. Here we describe a Baumer ceramic assemblage from recent work at the Kincaid site and explore its southern stylistic connections. These materials are dated at ca. 250 BC to AD 1. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 4:20)

Butler, David (Rollins College)

Clover, Jessica (Rollins College)
Analyzing Lithics in a Land Without Stone: Investigating the Lithic Assemblage from a Belle Glade site in South-Central Florida

Spatial, stratigraphic, and temporal context of the overall lithic assemblage recovered during a preliminary investigation of 8HG678 will be discussed. The methods applied toward the collection of the lithic data will be discussed as will the context of the site of their origin. This discussion will also highlight a targeted sub-sample of 55 lithic specimens. These lithics (diagnostics and utilized flakes) were sent to a specialist and “sourced” to determine the origin of the raw material used by the prehistoric occupants of the Blueberry Site. This analysis will provide insight into trade and interaction patterns related to lithic acquisition for this Belle Glade site in south-central Florida. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 11:00)

Butler, Mark (Knap Time Productions)

Interpreting Prehistoric Structures Through Modeling and Replication [Illustrated with a Conjectural Model of Structure 1: Berry Site (31BK22)]

Scale modeling can be used as an effective archaeological tool. Based on preliminary findings at the Berry Site (31BK22), a conjectural scale model of Structure 1 has been constructed. Ideal scale models combine available archaeological site information, related ethnographic accounts and practical materials/capabilities/limitations to produce a physical “snap shot” of a structure. Models can be useful in interpretive/educational programs, fund raising efforts and as effective learning tools for structural and archaeological site interpretation. Accurate modeling often requires elements of data evaluation not typical of standard site analysis. As regards reconstruction projects, the value of modeling cannot be

understated. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Callahan, Errett (Pitldown Productions)

The Old Rag Project: Field School and Deep Time Study

In the summer of 1972 a small team of students from Virginia Commonwealth University set up an Early Woodland-like, hunter-gatherer base camp in the shadow of Old Rag Mountain in Virginia. For a two-week period they subsisted by living off the land using tools, materials, and procedures of the past, such as they understood them. They constructed a simple wigwam, cooked meals in clay pots, and knapped tools as needed for specific tasks. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 8:20)

Callahan, Errett (Pitldown Productions)

Old Rag Site, 44RA43: A Quarter Century of Monitoring

After abandonment, the experimental site was monitored at periodic intervals over the next 25 years to observe the nature and rates of disintegration of site features. Post-abandonment observations included the rate and process of shelter disintegration. Also noted was the active presence of American black bears (*Ursus americanus*) on site features and activity areas. The impact of a nearby “commune” and their “mining” activities are also noted. Biological succession species and other abandonment processes are noted and presented. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 8:40)

Callahan, Errett (Pitldown Productions)

A Challenge for Archaeology

During the course of excavation at the Old Rag site, the vast majority of finds, according to the site creator, were correctly interpreted. This includes the overall function of the site as a small, Woodland seasonal encampment. But a number of finds were missed or misinterpreted. These included postmold presence and articulation, subsequent movement of large rock features (by bears), group size and gender, original location of potsherds, original location of one hearth, evidence of grinding stones, and a large tool cache. Use wear analysis of key tools pointed to a site used predominantly for animal butchery. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 10:00)

Cancel, Juan (see Steele, Willard)

Cannarozzi, Nicole R. (University of Florida)

*Calibrating the Eastern Oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) as an Archaeological Proxy for Season of Collection on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

The eastern oyster is the primary component of many coastal shell middens in the Southeast but has not been considered a suitable proxy for seasonality studies. Recent studies have shown that oxygen and carbon isotope profiles of intertidal oysters do reflect seasonal growth patterns accurately. This research combines geochemical analysis with visual analytical techniques that enhance physical growth structures. The purpose of applying this combination of techniques is to develop an inexpensive and reliable method to interpret growth patterns in the oyster that can be used to estimate season of death for oysters from archaeological sites on St. Catherines Island. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 2:00)

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources)

Galley Goods from the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site

This presentation will examine identification and analysis of galley-related artifacts recovered from the QAR Shipwreck Site. Galley items include ceramics, stove parts, stemware, utensils, glass bottles used to store wine, oil or medicinal contents, and sustenance refuse. These material remains reflect behavioral activities related to food storage, preparation, and consumption as well as medical treatment of sailors, captains, and passengers (enslaved or not). Comparative examples and sources of origins for the wares and glass containers are offered along with manufacturing ranges to determine who ate what where and with whom. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 11:00)

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources)

Personal Gear from the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site

Identification and analysis of artifacts collectively called Personal Gear found on the *Queen Anne's Revenge* Shipwreck Site will offer insight into the on-board activities of crewmen, captains, pirates and enslaved cargo who once occupied this vessel. Items such as tobacco fragments and accoutrements, ornamental items (jewelry, beads), clothing items (fasteners, pins, shoe buckles), entertainment items (jaw harp),

and currency (gold dust) are discussed.

Comparative examples and sources of origins for the items are offered along with manufacturing date ranges. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 11:40)

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. (see Friend, Jennifer)

Carr, Megan (see Yerka, Stephen)

Carr, Philip (see Bradbury, Andrew)

Carr, Philip (University of South Alabama)

Potts, Tara (University of South Alabama)

Price, Sarah (University of South Alabama)
Lithic Analysis in the 21st Century: The Need for Lithic Specialists

Faunal and botanical remains are regularly analyzed by specialists, but not lithics. Too often the result is minimal analysis of the lithic assemblage using outdated methods and little to no contribution to site interpretation. This is despite significant advances in theoretical and methodological approaches over the past two decades. Here, these advances are highlighted through case studies utilizing an organization of technology approach and multiple lines of evidence. However, a lack of comparative data hampers a full realization of potential. Work by lithic specialists can provide such comparative data and make the most of this ubiquitous, understudied artifact class. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Cassedy, Daniel (URS Corporation)

Jorgenson, Matthew W. (URS Corporation)

Morrow Mountain II in the Sandhills - Stop Me if You've Heard This One

Recent excavations completed for the NCDOT at the Andrews Site (31CD874) near Fayetteville, North Carolina have documented a well-preserved upland locale with evidence of relatively intensive Middle Archaic lithic reduction activity. The predominance of numerous broken Morrow Mountain II projectile points suggests that this location was a frequently-visited Middle Archaic campsite where hunting tools were refurbished. As is typical in the Sandhills, Piedmont metavolcanics and local quartz dominate the assemblage. Preliminary comparisons are provided with similar components documented nearby in the Sandhills and Piedmont. (Symposium Paper, Session 27, Friday 1:40)

Charles, Tommy (see Ferguson, Terry A.)

Charles, Tommy (see Sweeney, Kara Bridgman)

Claassen, Cheryl (Appalachian State University)

Archaic Rituals: Rebalancing with Dogs

Archaic rituals are poorly defined and little explored. Based on data from sites throughout the southern Ohio Watershed it is possible to propose that dogs were buried not out of fondness for a pet but for a rebalancing rite that was conducted at mortuaries and caves to rebalance a group of people with the spiritual forces that governed their fates. (Contributed Paper, Session 10, Thursday 1:00)

Claggett, Stephen (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

Symposium Discussant (Session 21, Friday 11:40)

Clay, Rudolf B. (Cultural Resource Analysts)

Hargrave, Michael (ERDC CERL)

Dalan, Rinita

Magnetic Features of the Poverty Point Plaza and Their Implications

Recent magnetic gradient survey at the Poverty Point site in Louisiana (16WC5) informed by down hole measurement of magnetic susceptibility, has revealed multiple post circles, variable in size, character, and magnetic signature, and rebuilt on multiple occasions. In addition, there are suggestions of larger constructions, possibly palisades, conforming to the general curve of the enigmatic Poverty Point "ridges." These features add to the complexity of a site already considered one of the most complex in the Southeast. Some possible implications of this are touched on here. (Contributed Paper, Session 10, Thursday 1:40)

Cobb, Charles R. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Symposium Discussant (Session 39, Saturday 10:40)

Cobb, Charles R. (University of South Carolina)

Gillam, J. Christopher (University of South Carolina)

Mound Bottom and the Early Mississippian Landscape in the Middle Cumberland Region

Over 300 Mississippian sites are documented in the Middle Cumberland region. Most date to the later Mississippian period, but Mound Bottom and a handful of other mound centers appear early in the sequence. GIS analyses of the environs of Mound Bottom and contemporary sites highlight the variables most pertinent to

early Mississippian settlement and adaptation in the region. In addition, comparisons between the distributions of early and late Mississippian sites demonstrate the impact of changing demographic and social factors (e.g., warfare) on settlement patterns. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 10:40)

Colaninno, Carol E. (University of Georgia)

Evaluating Late Archaic Fishing Strategies for Three Georgia Estuaries

Researchers in many regions conclude that archaeological human populations over-exploited local fauna. These same patterns of over-exploitation are seen in zooarchaeological collections from the Georgia coast. This research identifies the impacts of the earliest-known fishing strategies (4700 - 3500 B.P.) on fish populations in three southeastern Atlantic estuaries and establishes historic baselines for human fishing activities in the region. In addition, environmental proxies are examined to ensure that variations among archaeofaunal collections are not the result of natural environmental fluctuations. These archaeofaunal collections provide a critical historic record for evaluating the current status of these estuaries and populations. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 1:40)

Cole, Keenan (see Goodmaster, Christopher)

Coleman, Drew S. (see Wolfram, Elizabeth R.)

Conklin, Carolyn (Wake Forest University)

Thacker, Paul (Wake Forest University)

Hardison, Joel (National Forests in North Carolina)

Understanding Changing Prehistoric Stone Tool Technology: Insights from the Uwharries

Excavations directed by Hardison at the 31MG328 archaeological site in the Uwharrie National Forest have revealed a stratified sequence of prehistoric occupations dating from the Archaic through the Late Woodland Period. Flake variables including metric dimensions, platform preparation, morphology, presence of exterior cobble cortex, and location/type of retouch or use-wear document changing technological organization during the production of lithic artifacts, with both finished tools and manufacturing debris increasing in size through time. Debitage analysis indicates that the outer surface of locally available rhyolite cobbles was worked prior to transport to the site. The technological change documented at 31MG328

correlates with evolving settlement and subsistence strategies associated with the shift from Archaic to Woodland adaptations. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Connaway, John M. (see James, Jenna)

Connaway, John M. (see Johnson, Jay K.)

Cook, Danielle (University of Southern Mississippi)
The Effects of the Woodland-Mississippian Cultural Transition on Health Patterns in East Central Mississippi: Evidence from Infection
The transition from Woodland to Mississippian cultures resulted in sociopolitical and economic changes affecting communal health. However, specific effects likely varied considerably by both region and site size. For this paper, 132 tibiae from five small sites (Cofferdam, Shell Bluff, White Springs, Tibbee Creek, and Kellogg) in the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway area of Mississippi were evaluated for two general health indicators: periostitis and osteomyelitis. Most series had levels well below 30%, likely reflecting low population densities, and few differences by sex were seen. Mississippian groups did demonstrate higher rates of infection than did their predecessors as well as possible presence of treponematosis. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 8:20)

Cook, Danielle (see Danforth, Marie)

Cordell, Ann (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Paste Variability and Clay Resource Utilization in 16th Century Aboriginal Pottery from the Fountain of Youth Park Site, St. Augustine, Florida
Several seasons of excavations at the Fountain of Youth Park site in St. Augustine, Florida, under the direction of Kathleen Deagan, have yielded a diverse assemblage of early contact period Native American pottery. This pottery consists mainly of St. Johns wares, grit and sand-tempered possible San Marcos wares, and grog-tempered San Pedro wares. Pottery samples were selected from closed context 16th century deposits at the site for analysis. Technological and petrographic analyses were undertaken to document paste variability and resource differences or similarities among the categories. Local clay samples were analyzed for comparison. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Cowan, Ellen (see Seramur, Keith)

Craig, James R. (see Miller, J. William)

Cressler, Alan (see Pope, Elayne)

Cresson, Jack (Society of Primitive Technology)
The Archaeology of Old Rag: Experimental Archaeology, Deep Time And Windows To The Past

In 1972 an experimental archaeological project by Errett Callahan was designed and initiated in the Appalachian foothills of Virginia. This seminal site has become a window to the past and a reflection and check of data recovery and interpretation. The project site, documented on a continual basis since its creation, was archaeologically investigated. These investigations were conducted between 1999 and 2003 to analyze the Old Rag site through stages of work, analysis and interpretation. The work models small-scale site surveys and investigations, and offers invaluable contributions to detect what's on and within the landscape and a test of archaeological science. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 9:00)

Crites, Gary (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Cummings, Garrett B. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Gumbo Balls and Earth Divers: Contagious Magic in Mound Construction at a Coles Creek Site
Feltus is a Coles Creek mound center located on the edge of the Natchez Bluffs overlooking the Mississippi floodplain. The site's mounds all share a surprising attribute: occasional loads of wet earth were used to build all three. In two mounds this wet earth consisted of globes of "gumbo" clay from the floodplain, deposited when still wet. Though not structural elements, their resonance with ethnographic literature provides an equally suitable explanation: the gumbo ball as a ritual engagement with myth, strongly bolstering previous claims concerning prehistoric mounds of the Southeast as cosmological representations of the Earth. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 11:00)

Dalan, Rinita (see Clay, Rudolf B.)

Dale, Emily K. (see Brummitt, Aaron)

Danforth, Marie (University of Southern Mississippi)
Funkhouser, J. Lynn (University of Southern Mississippi)
Martin, D. C. (Southern Illinois University)

Cook, Danielle (University of Southern Mississippi)

Hester, Barbara T. (University of Southern Mississippi)

Excavation and Analysis of Skeletal Material from a Mexican War Hospital Cemetery

In Spring 2008, three coffins eroded out of the beach on Greenwood Island on Pascagoula Bay.

A cemetery from a mid-nineteenth century military hospital had been located there, and the two individuals recovered were found to be Caucasian males in their mid-20s. The only pathology observed was dental caries.

Conservation of the remains presented a challenge when the outer cortex of one skeleton cracked and flaked off upon drying, possibly due to differential drying rates and the presence of salt from the seawater. Several methods of drying and desalinization were applied to the second skeleton to prevent similar consequences. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 8:40)

Daniel, I. Randolph Jr. (see Moore, Christopher)

Daniel, Joshua (see Watts, Gordon)

Daniel, Shanna (QAR Conservation Laboratory, NC Underwater Archaeology Branch)

Conservation and Analysis of Artifacts at the Queen Anne's Revenge Conservation Laboratory

One important aspect to consider when excavating an underwater site is the conservation of its waterlogged and encrusted artifacts. Conservation plays a critical role in the archaeological investigations of shipwreck 31CR314, believed to be Blackbeard's flagship. The conservation process at the QAR Conservation Lab is described as a 12-step process from on-site artifact recovery to their transfer to NC Maritime Museum (for display and curation). Steps involved include: post recovery documentation, examination and assessment, various cleaning/stabilization cycles, analysis, repair/reconstruction, and final documentation. To illustrate the various conservation methods conducted at the QAR Conservation Lab, two case studies will be presented. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 9:20)

Dansereau, Claire (see Breeden, Christina)

Davidson, James (see Teague, Megan)

Davis, Jeremy (University of Alabama)

Crafting in the Countryside: A Comparison of Three Late Prehistoric Nonmound Sites in the Black Warrior River Valley (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

Centralized control of resources by elites has been identified as the basis of institutionalized inequality at Moundville, in other Mississippian societies, and in other complex societies. This paper compares the lithic assemblages of three late Moundville III-early Moundville IV phase non-mound sites in the Black Warrior River Valley to assess the Moundville political-economy model's expectations concerning the distribution of exotic stone and craft production locales. It is found that neither exotic raw material nor the production of socially valued goods such as pendants and paint palettes was confined to the regional center during the latter part of the chiefdom's history. This discovery is interpreted in terms of a decentralized ritual economy. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 1:40)

Davis, R. P. Stephen Jr. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

The Contributions of Bennie Carlton Keel to the Development of North Carolina Archaeology

From 1961 to 1973, Bennie Keel practiced archaeology in North Carolina, first as resident archaeologist at Town Creek Indian Mound where he developed the site's interpretive facilities and then for more than a decade as senior staff archaeologist at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology in Chapel Hill. During his tenure as RLA archaeologist, he undertook substantial research into Cherokee origins, defined the pre-Cherokee cultural sequence for the Appalachian Summit, laid the foundation for UNC's Siouan Project, and helped train numerous students in archaeological methodology. As Bennie nears retirement from the National Park Service, it is appropriate to reflect upon these and other important contributions he has made to the archaeology of the Old North State. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 1:00)

DePratter, Chester B. (see Quitmyer, Irvy R.)

Des Jean, Tom (National Park Service)

Tune, Jesse

Moving Gray Contexts to the Mainstream: Dated Diagnostics from the Upper Cumberland Plateau

Over the last two decades small archeological testing projects have been undertaken to meet compliance requirements in advance of construction impacts at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area in Kentucky and Tennessee. Several of these projects have found diagnostic projectile points located within datable contexts. However, like many compliance projects, most of these small discoveries get buried in Agency reports. This paper presents the results of several of these projects with the hope that eventually a lithic chronology may be developed for this prehistorically occupied section of the Upper Cumberland Plateau. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 8:40)

Donald, Roderick Kevin (Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
A Brief Discussion on the Legal History of Cemetery Legislation in North Carolina
What is the history of legislation with reference to cemeteries in North Carolina? How have particular statutes changed over time? And what implications does this renewed focus on cemetery legislation have on preservation strategies and management of cemeteries as well as other significant cultural resources? This paper will address these questions as well as delve briefly into a discussion on expanding industrial development and the nature of cemetery studies. A part of the discussion will address how the legal system is reacting to prevalent cultural attitudes and behaviors associated with impacts on cemeteries as historical repositories. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 8:40)

Dowd, Elsbeth (University of Oklahoma)
Style as Process: A Design-based Analysis of Caddo Pottery from Southeastern Oklahoma
(Student Paper Competition Entrant)
While archaeologists have long used stylistic analyses of Caddo pottery to study the identity and degrees of social interaction between different groups of ancestral Caddo, few have explicitly considered the relationship between pottery classification and the original design process. I argue that an effective method for analyzing stylistic variation must be situated in the process of pottery design, and in an understanding of the social origins of stylistic choices. This paper illustrates a design-based methodology through the analysis of four under-

studied assemblages of vessels from Caddo sites in southeastern Oklahoma. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 10:00)

Drolet, Elizabeth (American Museum of Natural History)
Vessel Form, Site Function – Ceramic Vessel Morphology and Site Usage in Late Archaic Shell Rings
The possible site functions of the Late Archaic shell rings on St Catherines are integral to the understanding of social and economic structure of the island. The presence of two contemporaneous shell rings provides an opportunity to determine variation in site usage through a morphological comparison of the ceramic assemblages. Vessel size and form can shed light on the possible functions and changing usage of ceramics over time. This paper will explore the relationship of vessel morphology to the overall site function of these rings. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 10:20)

Dumas, Ashley (University of South Alabama)
New Data for the Middle Woodland Period on the Alabama Gulf Coast
The late Middle Woodland period on the Alabama Gulf coast is represented by the Porter phase. Recent excavations at Plash Island yielded a large amount of material culture, analysis of which confirms that the Porter heartland was the lower Mobile basin and Bay, and we now have more information on the diversity of Porter ceramics, including its strong Marksville traits. New radiocarbon dates indicate that the phase continued 150 to 200 years later than previously thought, altering conceptions about the persistence of Middle Woodland ceramic traditions, and perhaps other aspects of Porter culture, in the larger Gulf Coast region. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Dunn, Misty (Georgia Southern University)
Milner, Brian (Georgia Southern University)
Investigations at Mont Repose: The 2008 Season
This poster will address the preliminary results from investigations conducted at Mont Repose Plantation during the 2008 field season. Two areas were tested - a possible kitchen structure and the possible slave dwellings. The testing revealed that the possible slave dwellings are almost certainly not dwellings but the remains of a family cemetery. Testing in the kitchen yielded large quantities of faunal remains that are

currently being analyzed for both dietary and artifact information. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)

Mississippian Symbolic Weaponry as Sacred Regalia

Mississippian symbolic weaponry is depicted not only in representational art, but also in elite mortuary contexts. Such items of weaponry, especially arrows and war clubs, denote a special category of regalia and reveal the importance of combat behavior and success. The display of weaponry in representational art and mortuary contexts underscores the close links between leaders in this world and the supernatural world. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 8:20)

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University)

University of Tennessee-Works Progress Administration Excavations

From July 1936 to January 1937, archaeologists from the University of Tennessee directed excavations at the Pack Site (40CH1) under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration. Limited excavations were conducted during this time at the Mound Bottom site. Charles Nash returned to Mound Bottom in February of 1940 for additional investigations. The records and collections from the excavations remain unpublished. On-going research on the curated Mound Bottom and Pack Site materials is summarized. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 8:40)

Dye, David H. (see Moore, Michael C.)

Dye, David H. (see Walker, Chester P.)

Dyson, John (Indiana University/Chickasaw Nation Division of History, Research and Scholarship)
Who Were the Chickasaw? What Language Can Tell of Origins

In December, 1540, Hernando de Soto and his retinue of Spaniards and Indian guides and bearers encountered a people whose name de Soto's chroniclers recorded as chicazas or chicaças. From that moment on, the tribe entered written history with versions of that same name in documents of the French and the English as well. Yet the language and early history of the Chickasaws hints at a prior identity that was not tribal at all but instead clan-like or familial. This

paper examines those linguistic clues and proposes an outside origin for the tribal name Chikashsha. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 8:20)

Early, Ann (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Walker, Leslie (University of Arkansas)

Sabo, George (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Caddo Ceramics in the Central Arkansas River Valley

Protohistoric cultural complexes (A.D. 1500 - 1700) in the Central Arkansas River Valley are understood almost entirely from whole vessel collections looted from cemeteries in the 1920s. An enduring puzzle is the co-occurrence within these assemblages of Mississippian and Caddoan ceramics. What cultural dynamics account for this circumstance, and what was the nature of the Caddo presence in this region? To address these questions, we compare Caddoan vessels from the Central Arkansas River Valley with related examples from the Ouachita and Red River valleys of southwest Arkansas. Mechanisms accounting for similarities and differences are discussed. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 9:20)

Eastman, Jane M. (Western Carolina University)

Evidence for Foodways at Spikebuck Town

Small-scale excavations at the 31Cy3, an Early Qualla phase community near Spikebuck Mound, in Clay County, NC, have yielded pottery and paleoethnobotanical remains that allow for some reconstruction of early Cherokee diet. An analysis of features and review of ethnohistoric and ethnographic accounts of Cherokee food preparation and consumption are also considered to more broadly discuss foodways at the site. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 3:20)

Ehrhardt, Kathleen L. (Illinois State Museum)

Early Thoughts on Native Copper Working Technology at Cahokia

Results of investigations at a newly-discovered copper working locale beneath Mound 34 at Cahokia have yielded sufficient data, in the form of copper working tools and debris, to begin to think about reconstructing copper working procedures and sequences there. I draw together information from what little is known about prehistoric native North American copper working elsewhere, from experimental replication studies, and from traditional copper working processes to offer some preliminary

suggestions as to how Cahokians were manipulating this material. I then place these findings within larger contexts of Cahokian and Mississippian copper procurement, manufacturing, and use. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 1:00)

Ehrhardt, Kathleen L. (see Belknap, Lori)

Elysee, Lovely (American Museum of Natural History)

On Pins and Needles: Anticipating Form and Function of Late Archaic Bone Pins

Within the past three years, the American Museum of Natural History has recovered numerous worked bone pins from two Late Archaic shell ring sites on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. The focus of this presentation will be based on the analysis of these bone pins. The study includes overall results of physical observations as well as ideas on material acquisition, preparation, and production methods. In addition to exploring the various practical functions as clothing and hair fasteners, this paper will discuss the potential social, political, and economic roles of these pins. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 10:40)

Ensor, H. Blaine (American Resources Group)

Capps: A Levallois-like Prepared Core Technology in the Southeastern United States

Heavily patinated stone artifacts from the Capps and Shelley sites, southeastern Alabama are described. A prepared core technology designated as Capps is defined. Capps core technology involves systematic preparation of core surfaces prior to removal of flake/blade blanks or end-products in a Levallois-like manner. This technology resembles Old World Levallois flake-core technology in many respects. While the resemblance of Capps core technology to Old World Levallois core technology is acknowledged, the age and cultural affiliation of Capps technology is presently unknown. This paper provides a basic description of the technology and compares it with Late Pleistocene/Holocene lithic technologies in the Southeastern United States. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 10:00)

Ernenwein, Eileen (see Hargrave, Michael)

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

Colonialism Before Contact: Interrogating Theoretical Limitations of Contact Period

Archaeology

Studies termed "contact period" archaeology are practiced throughout the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as (to a lesser extent) the Philippines and Indonesia. Yet, the term "contact period" appears to be essentially absent in the Anglophone archaeology of other extensively colonized areas - e.g., China, Africa, the Middle East, India, and mainland Southeast Asia. Are contact period archaeologies perceived as "better suited" to those areas most massively remodeled by colonialism and population replacement? If so, why? Thought-provoking clues may be found in the theoretical shortcomings of contact period archaeology in North America. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 8:40)

Eskew, Katherine (University of Redlands)

Lipo, Carl

Detecting Prehistoric Earthworks in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi Using LIDAR Imagery and GIS

Geographic information systems (GIS) provide a powerful tool for systematically analyzing landscapes for archaeological earthworks. In this way, GIS becomes a remarkable means for detecting archaeological deposits. The analysis presented in this paper uses ArcGIS 9.2 and ET Geowizards to create a streamlined and consistent process to pinpoint areas of interest within topographic data that have attributes consistent with archaeological earthworks. Using light detecting and ranging (LiDAR) data from the upper part of the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi, and ground-based surveys, new deposits can be recognized, existing deposits can be spatially located, and changes in landscape use can be identified. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Espenshade, Chris (New South Associates)

The Importance of Vessel-Based Analysis in the Sand Hills of North Carolina

The results of the recent ceramic analysis for three data recovery investigations at Fort Bragg underline the importance of vessel-based analysis. The study of vessels from 31CD871, 31CD64, and 31CD65 provided significant insights into past behavior, insights that could not have been generated from sherd-based analysis. The pottery analysis is reviewed, and the results are considered relative to current models of settlement and subsistence in the Sand

Hills. (Symposium Paper, Session 27, Friday 2:20)

Espenshade, Chris (New South Associates)
Where Cutting Edge Meets Cut-and-Fill: Transportation Compliance and Innovation
Cultural resource compliance on transportation projects has driven a significant amount of archaeological research in North Carolina. Key attributes of the NCDOT program - a broad geographic scope, significant funding, strong oversight, and diverse consultant participants - have driven innovation and benefited all archaeological research in the state. Using three recent excavations near Fayetteville as examples, this paper explores the positive relationship between transportation compliance and new approaches to archaeological investigations. The collaboration of private sector and university experts is emphasized. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 8:40)

Ewen, Charles R. (see Balko, Sheri L.)

Fauchier, Rachel (University of Oklahoma)
Burial Associations from Akers (34LF32): A Preliminary Investigation
A preliminary investigation of the associated artifacts from Akers (34LF32) in southeastern Oklahoma will be discussed. This site, excavated in 1940 by the WPA in Leflore County, is a Fourche Maline burial midden with many ceramic burial vessels. This paper will focus on these ceramic vessels, the problems with utilizing WPA collections, and a general overview of the other associated artifacts from this large burial site. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 8:00)

Faulkner, Charles (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Symposium Discussant (Session 37, Saturday 11:20)

Fedoroff, Michael (University of Southern Mississippi)
Pine Hills Cooking Technology
In the Pine Hills region of Southeast Mississippi, excavations have documented what appear to be the remains of clay lined baking pits. The actual method of prehistoric cooking technology is tougher to envision without some experimentation. This research endeavors to illuminate possible uses of earth oven technology as they are revealed in archaeological context, and provide an

experimental approach to their creation and delineation. The results are presented as preliminary, yet this experimental/theoretical framework outlines possible reverse-engineering methods in experimental archaeology which could be applied to prehistoric cooking technology in other regions. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Ferguson, Terry A. (Wofford College)
Charles, Tommy (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Late Woodland / Mississippian Components at the Robertson Farm Sites: 38GR1 and 38PN35: The Pisgah Phase in Northwest South Carolina
Seventeen calibrated radiocarbon dates ranging from A.D. 960 to 1450 document continuous Late Woodland / Mississippian occupation of two multi-component sites in the South Saluda drainage of northwest South Carolina. Ceramics indicate affinities with the cultural traditions of the Appalachian Highlands, particularly the Pisgah Phase. Cultural continuity is indicated for earlier but not later cultural periods. Feature morphology and botanical evidence from flotation are consistent with other Appalachian Highland sites. Maize recovered dates from calibrated A.D. 1300 to 1420. Posthole patterns indicate the presence of large structures (calibrated A.D. 1300 to 1420) and a palisade (calibrated A.D. 1300 to 1420). (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 8:00)

Fields, Rita (Mississippi National Guard)
Jackson, H. Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi)
Haley, Byran
Using Geophysical Technology in the Identification of Cultural Resources at the Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center
This poster presents the results of a joint project by the Mississippi National Guard, the University of Southern Mississippi, and the University of Mississippi that evaluated remote sensing methods for identifying prehistoric features in Southeast Mississippi. Gradiometry and conductivity data were collected by UM from two archaeological sites at the Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center in southeast Mississippi. Anomalies possibly representing cultural features were then tested by USM and Guard archaeologists and the results compared. The ultimate goal is to integrate remote sensing in site evaluation and interpretation as a component of cultural resource management at

Camp Shelby. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

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

Sara to Cheraw: Community Relocation in the Carolinas

In the winter of 1712, Captain John Barnwell visited Indian communities of the South Carolina Piedmont and Coastal Plain, amassing an army to fight the Tuscarora. One of these settlements consisted of "Saraw" Indians living adjacent to the Pee Dee River. While archaeological sites attributable to Sara villages on the Dan River (ca. 1670-1710) and in the Catawba Nation (ca. 1756) have been identified, until recently the location of the settlement Barnwell encountered remained elusive. This paper will consider community relocation both as a strategy the Sara used to achieve security and autonomy, and as a commemorative practice in the present. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 9:20)

Fleming, Lacey (Middle Tennessee State University)

Peres, Tanya M. (Middle Tennessee State University)

Ingalls, Teresa L. (University of Hawai'i)

Awls, Beads, and Talons: Non-Food Uses of Animals in the Archaic of Middle Tennessee

The importance of animals in multiple non-food roles - as tools, commodities, companions, helpers, and items of personal adornment -- has not been intensively explored at Archaic sites in Middle Tennessee. To more fully interpret and understand past human-animal relationships we must separate out uses of animals from on a contextual basis. Using the faunal assemblage from the Fernvale Site (40WM51) as the basis of our study, we explore these roles and compare them to contemporaneous sites in the region. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 9:20)

Focht, Adria (East Carolina University)

Blackbeard Sails Again? Conservation of Textiles from the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck (31CR314)

This poster presents the results of a recent study of textile fragments recovered from the shipwreck believed to be the pirate Blackbeard's sunken flagship, the Queen Anne's Revenge (QAR). By addressing critical conservation issues including storage, cleaning, and dehydration, this research has helped establish a

protocol for the future conservation of QAR textiles. A typology of specific textiles in the QAR assemblage was also developed. Key attributes diagnostic of early 18th century sailcloth manufacture were identified in several QAR samples; other QAR textiles that have been identified as the same textile type can now be functionally classified as sailcloth. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Francis, J. Michael (University of North Florida)

Kole, Kathleen M. (University of North Florida)

Politics, Murder, and Martyrdom in Spanish Florida: Don Juan and the Guale Uprising of 1597

This paper explores the 1597 Guale uprising in Spanish Florida, and its aftermath. It chronicles a remarkable five-year period, from the initial investigations of 1597 and 1598, to the 1601 capture and execution of Don Juan, the Guale ruler ultimately held responsible for the uprising. Based on a careful examination of documents from Spain's *Archivo General de Indias*, the paper offers a unique perspective on the uprising and its participants. What emerges is a complex web of shifting alliances, political competition, and violence, as Florida's Indian peoples struggle to adapt, resist, and conform to the challenges of Spanish colonial rule. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 8:40)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)

Bow, Sierra M. (East Tennessee State University)

The Upper Cumberland Plateau Archaeological Luminescence Dating Project

In this presentation, we discuss a new and comprehensive methodology aimed at defining the prehistoric culture history of the Upper Cumberland Plateau. Our primary focus is on the Woodland ceramic sequence for the region. We highlight recent excavation and survey projects used to evaluate our approach. We suggest that this approach is applicable for both scholars and cultural resource managers and is especially useful for obtaining meaningful historical and chronological information from survey level projects. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 8:20)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)

Hays, Maureen A.

Langston, Lucinda (East Tennessee State University)

Godsey, Jessica

Lithic Technology and Site Function, Eagle Drink Bluff Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee

Eagle Drink Bluff Shelter is a small sandstone rock shelter in the highlands of the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Three years of excavations have revealed components ranging from at least the Middle Archaic through the late Middle Woodland. This paper explores lithic reduction strategies and stone tool function at the site over the course of several thousand years. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 10:40)

Franklin, Jay (see Beck, Chase)

Franklin, Jay (see Langston, Lucinda)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University) (see Pope, Elayne)

Franklin, Jay (see Sherwood, Sarah)

Franklin, Jay (see, Simek, Jan)

Friberg, Christina (American Museum of Natural History)

The Right Tool for the Job: Analysis of Whelk Shell Tools from St. Catherines Island, Georgia
Stone is not natural to St. Catherines Island and numerous prehistoric shell middens provide evidence documenting the use of shell tools. Excavations on barrier islands during the 1890's showed that whelk shells served as a durable, plentiful alternative tool material for indigenous peoples. Decades of American Museum of Natural History excavations on St. Catherines Island have recovered more than 800 whelks, many of which have been fashioned into tools. This paper presents whelk analysis and distribution from island-wide excavations and explores the use of whelk in trade. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 9:20)

Friend, Jennifer (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program)

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program)
"Did you but know the worth that's buried here": Managing Fort Bragg's Historic Cemeteries
Since 1996 the Fort Bragg's Cultural Resources Management Program has conducted intensive and extensive annual monitoring of its 27 historic cemeteries located on its 160,000-acre reservation. As stewards/managers for these resources, our challenge is to bring the

information within these graveyards to descendant groups, Civil War enthusiasts, historians, and researchers. Policy issues to manage these resources are presented, along with case studies to demonstrate how DoD regulations, US Code (Public Law) and Installation Requirements are implemented. Discussion includes use of non-intrusive techniques to locate interments, along with demographics related to the types of cemeteries, their use dates and preservation issues.

(Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 9:40)

Fuerst, David (University of Kentucky)

Late Woodland Crab Orchard Series Pottery
Gastropod or snail shell-tempered pottery was first identified at the Late Woodland Crab Orchard village site (44TZ1) in Tazewell County, Virginia (Egloff 1987). The pottery, which is occasionally mixed with crushed limestone tempering, occurs at numerous village sites in the upper Tennessee River and lower New River watersheds of southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Its surface treatments mirror the ones found on contemporaneous limestone-tempered Radford pottery. This paper provides a description of its paste, surface treatment, form, chronology, and geographic distribution, and proposes referring to it as the Crab Orchard Series or ware. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 3:00)

Funk, Chan (Engineering & Environment)

Move Out! Beyond Compliance at Fort Jackson, SC
Archeologists working with the Environmental Division at Fort Jackson, SC have identified over 670 cultural sites since the late 1980's. Today, 54 of those sites are eligible for listing in the National Register. This poster provides context and research potential for these and other sites located in the heart of the South Carolina sandhills. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Funkhouser, J. Lynn (see Danforth, Marie)

Gage, Matthew (University of Tennessee)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (University of the South)
The Whitesburg Bridge Mound: A Late Archaic Earthen Mound in the Middle Tennessee Valley
The recognition of pre-Woodland monumental architecture in the Southeast has expanded rapidly in recent years. During the excavations of the Whitesburg Bridge Site in north Alabama, another such feature was identified. Its presence

in the Middle Tennessee River Valley is unprecedented, but fits with trends of communal development, centralization, and mound construction found elsewhere in the region. The intent of this paper is to highlight the variability of Late Archaic efforts at cultural identity and discuss the socio-political implications for this time period in the Middle Tennessee Valley. (Contributed Paper, Session 10, Thursday 2:00)

Gaillard, Meg (see Shofner, Erika)

Gillam, J. Christopher (see Cobb, Charles R.)

Gillispie, Elizabeth (Georgia Southern University)

Ice House or Cistern? A Deep Subterranean Feature at Old Town Plantation

Investigations at Old Town Plantation near Louisville, Georgia has revealed the presence of a deep subterranean structure. This feature is believed to be either an ice house or cistern. This poster will present the evidence for the identification along with data about the dating and construction of this structure. The fill seems to consist of early twentieth century artifacts although the structure is believed to have been built in the early 1800's. Preliminary analysis of the artifacts will be discussed. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Gilmore, Zachary I. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Girard, Jeffrey S. (Northwestern State University of Louisiana)

Morgan, David W. (National Center for Preservation Technology and Training)

Perttula, Timothy K. (Archeological and Environmental Consultants)

Copper Artifacts from Gahagan and Other Sites in the Southern Caddo Area

Missouri flint clay figures and Cahokia-style arrow points in graves at the Gahagan site, northwest Louisiana, suggest a connection with Cahokia. These same mortuary contexts contain copper artifacts, including long-nose god maskettes, hand effigies, and ear ornaments. We summarize contexts in which copper items have been found at Gahagan and other sites in the southern Caddo area, and we report on a preliminary study of the elemental composition of the Gahagan specimens using portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF). Although pXRF has some inherent limitations, it provides an economical, rapid technique for comparison of copper objects from different regions that may

complement traditional elemental studies. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 4:40)

Gjerde, Sara (University of California, Santa Barbara)

VanDerwarker, Amber M. (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Subsistence at the Roskamp site: The Paleoethnobotany of a Burned House

Located in the Central Illinois Valley, the Roskamp site is one of many Mississippian-period sites that was catastrophically burned in this region, probably as a result of systemic, endemic warfare. This paper considers the plant remains from a burned structure at this small farmstead. We address issues of agricultural intensification as it relates to sedentism and political complexity. In order to provide a broader context for interpretation, we present a comparative analysis of plant data from contemporaneous farmsteads located in the nearby American Bottom region of Illinois. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 10:40)

Glesner, Valerie (see Holstein, Harry)

Godsey, Jessica (see Franklin, Jay)

Goodmaster, Christopher (University of Arkansas)

The Potentials of Close-Range, Three-dimensional Laser Scanning for the Documentation, Analysis, and Digital Archiving of Southeastern Archaeological Artifacts

Given the recent advances in close-range, three-dimensional laser scanning equipment and methods, this technology is well-suited for the documentation, metric analysis, archiving, and dissemination of high-definition digital models of archaeological materials. This paper will discuss the potentials of three-dimensional laser scanning, using several case studies from the southeastern United States to provide evidence of the utility of this non-destructive technology. (Contributed Paper, Session 2, Thursday 10:40)

Goodmaster, Christopher (University of Arkansas)

Payne, Angelia (University of Arkansas)

Limp, W. Fredrick (University of Arkansas)

Cole, Keenan (University of Arkansas)

Mowdy, Marlon (University of Arkansas)

The Virtual Hampson Museum Project: Laser Scanning and 3D Visualization for Documentation, Digital Curation, and Public Education

The Virtual Hampson Museum Project, using three-dimensional laser scanning technology,

has created high-definition, metrically accurate digital models for hundreds of artifacts curated by the Hampson Archaeological Museum State Park in Wilson, AR. These models are displayed via an interactive website along with archival images, artifact descriptions, and interpretive text. Artifact data are made available for download, and are provided with free viewing software and in several formats. This project has also created detailed virtual reconstructions of the Upper Nodena site (3MS4) based on archaeological and ethnohistorical data, further interpreting the Nodena culture to the public in a visually interesting manner. (Contributed Paper, Session 2, Thursday 11:00)

Goodmaster, Christopher (see King, Adam)

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

A Summary of Early Prehistory in South Carolina Archaeology

Research results spanning the last four decades in South Carolina are summarized. Findings in early prehistory have paralleled that of much of the Southeast in traditional Paleoindian and Early Archaic studies. Because of the prevalence of shallow and often disturbed sites, excavated data from sites with stratigraphic clarity and datable organics have been difficult to find. Artifact mapping on the regional scale and the excavation of a few key sites have provided important information that allows inferences about Pleistocene and Early Holocene settlement systems. Great strides in recognizing Clovis in particular have come from excavations at Topper and Big Pine Tree. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 8:20)

Goodyear, Albert C. (see Smallwood, Ashley)

Goodyear, Albert C. (see Sweeney, Kara Bridgman)

Gorman, Rebecca D. (University of Florida)

Continuity and Change at the Spanish Mission San Juan del Puerto (1587-1702), Fort George Island, Florida

Since identified in 1951, the mission of San Juan del Puerto has been the subject of limited archaeological surveys and excavations conducted primarily in an effort to delineate the mission period extent of the site on the landscape of Fort George Island. The current reconsideration of this site is important not only for a cohesive understanding of the mission

period occupation, and the many prehistoric and historic archaeological sites that overlap and surround it, but is substantially important for better understanding questions pertaining to indigenous continuity and change before and throughout the duration of the Spanish mission period in the Southeast. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 9:20)

Gougeon, Ramie (Panamerican Consultants)

Testing an Architectural Grammar

The work of architect Christopher Alexander was used to develop an architectural grammar for the late prehistoric period of northwest Georgia, including patterns for the built-environment at the scales of the chiefdom, village/town, house clusters, and individual houses. Understanding architectural grammars from neighboring areas in the broader southern Appalachian region during the late prehistoric and early protohistoric periods will further our understanding of the Mississippian Southeast at a variety of scales and through time. Working towards this end, I examine the architectural grammars of the late prehistoric period in the Appalachian and western Piedmont regions of North Carolina. (Contributed Paper, Session 11, Thursday 3:20)

Grafft-Weiss, Amber (see Miller, Sarah E.)

Greco, Grayson (University North Carolina-Wilmington)

Shipwreck Preservation; Developing a Model to Preserves Our Underwater Cultural Heritage

Southeastern North Carolina has many historically and culturally significant shipwrecks off its coast due to its unique geography. It is important for these shipwrecks to be preserved and that the public have the opportunity to visit these sites. Since underwater archeological sites are more difficult to visit and harder to regulate than terrestrial sites, it is necessary to establish underwater parks that will aid in preservation and recreation. By looking at examples of existing underwater parks a model can be proposed that will work for the area and involve the local community. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Green, William (S&ME)

Schuldenrein, Joseph (S&ME)

Nagle, Kimberly

People of the Other Shoals: Preliminary Results of Archaeological and Geomorphological Investigations at the Tree House Site located

along the Saluda River near Columbia, South Carolina

The Tree House site (38LX531) is a large, deeply stratified Early Paleoindian through Mississippian period site located along the Saluda River near Columbia, South Carolina. Survey and testing conducted from 2006 through 2008 indicated the site contained a wealth of information regarding the pre-contact inhabitants of the area, and was potentially one of the most important sites in the region. Data recovery excavations conducted over the past seven months have recently been completed. Although in-depth analyses have just begun, this paper provides a preliminary account of the archaeological and geomorphological investigations that have taken place at this important site. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 10:20)

Greenlee, Diana (University of Louisiana – Monroe / Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program)

Saunders, Joe

Is Earthwork Construction in the Lower Mississippi Valley Discontinuous, or Does It Only Appear That Way?

Earthworks extend back at least 6000 years in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Once assumed to be a continuum since the Middle Archaic, recent studies indicate that mound building may have ceased between the Middle and Late Archaic periods (Saunders 2008), and then again between the Late Archaic and Woodland periods (Kidder 2006). We examine the distribution of radiocarbon data from the Lower Mississippi Valley to evaluate the likelihood that the apparent hiatuses in earthwork construction are products of perturbations, or secular variation, in the radiocarbon time spectrum. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Gregory, Danny (New South Associates)

Tippett, J. Lee (Louis Berger Group)

Site Function and Lithic Technology on the Eastern Highland Rim: A Comparison between Rock Shelters and Open-air Sites

TDOT sponsored a Phase II investigation of eight sites in Overton County, Tennessee. An in-depth lithic analysis was performed on a sample of the assemblages. The goal was to identify differences among the rock shelter sites and open sites in terms of site function and lithic reduction activities during the Archaic Period. Platform remnant morphology was used to study variation in the reduction stage among debitage

samples. The results suggest little difference in the lithic technology employed at each site. This paper will focus on the behavioral and methodological implications of the study for future lithic research in the region. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 10:00)

Gregory, H. F. (see Hargrave, Michael)

Hadley, Alison (University of Kansas)

Early Woodland Exploration and Gypsum Mining in Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

In 2005, a systematic survey was conducted to determine the scale and pattern of Early Woodland (3,000-2,200 years BP) gypsum mining in Mammoth Cave. Torch debris was systematically quantified as a proxy for assessing prehistoric activity through the cave. An experimental sampling method using a laser level was employed in a 2.8 mi (4.5 km) section of passage along transects placed at 250-foot intervals. The utility of this sampling method is assessed in relation to future cave research. The data collected provide insight into the scale of mining and the importance of cave minerals during the Early Woodland. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 3:40)

Haley, Bryan S. (see Fields, Rita)

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

Hally, David J. (see Smith, Marvin)

Halsey, John R. (Michigan Historical Center)

Mississippian Copper Sources, Usage and Probabilities: A View from Up North

Where did the copper come from that was made into some of the most iconic artifacts in North American archaeology? How can we tell? Where does the availability of float copper fit into the picture? How did the tradition of copper usage in the North differ from that in the Southeast? These are just a few of the questions facing Mississippian specialists as they attempt to sort out the origins and trajectories of this revered metal. The author gives his perspective from Michigan and the upper Great Lakes, the largest source of native copper on the planet. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 1:40)

Hammack, Stephen A. (URS/Robins AFB, GA)

Archaeology at Robins AFB, GA

This talk will be an overview of the archaeological findings at Robins AFB, GA - in Middle Georgia just south of Macon - over the

course of the last 30 years. Fifty-eight known archaeological sites exist on the 8,435-acre base, the largest employer and industrial complex in Georgia, which is situated near the Ocmulgee River in northern Houston County. Although little has been found to connect the base to the Macon Plateau site in neighboring Bibb County, the heavy Archaic period and later occupations will be discussed, as will the historic Feagin Plantation-Newberry Farm site (1830-1942). Additionally, the recent GPR survey of the historic Feagin and King cemeteries will also be addressed. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 11:00)

Hammerstedt, Scott (University of Oklahoma)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Oklahoma)

Regnier, Amanda (University of Oklahoma)
*2008 Excavations at the Clement Site (34Mc8),
McCurtain County, Oklahoma*

This paper will discuss the results of the University of Oklahoma's 2008 Field School excavations at the Clement site (34Mc8). Clement is a multi-mound Caddo center located along the Glover River in southeast Oklahoma that was first excavated by a WPA crew under the supervision of David Barreis. We will present a summary of the 1941 excavations as well as report on the recent geophysical survey and excavations into a mound summit, a deep midden area, and overlapping burned structures. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 10:40)

Hardison, Joel (National Forests in North Carolina)

Snedeker, Rodney (National Forests in North Carolina)

"If not for the Trees": Developing a Cemetery Database for the National Forests in North Carolina

Numerous known and forgotten cemeteries welcome the rising sun across more than a million acres designated as the National Forests in North Carolina (FS). This paper presents several current research initiatives towards understanding this resource. A FS site cemetery database is planned for completion in 2009, and will be available for cultural resource management and public genealogical research. Also, OSA and the Passport-in-Time Program have teamed to document the Jones County Hillfield Freeman Community, which contains a large African American Cemetery. The ultimate research goal is to define what occurred between the dash [Birth date - Death date], a symbol we

all have in common. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 9:20)

Hardison, Joel (see Conklin, Carolyn)

Hargrave, Michael (ERDC CERL)

Ernenwein, Eileen (University of Arkansas)

Avery, George (Stephen F. Austin University)

Gregory, H. F. (Northwestern State University-Louisiana)

Geophysical Investigations at Presidio Los Adaes, Louisiana

The Los Adaes site (16NA16), located in northwestern Louisiana, was occupied between 1721 and 1773. Built as a mission and fort, the site is important as a center for economic and social interactions among French, Spanish, and Caddoan peoples. Archival records include an architectural plan for the presidio and a detailed map made in 1767 that shows the hexagonal presidio, mission, and surrounding structures. Excavations conducted between 1966 and 1979 documented portions of the presidio's palisade, two bastions, the Governor's house, and three outlying structures. Results of recent magnetic, resistance, and GPR surveys, and plans for future investigations are discussed. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 11:00)

Hargrave, Michael (see Clay, Rudolf B.)

Harper, Cassandra Rae (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Beyond Artifacts: Creating a Resource for Teaching Archaeology in the Classroom

The Florida Public Archaeology Networks' primary focus on public awareness and education affords center staff the opportunity to develop, implement, and support archaeological curricula in schools. This presentation will focus on the development and implementation of the Beyond Artifacts workbook. Designed by staff, teachers, and advocationals, this publication provides educators with the necessary tools to incorporate archaeology in the classroom while highlighting the importance and expanse of Florida's cultural heritage. All sections of information - activities, curricula, internet and published resources - will be updated on an annual basis to stay current and reflect trends in archaeological outreach. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 1:20)

Harrelson, Kevin (see Thompson, Brandon)

Harris, Scott (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

Hays, Maureen A. (see Franklin, Jay)

Hays, Maureen A. (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

Henry, Edward (University of Mississippi)

Searching for Signs of Ceremony: Geophysical Remote Sensing at an Adena Earthen Enclosure in Bourbon County, Kentucky

A geophysical remote sensing survey, including gradiometer, as well as horizontal and down hole magnetic susceptibility, was performed at the LeBus Circle, an Adena earthen enclosure. Primary goals include the collection of data that can be used to compare the LeBus Circle to other Adena sacred circles located in the Middle Ohio River Valley and to identify possible activity areas within the circle. The remote sensing survey identified multiple anomalies associated with the circle, some of which were examined through excavation. This paper will discuss the methodology and results of the remote sensing survey and subsequent excavations. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 4:00)

Henry, Nathan (NC Underwater Archaeology Branch)

The Ship's Armament

The armament from the Queen Anne's Revenge site is a key component of this shipwreck. In this presentation, the recovered artillery, small arms components, and ammunition will be discussed. It will be shown that physical attributes of the recovered artillery suggest an early 18th century context, 1713 being the *terminus post quem*. The primary ship's armament of at least twenty-one guns: seventeen 6-pounders and four 3 to 4-pounders is equivalent to that of a Royal Navy Sixth Rate warship or a French light-frigate. The presence of langrel shot suggests a predator or heavily armed merchantman vessel rather than a Royal Navy warship. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 10:40)

Herbert, Joseph (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program)

Symposium Discussant (Session 27, Friday 2:40)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Black, Rachel)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

Hester, Barbara T. (University of Southern Mississippi)

French Colonial Archaeology on the Mississippi Gulf Coast

Early eighteenth-century primary documents evidence the dispersal of French colonial sites on and around the Biloxi peninsula, such as Fort Maurepas, whose exact location remains controversial; New Biloxi, the site of the ongoing excavation of a French colonial cemetery; and an African habitation and *briqueterie* located on the Biloxi Back Bay, an area that is currently threatened by impending community development and casino expansion projects. The objective of this poster is not only to present a French colonial settlement diagram of the Biloxi peninsula but also to disseminate the status of the ongoing archaeological investigation of the Back Bay area.. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Hester, Barbara T. (see Danforth, Marie)

Hill, M. Cassandra

An Unusual Household at the King Site: Revisiting Individuals Who May Have Been Two-Spirits/Berdaches

The King site was a protohistoric village located on the Coosa River just outside present day Rome, GA. Two series of excavations conducted by the University of Georgia resulted in data sets that have been examined more or less continuously for over thirty years. This paper reviews the remains and artifacts of a male, female, and infant who were associated with a single house, and explores the possibility that there was opposite gender identity of the male and female. In Native American cultures, Two-Spirit/Berdache were thought to be the "middle gender" and regarded as almost mystic. Physical characteristics of the human remains conform to roles and activities performed by Berdache. (Contributed Paper, Session 11, Thursday 4:20)

Hill, William (SUNY Binghamton)

Cherokee Lithic Utilization: A Preliminary Assessment of Materials Recovered from Two Winter Houses at the Ravensford Site, Western North Carolina

Recent investigations at the Ravensford site near Cherokee, North Carolina, have resulted in the excavation of several Historic Cherokee homesteads (circa A.D. 1690-1740). The lithic materials recovered within several "winter" houses provide preliminary insights regarding the practices that took place within these structures. Lithic reduction appears to have focused on the manufacture of both formal and expedient flake tools, although relatively little

evidence of bipolar reduction is apparent. While robust analyses of Cherokee lithic assemblages are uncommon, such research holds the potential to reveal important insights regarding the variability involved in Contact period stone tool production and use. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 11:00)

Hockersmith, Kelly (see Stanyard, William)

Hodge, Shannon Chappell (Middle Tennessee State University)

Life and Health among Enslaved African-Americans at Ingleside Plantation (1822-1864), Nashville, Tennessee

Bioarchaeological analysis of the skeletal remains from a forgotten 19th-century cemetery has identified them as enslaved African-Americans who were once the property of William Jefferson Donelson, uncle of Rachel Donelson Jackson, wife of President Andrew Jackson. Preliminary results reveal impacts of diet and disease and newly-identified patterns of occupational pathology. This is the first public presentation of research regarding those who lived and died on Donelson's Ingleside Plantation, and represents the first year of an ongoing multidisciplinary investigation into the impact of slavery on the health and well-being of enslaved peoples in Middle Tennessee. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 9:00)

Hodge, Shannon Chappell (see Porth, Erik)

Holstein, Harry (Jacksonville State University)

Ridley, Rebecca Turley (Jacksonville State University)

Glesner, Valerie (Jacksonville State University)
Prehistoric Stone Structures in Northeast Alabama

Throughout Northeast Alabama are hundreds of loose stone mounds, walls, and effigies. Jacksonville State University Archaeological Resource Laboratory archaeologists believe they were constructed during Woodland and Mississippian periods as commemorative markers and/or mortuary structures. This assumption is based on a substantial body of evidence from archaeological investigations of similar stone structure sites throughout the eastern United States, 18th and 19th century ethnohistoric documents, and environmental data. This poster explores these three avenues of evidence and discusses several stone structure sites that have been investigated by the ARL in

northeast Alabama. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Ingalls, Teresa L. (see Fleming, Lacey)

Ingalls, Teresa L. (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Ingalls, Teresa L. (University of Hawai'i)

Peres, Tanya M. (Middle Tennessee State University)

Trudeau, Mary (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Alexander, Lawrence (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Native and Exotic Animals from Mississippian Mortuary Contexts at the David Davis Farm Site (40HA301), Tennessee

Mortuary artifacts from burial contexts are considered to be intentionally deposited. We argue that animal remains recovered from these contexts are also the result of this intentionality, and must be taken into account, as it is doubtful their inclusion was accidental. Using the David Davis Farm Site (40HA301) as our case study, we show that incorporating all of the zooarchaeological remains allows us to more fully interpret the types of mortuary activities that were practiced during the late Mississippian Period. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 10:20)

Ivester, Andrew (H I Solutions)

Poplin, Eric (Brockington and Associates)

Brooks, Mark (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

Geomorphological Analysis of the Mathis Lake Sand Rim: Implications for Late Quaternary Site Formation Processes at Carolina Bays

Recent investigation of 38AK862 on the east rim of Mathis Lake, Aiken County, SC permits the reconstruction of the evolution of this landform. Sponsored by the SC Department of Transportation, this project examined changes in the bay rim through time. The rim was affected by Late Paleoindian through Late Archaic occupations of the site, and by environmental and climate changes. Sedimentary and dating analyses have yielded a chronology of site formation processes. Implications for other sites throughout the region are explored through comparisons with past research at similar sites in other portions of the South Carolina Coastal Plain. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Jackson, H. Edwin (see Fields, Rita)

James, Jenna (see Johnson, Jay K.)

James, Jenna (University of Mississippi)

Wrobel, Gabriel (University of Mississippi)

Connaway, John (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)

Mortuary Practices at the Carson Mounds Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi

Salvage excavations at the prehistoric site of Carson Mounds have revealed a complex series of groupings of secondary interments, likely related to the use of a charnel house. These contexts have been removed as in situ blocks and currently are being excavated in a controlled laboratory environment. The burial clusters vary in preservation, number of individuals, and degree of articulation. All ages and both sexes appear to be represented, suggesting the long-term use by the community. This paper discusses excavation techniques, descriptions of several of the clusters that have been excavated, and future research directions. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 10:00)

Jateff, Emily (Flinders University)

Poplin, Eric (Brockington)

Combahee Ferry Historic District: A South Carolina Riverine Maritime Cultural Landscape

Combination of underwater, intertidal, and terrestrial data provides a holistic view of the Combahee Ferry Historic District. The Combahee Ferry is a long-term maritime transport corridor and an excellent example of a riverine maritime cultural landscape. Combining individual site elements into interpreted groups, we address cohesively the cultural landscape represented by all aspects of the ferry operation. Archival and field research, site formation analyses, and comparisons with other ferries and dock/wharf structures in the South Carolina Lowcountry permit intra-site correlations, identification of temporal variation in cross-river transport modes, and adaptation to changes in social and economic development of the region. (Symposium Paper, Session 29, Friday 1:40)

Jeane, David (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Whose Pot? What Pot? A Fortuitous Find From Lafayette County, Arkansas

In 1984 a large ceramic vessel was found washing into the channel of Bodcau Bayou in Southwest Arkansas. The vessel was found to contain cremated human remains of one individual greater than 25 years and weathered portions of a second individual. The site, 3LA46, is a recorded Fourche Maline Culture

site. While the vessel size, composition, and a recent radiocarbon date place it in the Fourche Maline Culture, the vessel shape is unrecorded for the Caddoan area. Also there has been no known cremation in an urn ever found in Arkansas for any known culture. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 10:20)

Jefferies, Richard (University of Kentucky)

Moore, Christopher R. (University of Kentucky)

In Search of Mission San Joseph de Sapala: Mission Period Archaeological Research on Sapelo Island, Georgia

Archaeological investigations conducted north of the Sapelo Shell Ring complex (9Mc23) from 2003 to 2008 have revealed Mission period features and postmolds, as well as 17th century Native American and Spanish artifacts. Numerous Altamaha sherds indicate that a sizeable Guale population lived there. Spanish artifacts, reflecting a variety of kitchen, military, construction, and personal activities, suggest the presence of mission and military personnel. Information presented in this poster provides supporting documentation for the site being the location of the Guale town of Sapala and Mission San Joseph de Sapala. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Jenkins, Casey (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

Johnson, Hunter B. (see Thompson, Brandon)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)

Connaway, John M. ()

Haley, Bryan S. (University of Mississippi)

Wrobel, Gabriel (University of Mississippi)

James, Jenna

Smith, Louise

First Season Results from the Carson Mound Group in northwestern Mississippi

The 1894 map of the Carson Mound Group published by Cyrus Thomas shows 82 mounds. On the basis of mound count, this makes it the second largest Mississippian mound site in eastern United States. Land leveling last fall uncovered numerous burials and house patterns in the field to the east of the Montgomery mound. Subsequent geophysical survey and a limited amount of ground truth test excavations combined with the correlation of historic and modern maps suggest a dense, highly structured habitation in this part of the site with several large pits filled with secondary burials occurring

late in the sequence. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 2:20)

Johnson, Jay K. (see James, Jenna)

Jones, Douglas S. (see Quitmyer, Irvy R.)

Jones, Dwight (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

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

Regalia to Die For: The Accoutrements of Etowah's Burial 57

Etowah's Mound C contained some 350 burials, many accompanied by finely crafted objects. Arguably the richest burial in Mound C is Larson's Burial 57, interred in a lobe on the northern side of the mound. Burial 57 contained an adult male with an impressive collection of objects and dressed in elaborate regalia.

According to Larson, the creation of Burial 57 represented a pivotal moment in the history of Mound C and probably Etowah. In this paper, we use iconographic studies, sacred narratives, and archaeology to investigate the meaning of the regalia worn by the occupant of Burial 57. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 8:40)

Jones, Scott (Society of Primitive Technology)

Laboratory and Analysis Methods for Old Rag (44RA43)

This paper provides a general overview of laboratory methods and artifact analysis for material collected during archaeological investigations at the Old Rag (44RA43) experimental site. It includes artifacts recovered in all stages of investigation excluding site furniture, ecofacts, and other items not subjected to laboratory analysis. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 9:20)

Jorgenson, Matthew W. (see Cassedy, Daniel)

Jorgenson, Matthew W. (see Petersen, Shane C.)

Joyce, DeeDee (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

Judge, Christopher (University of South Carolina – Lancaster)

A Landscape View of the Late Woodland/Mississippian Interface along the Upper Great Pee Dee River, SC

This paper presents a landscape view based on Late Woodland and Mississippian site distribution in the Upper Pee Dee drainage to address the question how these groups "mapped onto the landscape" during their initial interface and beyond. Questions posed for this session

will take a multi-sited approach and view the land at several scales. Site specific, creek drainage and Upper Great Pee Dee will be covered. Ultimately I hope utilizing such data will reveal that Late Woodland and Mississippian peoples occupied the landscape contemporaneously. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 10:20)

Kassabaum, Megan C. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Looking Beyond the Obvious: Identifying Patterns in Coles Creek Mortuary Data (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

While the lack of grave goods has been the focus of most scholarly discussion of Coles Creek burial practices, the mortuary analyses presented here focus on recognizing correspondences between age, sex and burial position. Using assemblages from three Coles Creek sites (Greenhouse, Lake George, and Mount Nebo), I suggest that while there was not a consistent mortuary program during the Coles Creek period, certain age groups are consistently treated differently from each other and from everyone else. Thus, interments were being made with care and consideration for those involved, and are not nearly as unintentional and disorderly as previously thought. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 9:40)

Kaufmann, Kira (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Promoting Public Archaeology in Florida - Underwater!

Developing a sensitive attitude towards submerged cultural resources, such as shipwrecks along Florida's coasts, is a very challenging endeavor. A new effort started by the Florida Public Archaeology Network encourages the public to become engaged with history, to understand the significance of historical events associated with shipwrecks, and to conserve these Underwater Archaeological sites. Through multi-component learning strategies, members of the public were exposed to Archaeological values for submerged cultural resources. Several projects, which incorporated cultural heritage tourism, provided real-world, hands-on opportunities for the public to learn about Marine/Nautical Archaeological resources and the relevance of maritime sites to modern concerns. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 2:40)

Kay, Marvin (see McDonald, Jerry)

Kelly, John E. (Washington University)
Symposium Discussant (Session 30, Friday
3:00)

Kelly, John E. (see Belknap, Lori)

Kelly, Lucretia S. (see Belknap, Lori)

Kimball, Larry R. (Appalachian State University)

Whyte, Thomas R. (Appalachian State
University)

Crites, Gary (University of Tennessee)
*The Biltmore Mound and Hopewellian Mound
Use in the Southern Appalachians*

Biltmore Mound is the earliest Hopewellian
platform mound in the Southern Appalachians --
nine mound stages (300-500 AD), and 60 m
wide. A very large structure (18-25 m) is
indicated by a row of large postholes forming
the wall. The importance of the research lies our
emergent understanding of mound construction
and use. Over 34,532 faunal specimens have
been analyzed and provide our first detailed look
at Connestee economy and ritual related to
animals. Archaeobotanical remains yielded a
total of 13 seed genera, five nutshell genera, and
10 tree species. Our research focuses on the
interrelationship of Hopewellian subsistence,
economy, and ritual. (Symposium Paper,
Session 14, Thursday 1:40)

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

Goodmaster, Christopher (Geo-Marine)
*Three-Dimensional Laser Scanning of Copper
Plates from Etowah*

The copper plates excavated by John Rogan
from Etowah's Mound C are some of the most
famous images in the Southeast. Long-term
stylistic studies place those images in the Classic
Braden style of the American Bottom. At least
five other birdman plates were excavated from
Mound C by Moorehead and Larson. The
images on two of these plates are obscured by
corrosion, making it impossible to determine
their stylistic connections. In this paper we
present the results of our efforts to use three-
dimension laser scanning to clarify the imagery
recorded on two plates recovered by Larson.
(Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 4:00)

King, Adam (see Jones, Dwight)

Knight, Vernon James (University of Alabama)
Elite Dress and Regalia at Moundville

While locally-crafted Moundville art only rarely
focused on humans as subjects, in contrast the
abundant burial records from excavated
cemeteries allow a reasonably clear picture of
how elites actually dressed. The manner in
which Moundville's elites distinguished
themselves from others by appearance is broadly
similar to patterns seen at other major
Mississippian centers and in representational art;
however, there are local differences as well. I
will review several attempts to distinguish
subgroups based on patterns of personal
adornment and associated regalia. (Symposium
Paper, Session 8, Thursday 9:00)

Koerner, Shannon D. (University of Tennessee)
*Mississippian Mound Use and Disuse in the
Tennessee Valley*

Archaeologists in the Tennessee Valley are
beginning to piece together the enigma that was
the Mississippian world. Recent syntheses of the
Etowah site, adjacent to the Tennessee Valley,
have identified variations in platform mound
construction and use. Tennessee Valley
Mississippian sites likely interacted with Etowah
during its prominence. This paper reviews many
of these historical connections and presents data
from excavations at the DeArmond (40RE12)
mound and village site in eastern Tennessee. A
re-analysis of DeArmond has uncovered
evidence of long-term contacts along the Ridge
and Valley province and with Etowah that are
manifest in fluctuating mound use. (Contributed
Paper, Session 3, Thursday 10:40)

Koerner, Shannon D. (see Sullivan, Lynne)

Kole, Kathleen M. (see Francis, J. Michael)

Kolianos, Phyllis (Pinellas County, Florida DEM)

Ruhl, Donna (Florida State Museum)
*Shoreline Canoe Site-8Pi11624: Florida's First
Prehistoric Gulf Coast Dugout Canoe*

From amateurs to professionals the location,
documentation, significance, and research of
Florida's first recorded prehistoric open water
Gulf Coast dugout is the focus of this paper. The
combined efforts of individuals with a public
outreach perspective worked together to
accomplish the recording, photographing, and
sampling of this important and unique dugout.
Discussion of the history of the canoe first cites
through subsequent excavations and data
gathering and then places it in the bigger context
along with other Florida prehistoric dugouts.
(Contributed Paper, Session 2, Thursday 11:20)

Kowalski, Jessica (University of Southern Mississippi)

Plaquemine Ceramics: A View from Winterville
During the 2007 field season, a large pit feature filled with feasting refuse was partially excavated at Winterville Mounds site in the Southern Yazoo Basin. Two radiocarbon dates of 1150-1250 A.D. place this feature at the point of transition between the Coles Creek Crippen Point II and Plaquemine Winterville I phases. This paper presents the preliminary results of the ceramic analysis and attempts to place the feature within its regional context, particularly addressing questions of the nature of early Plaquemine culture at Winterville and its similarities and differences with Plaquemine sites in the Tensas Basin and the Natchez Bluffs. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 3:40)

Krus, Anthony (Indiana University)

Refortifying Cahokia: Finding Changes in the Number of Wooden Posts in Cahokia's Central Palisades
Cahokia's central palisade was rebuilt four times in the final two centuries (AD 1100-1300) of major occupation. The number of wooden-posts (NOWP) in the four palisades is almost always presumed to be equal, despite their architectural differences. Based on recent excavations, the palisades' perimeter is smaller than that assumed in previous calculations of their NOWP. My analysis of plans documenting the palisades suggests their combined NOWP to be 23-63 percent smaller than previously published, and that their individual NOWP declined with each rebuilding. This study may have implications for theories linking the palisades' NOWP to Cahokia's ecological and political relationships. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 9:20)

Kuttruff, Carl (Louisiana State University)

The 1974 and 1975 Vanderbilt University Archaeological Field School Excavations at the Mound Bottom Site (40CH8), Kingston Springs, Tennessee
Investigations by the Vanderbilt University Archaeological Field School were done at the Mound Bottom Site in 1974 and 1975 in conjunction with Tennessee Division of Archaeology excavations. Excavations on Mound J, on the north side of the plaza provided construction details and a large exposure of the surface of the first stage and associated features. A test at the base of Mound A defined the pre-mound surface and early construction stages.

Work in a residential area west of Mound A exposed several house structures, including one semi-subterranean structure. This paper presents the results of those two excavations. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 9:00)

Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick (Louisiana State University)

Textile Evidence from Ceramics at Mound Bottom (40CH8), Tennessee
The manufacture and use of textiles by Mississippian period populations from the Mound Bottom site are addressed in this study, which is based on an analysis of fabric impressions on pottery sherds. Positive casts were examined for textile structure and techniques of manufacture, as well as for their usage as tools in the manufacture of fabric-impressed pottery. Several types of spaced or open weft twining predominated the fabric structures identified in the textiles, followed by considerably fewer examples of possible compact weft twining and other more complex examples that combined different fabric structures. An ordinal index of textile production complexity was also applied to the analysis of these sherds to examine intrasite and intersite variability. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 10:00)

Lacquement, Cameron (University of Alabama)

Recalculating Mound Volume at Moundville (Student Paper Competition Entrant)
Volume is a critical measure in quantifying differences among earthen mounds. Previous methods for measuring mound volume are prone to error by oversimplifying the symmetry of earthworks. However, the wide availability of contouring software has made it simpler to estimate volume. In this paper, I present a method for measuring mound volume that I refer to as the gridding method. I compare the results obtained using this method with previous mound volume estimates at Moundville. My results show that volumes calculated using the gridding method are on average 30% smaller than estimates based on solid geometry. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 1:00)

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

Archaeological Survey of Pogue Creek State Natural Area: A GIS Perspective
Rock Shelters were used for a variety of

purposes for thousands of years on the Upper Cumberland Plateau (UCP). Different from adjacent lowland regions, the UCP is unique in that rock shelters played a major role in prehistoric cultural adaptations. In an effort to shed light on prehistoric rock shelter occupation in the region, GIS was used to analyze data collected from the past two years of the Pogue Creek State Natural Area archaeological survey. The primary goal of this research is to look at patterning of rock shelter use through time in order to elucidate diachronic prehistoric human-land relationships. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 8:00)

Langston, Lucinda (see Franklin, Jay)

Lankford, George E. (Lyon College)

Heads, I Win ...

The famous headpot of the Mississippi Valley is an art form restricted in time and place, but its function remains unknown. Clues from oral traditions provide the basis for a new hypothesis about the use of the headpots as personal regalia. This paper offers an interpretation of the ceramic art form as a special local development of the widespread societal institution of athletic contests and gambling. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 9:20)

Lansdell, Brent (University of Mississippi)

A Chronological Assessment of the Carson Mound Group Stovall, Mississippi

The Carson Mound Group in northwest Mississippi is comprised of six mounds but when it was first surveyed in the 1880's as many as 86 mounds and a large earthwork were present on the site. Though previous research had established a broad chronological range for the site, the current research was designed to define a more fine grained chronology for the mound group. The primary method used was to identify temporal ceramic attributes, as defined elsewhere in the Lower Mississippi Valley, in existing collections from the site. Additional small-scale field collections, excavations, and mapping of exposed features were undertaken to supplement the existing collection analysis. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 2:00)

Lattanzi, Gregory D. (Temple University)

Red Metal, Domestic God: Copper and Its Significance in Middle Atlantic Prehistoric Exchange (Student Paper Competition Entrant)
In the Middle Atlantic region, copper played an influential role on prehistoric behavior patterns.

Archaeologists assumed that it originated from Midwestern sources. While true chiefdoms are not evident in this region, Woodland groups utilizing copper operated within elaborate exchange networks. Preliminary results of a study of pre-Contact copper artifacts from Middle Atlantic sites using Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA ICP-MS) indicate that local sources are being utilized for copper artifacts making us rethink notions of exchange and social organization. Results of this study and an assessment of the technique's advantages, limitations, and potential in Mississippian research are presented. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 3:40)

Lautzenheiser, Loretta (Coastal Carolina Research)

Building Bridges from the Past to the Present: How the US 17 Bridge Replacement Project Brought Seventeenth Century North Carolina to Life

While probably the largest archaeology program in the state, NCDOT's is almost unknown to the general population. Local interest in the excavation of a seventeenth-century site in coastal NC prompted an open house showcasing NCDOT-sponsored archaeology in action. This generated extensive publicity, which in turn resulted in spin-off events such as presentations at a lecture series, public presentations, a web-based exhibit, and a museum exhibit. As a result of the public involvement elements of the project, CCR and NCDOT received the Federal Highway Administration's Environmental Excellence Award. By sharing our findings with the public our archaeological work truly gains importance. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 9:20)

Lawrence, Richard (NCDCCR Underwater Archaeology Branch)

Corsair, Slave Ship, Pirate Ship: A Historical Context for the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site

In November 1717, English pirates captured the French slave-ship *La Concorde* near Martinique. Led by Blackbeard, the pirates converted *La Concorde* into their flagship, renaming it the *Queen Anne's Revenge*. After searching for prizes in the Caribbean, the pirate fleet, consisting of *Queen Anne's Revenge* and three sloops, blockaded Charleston's port in May 1718. Continuing up the coastline, Blackbeard

lost his flagship while entering Beaufort Inlet, and was soon afterwards killed in battle at Ocracoke. To fully interpret archaeological findings at the QAR shipwreck site, it is necessary to examine what is known about the original vessel, *La Concorde*, its conversion and use as a pirate ship and subsequent loss at Beaufort Inlet. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 8:00)

Lawrence, William L. (see Walker, Chester P.)

Lawton, Crorey (Tulane University)

First Crack: A New Approach in Sourcing Southeastern Chert

Advances in X-Ray Fluorescence technology provide archaeologists with new possibilities for addressing regional exchange networks. For decades, elemental analysis of other lithic source materials supplied researchers with a good basis for understanding trade patterns, but similar sourcing of chert has proved time consuming, cost prohibitive and ineffective at matching artifact to source. The result is a dearth of research targeting regional chert elemental databases. This paper details ongoing research sponsored by National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, focused on the use of a portable X-Ray Fluorescence device to develop a chert source database for Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. (Contributed Paper: Session 7, Thursday 8:00)

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

Copper Working at Etowah: Continuing Analyses of Manufacture, Repair and Reuse at a Major Site in the Mississippian Southeast

The Etowah site continues to be of seminal research interest. This paper provides a current evaluation of metal artifacts recently analyzed from the collections and their incorporation within the greater database of previous research. The evidence continues to point strongly to the presence of copper working tools, artifact templates, and workshops at Etowah. The focus on elite burials has provided us with a wealth of data and artifacts and also a skewed perspective on the crafts center. Research in the wider site is essential for providing balance and nuance to the analysis. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 1:20)

Lewis, Kenneth (Michigan State University)

Agency and the Emergence of Integrating Institutions on the Backcountry Frontier

Camden played a distinctive role in the settlement of the South Carolina Backcountry and its economic transition, a process that created central institutions that integrated the region. Although this process may be observed on a broad scale, it cannot be understood without analyzing the strategies employed by key individuals on the narrower scale of communities. Such strategies implemented the course of larger frontier integration and resulted in emergent effects that affected its course. Their role is crucial to understanding the course of regional development and its manifestations at the settlement level. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 1:20)

Lewis, Tom (University of Alabama)

Excavations at the Chittoloosa Site (22WR631): An Investigation of the Lower Big Black Region of West-Central Mississippi as a Possible Plaquemine-Mississippian Frontier

Some have speculated that a frontier developed between Mississippian and Plaquemine groups in the Lower Big Black region of west-central Mississippi, but data for this are unclear. This paper describes archaeological survey and excavations that were carried out in an effort to bring clarity to this problem. Excavations at Chittoloosa provided stratigraphic data that were used to create a sequence for the mound. By comparing these data to similar data from nearby mound and non-mound sites, the regional cultural sequence was refined and the idea of the Lower Big Black as a frontier between Mississippian and Plaquemine cultures explored. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 3:20)

Limp, W. Fredrick (see Goodmaster, Christopher)

Listi, Ginesse (Louisiana State University)

Bioarchaeological Analysis of Diet during the Coles Creek Period

In the southern Lower Mississippi Valley, complex societies are first recognized during the Late Woodland Coles Creek Period (A.D. 700-1000). Though Coles Creek diet traditionally was believed to have been based on maize agriculture, little direct evidence for maize has been found in the southern Lower Mississippi Valley prior to A.D. 1000. The present study assesses Coles Creek diet from a bioarchaeological perspective through the evaluation of dental abscesses, antemortem tooth loss, calculus, caries, periodontal disease, and tooth wear. Results indicate that the frequencies

of pathologies in Coles Creek populations examined in this study are similar to hunter-gatherer populations. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 10:40)

Livingood, Patrick (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Lockhart, Jami (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Morrow, Juliet E. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

McGaha, Shaun (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Aerial and Near-Surface Remote Sensing at Old Town Ridge (3CG41)

Prompted by surface finds and interpretations of aerial photos, a geophysical survey at the Middle Mississippian Old Town Ridge site in northeastern Arkansas has revealed numerous anomalies that are consistent with prehistoric structures and other burned and unburned archeological features. The imagery clearly indicates perimeter earthworks, as well as irregular trends of decreased magnetism identified as earthquake liquefaction features that likely post-date cultural occupation. The southern portion of the 25-acre enclosure is of particular importance to archeology in the region because this area has been land leveled for agriculture, yet likely archeological features remain apparent. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Luke, Matthew (Georgia Southern University)

Investigation of the Battlefield at Devaux's Neck, Jasper County, South Carolina

During the summer of 2008 students from Georgia Southern University began a reconnaissance to locate the remains of a civil war battle site near present day Ridgeland, South Carolina. Mapping and very limited testing have revealed the presence of earthworks along with an encampment that were all believed to have been destroyed by construction of I-95. This poster will present the results of these preliminary investigations along with future plans. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Mahar, Ginessa (American Museum of Natural History)

Without Lifting a Shovel...Theorizing Formation and Function through Shallow Geophysics

The formation processes and functional histories of shell rings is a central topic in Late Archaic studies. Despite extensive excavations, debate continues about the speed and manner of deposition, the presence or absence of

hierarchical relations, and the usage of the rings. The American Museum of Natural History has conducted multiple remote sensing surveys on two Late Archaic shell rings on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. These methods include soil resistivity, gradiometry and the systematic mapping of vegetation, shell density and topography. This paper proposes that ring formation and function can be theorized based solely on the results of these surveys. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 10:00)

Mallinson, David (East Carolina University) (see Moore, Christopher)

Marcoux, Jon Bernard (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Chronology from Glass Beads: The English Period in the Southeast, ca. A.D. 1607 - 1783

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were an incredibly dynamic and pivotal time for Indian groups living in the Southeast. Archaeology has great potential to address how this tumultuous period played out among the untold number of historically undocumented Indian communities across the Southeast, but in order to do this we must first create reliable ways of identifying seventeenth and eighteenth-century occupations in the archaeological record. In this paper, I will discuss the results of my attempt to establish a chronology for assemblages of glass trade beads spanning the English Period in the Southeast (ca. A.D. 1607-1783). (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 10:20)

Markin, Julie

Farm Living in the Late Woodland Southeast

"Green acres is the place ..." for Terminal Late Woodland farmers. Subsistence practices and settlement distributions of Late Woodland populations in northern Georgia and central Arkansas indicate a notably similar land use pattern. During this period, populations in both areas were cultivating native seed plants and around the same time shifted toward the cultivation of maize. The similarities in settlement preferences are not only important for aiding the search for as yet unrecorded sites but also tantalizingly suggest that there may be even more parallels between Terminal Late Woodland groups across the Southeast. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 1:00)

Markus, David (see Rooney, Clete)

Marquardt, William (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Epistemological Considerations in Shell Mound Interpretation
Mollusk shells accumulated by humans are found on coasts, rivers, and lakes throughout the world, and have been studied for decades from many different perspectives. These accumulations vary from one another in shape, thickness, shell species, and relative shell content. Their contents, shapes, and functions can vary through time. They have been interpreted as garbage dumps, temple mounds, ceremonial mounds, and feasting loci, or some combination of these. I critically review a number of interpretations of shell mounds and argue for firmer empirical substantiation of behavioral interpretations and for more attention to environmental contexts of mound formation and deformation. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 8:40)

Marrinan, Rochelle (Florida State University)
Parsons, Alexandra
Early Mississippian Faunal Assemblages from Northeast Florida
Faunal assemblages from three sites in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Florida recently have been excavated and analyzed. Shields Mound (8Du12), Grant Mound (8Du14), and the Grand Shell Ring (8Du1) all date to the early Mississippian period (ca. AD 900 to 1200). These faunal samples include both vertebrate and invertebrate remains and provide the opportunity to examine dietary choice, seasonal occupation of the sites, environmental exploitation, and technology. The results of our analyses indicate year-round site use and the continuance of an intensive fishing and collecting adaptation little changed from Late Archaic times. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 10:20)

Marshall, Ann (see Thompson, Brandon)

Martin, D. C. (Southern Illinois University) (see Danforth, Marie)

Martinez, Daniel J. (Middle Tennessee State University)
Interregional Perspectives on Middle Cumberland Mississippian Culture
Despite recognition as a key area of Mississippian cultural development, the Middle Cumberland region of north-central Tennessee has seen minimal discussion in modern regional

studies of the late prehistoric Southeast. Middle Cumberland Mississippian cultures exhibit a range of commonalities and differences in comparison to other Mississippian cultural regions. This paper considers how the fairly unique physiography of north-central Tennessee influenced local populations to adopt manifestations of Mississippian cultural adaptations distinct from those of broader Mississippian adaptive patterns. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 8:40)

Martinez, Daniel J. (Middle Tennessee State University)
Settlement Patterns at the Moss-Wright Park Site (40SU61 and 40SU20): A Fortified Mississippian Town in the Middle Cumberland Region
Excavations at the Moss-Wright Park Site (40SU61 and 40SU20) in Sumner County, Tennessee, have yielded evidence of a fortified Mississippian town and associated burial mound. Based upon architectural and artifactual data, primary habitation of the area is suggested to be Early Mississippian. The site provides insight into Middle Cumberland culture settlement patterns for a period where such data is poorly understood relative to later Mississippian contexts in the region. Excavations revealed a large village area consisting of numerous structures located within a bastioned palisade; a platform mound and plaza area may also be present within the fortified region. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Matternes, Hugh B. (New South Associates)
Umberger, Melissa (New South Associates)
Serio, Karen (New South Associates)
Historical Archaeological Investigations of the ISC320 Cemetery in St. Clair County, Alabama
Historical and archeological data were examined to learn who made a small rural upland folk cemetery near Ragland, Alabama. Historical documents recorded landowners and land use, but did not address the cemetery. Archaeological examinations revealed that the facility contained 19 interments. Graves were marked with fieldstones; most interments were placed in hexagonal coffins and deposited in 'vaulted' grave shafts. Artifacts indicated that graves were deposited in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. These data implicated multigenerational use by a single family or by unlanded sharecroppers. The cemetery documents perhaps the only record of

their presence in St. Clair County's history.
(Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Matternes, Hugh B. (New South Associates)
Discussant (Symposium Paper, Session 4,
Thursday 11:20)

May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum of Natural History)
*Old Rag Experimental Archaeology: Experience
with Some Implications*
The 1972 experimental archaeological project by
Errett Callahan has become a reflection and
check of data recovery and interpretation. The
Old Rag site, 44RA43, documented on a
continual basis since its creation, was also
archaeologically investigated and interpreted "in
the usual manner." Currently, a number of open
sites, primarily in Europe, are interpreted and
promoted as living history centers. In the United
States, primitive skills specialists and historical
reenactors engage the public to promote history;
Old Salem and Jamestown are examples. There
are a few examples of collaborations between
archaeologist and practicing primitives in the
Southeast for prehistory. I explore why there
aren't more. (Symposium Paper, Session 35,
Saturday 10:20)

McDonald, Jerry (see Wiederhold, Jim)

McDonald, Jerry (Virginia Museum of Natural
History)
*Pre-Clovis Resource Extraction and Conversion
Activities at SV-2, Saltville, Virginia*
The three Pre-Clovis horizons at SV-2, Saltville,
Virginia, date from 14,500 to ca. 13,000
C14ybp, and present a complex view of transient
resource procurement and utilization by Pre-
Clovis people. The tool inventory consists of
bone and stone implements, ranging from
probable biface lithics and a specialized
burnishing tool through the use of
opportunistically available bone and stone
resources for butchering, bone reduction, hide
processing, tusk reduction and conversion to
rods, and woodworking. The resource utilization
activities evident here include butchering;
processing the bones, meat, fat, hide, and/or
tusks of large mammals; and gathering and
consuming mussels, fish, and herps. (Poster,
Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

McDonald, Jerry (Virginia Museum of Natural
History)

Wiederhold, Jim (Texas A&M)

Kay, Marvie (University of Arkansas)

*The Pre-Clovis Tool Inventory at SV-1 and SV-
2, Saltville, Virginia*

Sites SV-1 and SV-2, Saltville, Virginia, present
evidence of complex transient exploitation of
riparian and littoral resources by Pre-Clovis
peoples between >15,000 and ca. 13,000
C14ybp. Several tools, or evidence of their
manufacture or use, have been recovered from
these sites. Except for fire, all tools recovered or
inferred were made of stone, bone, tusk, or
wood. A biface lithic technology was present.
Some of the bone tools were probably
specialized for one or a few uses, but most of the
bone and stone tools were objects that were
encountered opportunistically, modified
minimally, and adapted to the tasks at hand.
(Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

McFadden, Paulette (East Carolina University)
*Geoarchaeological Investigations of Dune
Formation and Artifact Deposition at Barber
Creek (31PT259)*

A stratified prehistoric site on a relict dune in
eastern North Carolina has the potential to offer
important insights into the poorly understood
chronologies and typologies of the state's coastal
plain. This study investigated how and when the
dune formed, and how this relates to artifact
deposition. Artifact analysis, sedimentology, and
C14 dates suggest that after 12,000 years ago,
aeolian sediments began accumulating on the
dune, during which time the site was occupied
by archaic groups. After 9000 years ago, there
are no significant human occupations until
sometime prior to 1300 years ago when the dune
was reoccupied by woodland groups. (Poster,
Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

McGaha, Shaun (see Lockhart, Jami)

McGimsey, Charles R. (Louisiana Division of
Archaeology)
*The Transition to Coles Creek: Ceramic
Stratigraphy and Mortuary Traditions from Two
Louisiana Sites*
The beginnings of the Coles Creek period in the
Lower Mississippi Valley are generally
recognized by the occurrence of a specific
ceramic set and a shift to individual (ranked?)
burial traditions that make their appearance
between AD 700 and 800. The Gold Mine site
(in northeast Louisiana) and the Morton Shell
Mound site (in coastal Louisiana) demonstrate
that becoming Coles Creek was a spatially and
temporally variable process, with some

communities persisting in the old ways long after their neighbors had joined the new wave. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 8:00)

McGoun, William E.

People of the Big Lake

Until quite recently, the cultures of the Lake Okeechobee Basin were arguably the least known of all those in South Florida prehistory. That has changed with the discovery of new sites exposed by the recent drought and by work on a major site in Highlands County. We now know people inhabited the basin 7000 years ago and that the makers of the distinctive Belle Glade pottery were extending their influence northward in late prehistory. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 11:40)

McIlvoy, Karen (University of Florida)

Messages from the Kitchen: Integrating Food and Identity with the African American Experience in the Antebellum American South

Food is ubiquitous in human culture, providing a means for the communication of both symbolic human relationships and personal identity maintenance. After reviewing the approaches employed in traditional studies of slave diet, this paper explores the potential of incorporating a more holistic, comprehensive examination of archaeological remains, in conjunction with the application of current anthropological and historical approaches, to provide valuable insight into slave life. To investigate the applicability of such an approach, this paper will include a case study drawn from current research being performed at Kingsley Plantation in Duval County, Florida. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 8:40)

McKinnon, Duncan (University of Arkansas)

No Vacancy: An Archaeogeophysical Analysis of Settlement Patterning at Battle Mound (3LA1) in Lafayette County, Arkansas

In the Domingo Terán de los Ríos map of 1691, a lack of structures around the mound has been posited as a settlement model for other Red River mound centers. Testing this model, an archaeogeophysical survey was conducted at Battle Mound. Results suggest three clusters of structures complete with hearths and pits, a possible large cemetery area, and the potential existence of a compound fence. Identification of these structures at Battle Mound proposes that the settlement patterning does not resemble the Terán map and questions the applicability of a

vacant mound settlement model at this Red River Caddo mound site. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 11:00)

McWhorter, Margaret Elizabeth (University of South Carolina)

The Late Woodland Component at the Concrete Block Site (38KE192)

I report on the Late Woodland component at the multicomponent Concrete Block site (38KE192) in Kershaw County, central South Carolina. Located on a first terrace near the Wateree River, this heavily plowed small village contains pit and postmold bases, and ceramic, lithic, and botanical remains. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 8:40)

Mehta, Jayur (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

Structuralist and Semiotic Archaeological Perspectives on Meaning

Structuralist archaeologies (c.f. James Deetz and Henry Glassie) have commonly taken their theoretical perspective from Saussure and structural linguistics. By focusing on the grammar between stylistic and functional elements of artifacts, structuralist archaeology looks for meaning in the syntagmatic combinations that compose the morphology of the object. Alternatively, using the philosophy of Charles Sanders Peirce as a heuristic, archaeological semiotics assesses meaningfulness through inherent and ascribed characteristics of the artifact. This paper explores the advantages of the semiotic approach by using Peirce's tertiary sign concept to describe the material composition of the Native American sweat lodge. (Contributed Paper, Session 11, Thursday 3:40)

Melcher, Jennifer (University of West Florida)

Towards Understanding Interactions: Colono wares in the Southeast (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

Colono wares are an informative part of southeastern colonial assemblages. These wares, made with local clays imitating European vessel forms, were made in different contexts by both Native American and African American populations. The contexts in Spanish colonial settings where colono wares are found, and their number and technique of manufacture, can serve as indicators of the interaction between the Spanish and Native American populations. The presence of these wares at sites in Pensacola,

Florida provides information about local Native American groups and their interaction with the Spanish colonists. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 10:40)

Meredith, Steven M. (University of Alabama Museum of Natural History)
Using Biface Form to Infer the Age and Purpose of Tallahatta Formation Quarries in Southwest Alabama

Tallahatta sandstone is a highly knappable, locally abundant stone that was used throughout prehistory in Alabama and Mississippi, from early Paleoindian to Mississippian periods. This stone was at times exchanged across a broad area of the Southeast. Previous studies of Tallahatta Formation quarries have focused on their location, the rock itself, or the debitage left behind. This study is an analysis of bifacial tools found at or near quarry sites. This approach can tell us about the purpose and chronology of quarry use. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Meyers, Maureen (University of Kentucky)
2008 Fieldwork at the Mississippian Frontier Carter Robinson Site (44LE10), Lee County, Virginia

The 2008 fieldwork at the Carter Robinson site investigated the size and occupation span of this town on the Mississippian frontier in Virginia. Multiple structures found include two post structures and a wall-trench structure. Shovel testing across the site identified a sizable village occupation. Geophysical testing identified a probable mound structure, and a second structure southeast of the mound. Artifacts recovered from the excavations suggest occupation likely spanned the Early and Late Mississippian periods. This paper will present the results of these excavations and discuss the relations of Carter Robinson to other sites in surrounding regions during late prehistory. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 8:20)

Mickelson, Andrew (University of Memphis)
Ames Mound Complex: 2007-2008 Research Results
Recent field research at the Early Mississippian Ames Mound Complex located in the hinterlands of western Tennessee will be discussed. Ongoing excavation and surface surveys have provided information regarding the site's regional context. Ames was apparently a small mound center with no associated village

that served as a gathering point for isolated farmsteads scattered across the surrounding countryside. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 4:00)

Mickelson, Katherine (University of Memphis)
Patterns of Plant Use and Cultivation in the Lower Southeast and the Madison Park Site (1MT 318)

The Woodland-to-Mississippian transition is a subject of much inquiry in eastern North America. One area of interest is the transition to a subsistence strategy dependent on a low-level food production economy where native cultivated and encouraged crops, such as maygrass and chenopod, supplemented wild resources. A second area of interest is the development of a full-scale agricultural lifeway where maize eclipsed many of the aforementioned cultivated crops. Paleoethnobotanical remains from Madison Park in south-central Alabama (1MT318) add important archaeobotanical data that are useful for exploring the development of a low-level food production economy in the Late Woodland of the Lower Southeast. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 1:20)

Mickwee, Christopher (University of West Florida)
Wakulla in the Sandhills: Analysis of a Late Weeden Island Site in the Northwest Florida Interior

The Late Woodland Weeden Island peoples that inhabited the interior uplands of Northwest Florida are poorly understood. Preferential research focus on coastal regions and major river systems such as the Apalachicola has left a significant proportion of the Weeden Island culture virtually unstudied beyond survey level. In addition, the more elaborate early Weeden Island manifestations have received more academic scrutiny than the later Wakulla variant. This paper will present the preliminary results of a small Phase III excavation on a Wakulla occupation area located in the upland drainages of the Choctawhatchee River in Washington County. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 2:00)

Miller, D. Shane (University of Arizona)
Recovery Biases in the Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA), or How to Not Throw the Baby Out with the Bathwater
While the PIDBA dataset shows that many areas across North America have relatively high

numbers of Paleoindian artifacts, many have argued that this pattern is due to modern recovery biases. This paper uses a GIS-based approach to show that modern population, urbanization, and the percentages of cultivated and forested land are poor indicators of Clovis biface density in the Southeastern United States. Instead, counties with the highest number of Paleoindian artifacts are consistent with landscape positions used by boreal hunter-gatherers for aggregation loci. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 8:40)

Miller, D. Shane (University of Arizona) (see Smallwood, Ashley)

Miller, J. William (University of North Carolina-Asheville)

Craig, James R. (VPI-Blacksburg)

Role of Corrosion in Artifact Preservation

In everyday life instances, corrosion is a nuisance. Alternatively, corrosion can be an ally to archaeologists because it serves as armor against degradation of artifacts. All metals except gold are unstable under normal atmospheric conditions, particularly in ocean water, nature's greatest solvent and corrosive fluid. Once a metal surface is corroded, however, the altered outer shell limits/prevents seawater contact with the metal, dramatically slowing degradation. Ambient ocean water conditions range between oxidizing and reducing. Metals such as tin, copper, lead, iron and silver are altered/corroded by oxidizing and reducing conditions. The corrosion layer can reflect the underlying metal's composition, determined by analytical techniques, including scanning electron microscopy/energy dispersive spectroscopy (SEM/EDS). (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 10:00)

Miller, Sarah E. (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Grafft-Weiss, Amber (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Coquina Queries: An Archaeology Activity Guide for Northeast Florida

Coquina is stone made from compact shells that was used to make Spanish forts, colonial houses, and even early cemetery markers.

Archaeologists at the Northeast Regional FPAN Center published an activity guide to garner appreciation for these unique sites and demonstrate the interconnectedness of the material with the lives of past Floridians. This

paper will discuss the development of the Coquina Queries publication and the Center's attempt to use this program to raise awareness of these regional archaeological sites, promote preservation within the northeast region, and assist local governments with management of these resources. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 1:40)

Milner, Brian (see Dunn, Misty)

Mintz, John J. (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

Beaman, Thomas E., Jr. (Tar River Archaeological Research)

"As Your Cemetery, So Your Community:" A History of Grave Investigations in North Carolina

Anthropologists and archaeologists have always been interested in graves and graveyards, for how a society treats a deceased member reveals much of the way a society views their overall place within the universe. Today both are regularly called upon more than ever to investigate graves and graveyards. This presentation will provide a method and theory overview of cemetery research as it has been historically practiced in North Carolina. This review will serve to establish an historic context upon which other symposium papers will build, and eventually redefine, for the modern era. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 8:00)

Mintz, John J. (see Robinson, Kenneth W.)

Mistak-Caughron, Sarah (Mississippi State University)

Understanding and Modeling Climate Change: Freshwater Mussel Analysis from Modoc Rock Shelter and Watson Brake (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

Climate change is a topic receiving attention from many scientific disciplines. A way to recognize modern climate change is to understand prehistoric climate change. The Hypsithermal Climatic Interval receives much scientific debate over whether climatic conditions in Eastern North America were blanketed or mosaic. Research using modern climate data to build a model of climatic conditions during the Hypsithermal as well as to construct hypotheses to test this model using archaeological data is discussed in this paper. Methods to test these hypotheses using data from archaeological freshwater mussel shell from the Modoc Rock Shelter (Illinois) and

Watson Brake (Louisiana) sites is proposed and results from this research are discussed.
(Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 9:00)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Mississippian Copper Artifacts from Arkansas
Mississippian period sheet copper artifacts are rare in Arkansas. Most of those reported have come from the northeast and northern portions of the state. This overview summarizes discoveries of Mississippian copper in the state, including new information obtained from collectors. Special attention is paid to distinctive cutout hawk plates found at several sites in the St. Francis River valley. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 2:20)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) (see Austin, Robert)

Moates, Jeff (Florida Public Archaeology Network)
Reaching Out to Other Publics: Assisting Local Governments in the Tampa Bay Region
Assistance to Local Governments is another of the primary goals of the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN). Each Regional Center supports local governments in their efforts to preserve and protect their cultural resources. FPAN staffers assist local governments and citizens with the review and updating of local archaeological ordinances as well as elements to comprehensive and preservation plans. The West Central Regional Center of FPAN has supported a number of government-related endeavors regarding archaeological and historical resources by providing professional archaeological assistance and advising on the best management practices for municipally and county-owned and/or managed cultural sites. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 2:20)

Mohler, Paul J. (NCDOT Archaeology Group)
"Reunited, and It Feels So Good": Historic Burial Relocation by the North Carolina Department of Transportation
North Carolina's rampant development has brought about much-welcomed and needed transformations. Yet, this very development has also created greater awareness regarding thousands of abandoned graves holding clues to the past lives of our State's earliest populations. This paper's primary focus is to illuminate the process taken by the North Carolina Department of Transportation's Archaeology Group, in order

to address and comply with North Carolina's civil statutes pertaining to burial sites.
(Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 9:00)

Moon, Robert (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Exploratory Archaeology in the Summerville Cemetery of Augusta, Georgia
Early in 2008 the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) was contacted by the Church of the Good Shepherd in Augusta, Georgia to help resolve a nagging problem. For years, Good Shepherd has owned two seemingly empty plots in the Summerville Cemetery (9RI1123). The big question, could the two plots be used for modern interments? Early non-invasive efforts, including ground penetrating radar, produced questionable and unreliable results. Through limited trench excavation looking for burial shafts we were able to finally determine the status of the two plots. This poster will discuss our efforts that revealed, not only had the plots already been used, but apparently they were used multiple times. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Moore, Christopher (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)
Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr. (East Carolina University)
Seramur, Keith
Mallinson, David
O'Driscoll, Michael
Geoarchaeological Investigations of Stratified Holocene Aeolian Deposits along the Tar River in North Carolina
Recent geoarchaeological investigations along the Tar River in North Carolina have focused on identifying the geologic context for site burial and stratification through aeolian processes. Subsequent archaeological survey and testing revealed numerous sites with stratified Early Archaic through Woodland occupations. Geophysical, archaeostratigraphic and sedimentological analysis along with luminescence (OSL) dating of source-bordering aeolian sediments along the Tar River in North Carolina indicate dune drapes (> 1 meter) accreted episodically throughout much of the Holocene. Combined radiocarbon and OSL ages from Barber Creek (31Pt259) and Squires Ridge (31Ed365) suggest initiation of dune deposition during the Younger Dryas stadial (ca. 12,900-11,500 CALYBP). (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Moore, Christopher R. (University of Kentucky)
A Macroscopic Investigation of Technological Style and the Production of Middle to Late Archaic Fishhooks at the Chiggerville, Read, and Baker Sites, Western Kentucky (Student Paper Competition Entrant)
 Manufacturing trajectories represent a series of choices made by artisans in the process of transforming a raw material into a useful object. In some cases these choices explicitly communicate a message; in others patterned behaviors may result in a kind of technological style that can be used to make inferences about the identity of the manufacturer. Investigation of bone tools from three Archaic shell middens in Kentucky has resulted in the identification of at least four distinct methods of manufacturing fishhooks. These fishhook types are interpreted as evidence for the movement of individuals throughout the Midsouth in the process of social interaction and exchange. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 10:40)

Moore, Christopher R. (see Jefferies, Richard)

Moore, David D. (North Carolina Maritime Museum) - *Wooden Legacy of a Pirate Flagship: Historical and Archaeological Research on the Structural Remains of 31CR314 Shipwreck Site*
 In November 1996, the remains of an early 18th century shipwreck were located off Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina that may represent the pirate Blackbeard's flagship, *Queen Anne's Revenge*, a vessel abandoned in the vicinity after running aground in June 1718. This paper addresses the analysis and interpretational efforts focused on the remaining hull structure, including limited fragments of frames, bottom planks, sacrificial planking, and a substantial portion of the sternpost. Historical research in French and British archives has provided researchers with a more finely-tuned glimpse into the pirate flagship's structural parameters and additional support for its positive identification. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 10:20)

Moore, David G. (Warren Wilson College)
Forty Years of Pisgah Phase Studies in North Carolina
 Bennie Keel was an integral member of the UNC-Chapel Hill, Research Laboratory of Anthropology, Cherokee Project from 1964 to 1972. This paper examines the evolution of our

understanding of the Pisgah phase, the primary Mississippian period component investigated during the Cherokee Project. It especially considers those issues associated with the identification of the Pisgah phase with the material remains of the Historic period Cherokee Indians. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 2:00)

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

Moore, David G. (see Sanders, Merritt M.)

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

Moore, Michael C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)
Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University)
Mound Bottom and Pack in the 1920s - The Excavations of William Myer and Parmenio Cox
 During the 1920s, two significant excavation projects were conducted at the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality. In 1923, William E. Myer directed excavations at the Pack Site under the auspices of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Only a brief summary was published before his death later that year. In 1926, P.E. Cox directed excavations at Mound Bottom in his position as the first state archaeologist of Tennessee. Both of these early archaeologists left substantive unpublished records of excavations of houses and mounds, along with the production of important maps and photographs. These early projects are summarized and evaluated. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 8:20)

Moore, Palmyra (University of Tennessee)
Schroedl, Gerald F. (University of Tennessee)
Geophysical Survey of Two Locations within the Kituhwa Archaeological District (31Sw1), Swain County, North Carolina
 Investigations at the Kituhwa Archaeological District (31Sw1) have revealed evidence of 12th century Pisgah and 18th century Qualla occupations close to each other and the Kituhwa Mound. The most recent study used geophysical methods to discover residence- and townhouse sized anomalies in the two village areas. These findings are compared and contrasted to results of earlier excavations in western North Carolina. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 10:40)

Moore, Sue (Georgia Southern University)
Overview of Mont Repose Plantation
 This poster will provide an overview of the

archeological excavations and history of Mont Repose Plantation located near Coosawhatchie, South Carolina. Mont Repose was a lowcountry rice plantation occupied from the late 1700's until 1865. Work has focused on identifying various structures and site layout. Recent work has uncovered a structure believed to have been destroyed by a storm as well as a possible family cemetery. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Morgan, David W. (see Girard, Jeffrey S.)

Morrow, Juliet E. (see Lockhart, Jami)

Morse, Dan F. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Artifact Recovery and Analyses

Screen size is of paramount importance to the recovery of artifacts. At Zebree, all standard sizes up to 1/2 inch mesh hardware cloth were utilized depending upon the needs for specific classes of recovered data such as lithics, ceramics, fauna, and flora. Pottery was analyzed from the standpoint of manufacture and function, including the importance of marking the border of Woodland to Mississippian. The study of lithics included an investigation of the production and use of microliths, as well as basalt celt manufacture. The nature and function of pit features (ditches, house elements and storage pits) were also examined. (Symposium Paper, Session 30, Friday 1:20)

Morse, Phyllis A. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Artifact Processing and Non-Artifact Analyses

Processing of artifacts was done as swiftly as possible after recovery with a field lab, unusual in the 1960's but primitive by today's field trailers with computers. Environmental reconstruction of the region immediately west of Big Lake was accomplished. Cores were taken of Big Lake itself. Flora and particularly fauna analyses were done but are incomplete. Burial analyses were incorporated in a MA thesis and stable carbon isotope studies were made. Impacts of the New Madrid earthquake on the site and on Big Lake were unexpected side issues. (Symposium Paper, Session 30, Friday 1:40)

Mowdy, Marlon (see Goodmaster, Christopher)

Napolitano, Matthew (University of West Florida)

Gradual or Punctual Punctuation? Reconsidering the Decorative Trajectory of Late Archaic Ceramics

Pottery was first manufactured along the

Georgia coast during the Late Archaic.

According to conventional models, ceramic vessels were originally plain-wares and it wasn't until 3700 B.P., almost a thousand years after their onset, that they were first decorated. But this linear model may be an oversimplification. Radiocarbon dates from two Late Archaic shell rings on St. Catherines Island, Georgia show that both rings are contemporaneous, yet one yields significantly more decorated sherds. Using ceramic analysis and radiocarbon data, this paper addresses the need for a reconsideration of the St. Simons phases for the coastal Late Archaic. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 11:00)

Needham, Maggie (Savannah River Archaeology Research Program)

The South Boundary Project

Recent archaeological investigations at Augusta State University, formerly Augusta Arsenal, associated with the South Boundary Project (SBP) unearthed a number of artifacts. Ad hoc recovery methods were used and most artifact retrieval was done by untrained heavy equipment operators. The unconventional recovery method did not permit accurate records of artifact dispositions. However routine cleaning, classification and analysis was implemented to determine the age, manufacturer, source and use of each bottle. Through the additional study of archival maps and site geography suggests that over a period of 60 years a random collection of disposal pits were dug to discard waste material. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Nelson, Blue (see Rooney, Clete)

Nelson, Michael (see Webb, Paul)

Norris, Sean (TRC Environmental)

Snider, Catie (TRC Environmental)

Preliminary Results of Human Burial Excavations at the Spirit Hill Site (1JA642), a Late Woodland/Mississippian Village and Cemetery Complex, in Jackson County, Alabama
In May 2008, TRC completed data recovery excavations at the Spirit Hill site (1JA642) along the Tennessee River in northeastern Alabama. As a result of this investigation 277 Late Woodland and Mississippian Period human burials were excavated. This paper presents the preliminary results of the life, health and death of the individuals interred at the site. Final analysis will address the biological profile and

unique pathological features of each individual as well the demographic profile of this community. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 9:20)

O'Driscoll, Michael (see Moore, Christopher)

O'Brien, Michael J. (University of Missouri)
The 1975 Tennessee Division of Archaeology Excavations at the Mound Bottom Site (40CH8), Kingston Springs, Tennessee
The Tennessee Division of Archaeology undertook archaeological investigations at Mound Bottom during the summer and fall of 1975. Excavations and surface collections were made in numerous areas in and around the plaza, and a topographic map of the site was completed. The work demonstrated that the plaza was "vacant" but that areas surrounding the plaza were rich in artifacts, houses, and pits. Excavation of one structure that had escaped the effects of deep plowing yielded insights into not only architectural details but to positioning of interior work areas. This paper describes and illustrates the results of some of the 1975 work. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 9:20)

O'Donoghue, Jason (University of Florida)
Living in the Low Country: Modeling Archaeological Site Location in the Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina
The Francis Marion National Forest (FMNF), located in the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina, has a rich archaeological record generated by over 30 years of compliance-based research. Much of the cultural resource management activity in the FMNF has been guided by a probabilistic model of archaeological site location, which has seen only limited testing. This study examines the spatial location and environmental associations of the entire sample of archaeological sites in the FMNF to evaluate the extant model and develop an improved model of archaeological site location. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 11:20)

Ogden, Quinn-Monique (Hunter College)
Exploring the Shellrings of the Southeast using Google Earth
In my paper, I will present how I plotted the possible Google Earth locations of the Late Archaic Shell Rings on the coasts of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. I plan to show the process how these locations from Google Earth can be plotted on Arc GIS. Then, I will present

the resulting Arc GIS maps with artifact information and dimensions. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 8:20)

O'Neal, Michael (ACC, Inc.)

Putting the Tar in Tar Heels: The Naval Store Industry and Plantations in North Carolina
The picture of the iconic "Southern Plantation" with large cotton fields, slave rows, and the stately manor does not apply well to the plantations of the North Carolina coast. During the Colonial and Antebellum periods, the naval stores industry was the driving economic force for eastern North Carolina, and there were distinct differences between the layout and labor management of naval stores plantations and plantations elsewhere. Data recovery at 31ON1582, the Spicer Plantation, has provided an opportunity to compare and contrast the unique characteristics of plantations focused on naval stores with the more traditional plantations, particularly those in South Carolina and Virginia. (Symposium Paper, Session 31, Friday 1:00)

Palmer, Ronald (see Peacock, Evan)

Palmiotto, Andrea (SCDNR Heritage Trust)
An Examination of Faunal Assemblages from Middle Woodland through Mississippian Period Sites in South Carolina
Few studies offer in-depth examinations of faunal assemblages within prehistoric contexts in South Carolina. Any correlations that would clearly delineate a distinction between Middle Woodland and Mississippian periods have therefore gone unnoticed. This paper will examine frequencies of taxa distribution across time and determine what information can be derived using faunal analyses. Multiple sites in South Carolina and surrounding areas will be discussed, including the implications that faunal remains have concerning subsistence technology and resource utilization during these periods. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 10:00)

Parish, Ryan (Murray State University)
Chert Sourcing Investigations Using Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy
Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy utilizes a non-destructive hyperspectral device capable of recording light interactions within materials. Previously used within the fields of remote sensing and geology, the technique holds great potential for chert provenience studies. The author will first investigate its capability to

distinguish between macroscopically distinct chert types (intra-outcrop variation) then focus on a single chert type sampled from different outcrops within the same geologic formation (inter-outcrop variation). The application of this technique will be on samples from the numerous prehistoric quarry sites in and around the Dover, TN area. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Parker, Kathryn (see Belknap, Lori)

Patch, Shawn (New South Associates)

Artifact Clusters, Features, and Prehistoric Site Structure in the North Carolina Sandhills

In 2006, large block excavations completed for the NCDOT at three sites (31CD64, 31CD65, and 31CD871) in the North Carolina Sandhills yielded high frequencies of lithics and ceramics in discrete spatial clusters. Numerous features were also identified, some with preserved organic materials. Radiocarbon dates provide direct evidence for site occupations dating to the Archaic and Woodland Periods. These data have important implications for understanding internal site structure, preservation, and behavior of prehistoric hunter-gatherers. (Symposium Paper, Session 27, Friday 2:00)

Patchett, Vanessa R. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

An Analysis of Coles Creek Period Vessel Shapes and Sizes

Three-dimensional modeling programs can greatly assist archaeologists in reconstructing vessel shapes and sizes from sherd fragments, especially when whole vessels are unavailable or scarce. Utilizing prior research and CAD technology, this paper explores vessel shapes and sizes for an assemblage from Feltus Mounds, Mississippi. Size distributions of cooking and serving vessels indicate the existence of modal volume categories in each. The functional and social implications of this pattern will be discussed. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 9:00)

Pauketat, Timothy R. (University of Illinois)
Symposium Discussant (Session 30, Friday 2:40)

Payne, Angelia (see Goodmaster, Christopher)

Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University)

Palmer, Ronald

Yunju Xia

Chemical Sourcing of a Prehistoric Freshwater

Shell Artifact Using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry

Three "spoons" made of freshwater mussel (Unionidae) shell were recovered decades ago from a prehistoric burial at Lyon's Bluff, a site in eastern Mississippi, southeastern U.S.A. located on a tributary stream high up the Tombigbee River drainage. Based on shell morphology, at least one of the artifacts was considered a likely import from the Tombigbee River valley proper. Chemical testing of shell from Lyon's Bluff and sites along the Tombigbee River using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry indicates that the artifact, and by extension the other burial goods, was fashioned from locally available shell and therefore not imported. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 8:40)

Pelton, Spencer (see Bailey, Heath)

Peres, Tanya M. (Middle Tennessee State University)

Ingalls, Teresa L. (University of Hawai'i)
Mississippian Animal Use and Functional Variation at the Castalian Springs Site, Tennessee

A significant goal of the multi-year Castalian Springs Archaeological Project is to build a site-specific understanding of the complex relationships between the late prehistoric peoples of Middle Tennessee and native fauna. Thus far, we have analyzed and interpreted the faunal remains from three years of excavations at the Castalian Springs Site (40SU14), Sumner County, Tennessee. We present our ideas on differential animal use at Castalian Springs by comparing faunal assemblages from three distinct contexts within the site to identify patterns in white-tailed deer butchering, elite-associated areas, and mortuary/ceremonial areas. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Peres, Tanya M. (see Fleming, Lacey)

Peres, Tanya M. (see Ingalls, Teresa L.)

Perttula, Timothy K. (see Girard, Jeffrey S.)

Petersen, Shane C. (North Carolina Department of Transportation)

The Alchemy of Transportation Archaeology: A Brief Introduction

Like most other occurrences of compliance studies, archaeology associated with transportation studies is limited by a number of mundane, non-archaeological, factors.

Limitations on these studies, both artificial and cultural, need not cripple our ability to contribute to the discipline. Creative and ambitious approaches to cultural resource protection laws, when applied to circumstances unique to transportation projects, may transform leaden compliance requirements into golden opportunities for archaeology. This brief commentary serves as an introduction to the presentations that follow, wherein such transformations have been made manifest. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 8:00)

Petersen, Shane C. (North Carolina Department of Transportation)

Jorgenson, Matt (URS)

The Widening of NC 24/27: An Intra-Regional Examination of Localized Lithic Economics in the Uwharrie Mountains Area

Recent NCDOT plans to widen the 15-mile long segment of NC 24/27 between Albemarle and Troy, North Carolina, as part of a strategic economic corridor resulted in archaeological surveys through the heart of the Uwharrie region. As critical resource bases for lithic economies in the Pre-Columbian South Atlantic Slope, the quarries of the Uwharrie Mountains remain largely terra incognita despite attempts to gain a better understanding of the region. The NC 24/27 surveys may be seen as "thin-section" sampling of the area, providing data for the building and testing of middle-range theory for behaviors associated with these resources. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 8:20)

Phillips, Erin (University of Alabama)

The Hemphill Style in the Round

The Hemphill style is Moundville's representational art style. While most of the representations on engraved pottery depict their subjects in profile, there are a number of depictions that are shown "in the round" with the character generally depicted in four parts, a front, a back, two sides. This paper examines examples of in the round depictions in each of the style's main themes. I point out possible examples of this form of design structure for the center symbols & bands and trophy themes in addition to the more recognizable presentations of winged serpent, crested bird, and raptor themes. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 1:20)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (see Thompson, Victor)

Pope, Elayne (University of West Florida)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)

Simek, Jan (University of Tennessee – Knoxville)

Cressler, Alan

Caves and Rock Shelters as Mortuary Sites on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee

We examine the use of rock shelters and dark zone cave environments as mortuary sites on the Upper Cumberland Plateau. We also address factors such as geological processes, fluvial transport, animal taphonomy, and preservation. Mortuary contexts range from special purpose sites to habitation sites and from ritual to mundane locations. Based on several years of archaeological survey and testing, we suggest that there is often no clear distinction between these sites on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Rather, there is a continuum of such sites in the region. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 10:20)

Poplin, Carol (The History Workshop)

As a Living Part of Our Community: Sharing the Past with the Public through CRM

The 1966 National Historic Protection Act generated a cultural resource management industry eager to conduct new federal and state mandated archaeological and historical investigations. Until recently, sharing this information with the public has not been a priority. This paper explores the challenges of presenting archaeology to the public within the framework of CRM and offers ideas for transcending the boundaries that often exist between archaeological research and public interpretation. The public programme designed for the SC Department of Transportation's Combahee Ferry Historic District mitigation project serves as a case study. (Symposium Paper, Session 29, Friday 2:00)

Poplin, Eric (see Ivester, Andrew)

Poplin, Eric (see Jateff, Emily)

Porth, Erik (Middle Tennessee State University)

Hodge, Shannon Chappell (Middle Tennessee State University)

Evidence of Prehistoric Scalping and Survival, from a Cave Site in Southern Kentucky

In 2007, an isolated human skull from a cave site in southern Kentucky was placed on temporary loan with the Bioarchaeology Laboratory at Middle Tennessee State University. This skull of an adult female exhibits

cut marks indicative of scalping and an infectious lesion that circumscribes the skull at approximately the margin of soft tissue damage. This individual clearly survived the assault long enough to develop a bony response to infection, and a perforating lesion at bregma was probably the ultimate cause of death. New information suggests that this skull may be a lost member of a larger Archaic Period collection. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Potts, Tara (see Carr, Philip)

Potts, Tara (University of South Alabama)
Historic Creek Hide Processing: Identifying Gender Roles through Lithics
Ethnohistorical and ethnoarchaeological research has provided insight into the gender roles of the Historic Creek populations of Central Alabama and data regarding gender roles and stone tool manufacturing, respectively. Recent excavation at a Historic Creek site (1EE639) in Elmore County, Alabama produced artifacts and features associated with deerskin hide processing. Combined, these three data sets allow an exploration of gender roles, specifically female tool use and manufacturing, of the Historic Creek populations and how those activities are expressed in the archaeological record. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 10:00)

Price, Franklin H. (QAR Shipwreck Unit, NCDRC)
Mysteries from the Sediment: The Micro-archaeology of an 18th-century Shipwreck
The excavation and recovery of site 31CR314 has resulted in the removal of literally tons of sediment and overburden, itself loaded with tiny artifacts, including lead shot, glass beads, and gold dust. This paper will explore the methods used to extricate this cultural material from this context, as well as discuss some of the findings. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 9:00)

Price, Sarah (University of South Alabama)
Exploring the Impacts of Differential Access to Lithic Materials in the Alabama Coastal Plain
Recent excavations of four sites in the Alabama Coastal Plain have yielded new information regarding an array of archaeological topics, including absolute dates, subsistence, and settlement. This paper examines the lithic assemblages from these sites to compare and contrast trends in raw materials, organization of technology, and the inferences about lifeways

from the Early Archaic to Mississippian. This assessment is possible because of the consistent analytical framework, and represents an important step in building a comparative dataset for future research. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 11:40)

Price, Sarah (see Carr, Philip)

Pursell, Corin (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)
Growing Estimates of Site Size at Kincaid Mounds
New excavations at Kincaid Mounds have confirmed extensive additional occupation outside the previously recognized site limits, as well as a new palisade line far to the west of any previously recognized site boundary. Evidence suggests this western habitation area of the site was occupied for a considerable period of time, at least some of which dates to the Angelly phase (1200-1300 AD). The new area identified expands our estimates of the area of occupation contained within Kincaid's walls to more than 70 hectares, suggesting Kincaid was one of the most extensive Mississippian mound centers. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 8:40)

Pyszka, Kimberly (University of Tennessee)
Hays, Maureen (College of Charleston)
Joyce, DeeDee (College of Charleston)
Harris, Scott (College of Charleston)
Jenkins, Casey (College of Charleston)
Archaeological Investigations at Dixie Plantation, Charleston, SC
This poster presents initial archaeological and GPR findings from Dixie Plantation, located near Charleston, SC. Dixie has tremendous historical interest and archaeological potential as evidenced by intact rice canals, the ruins of St. Paul's parish church burned during the 1715 Yamasee War, and it was owned by Titanic survivor, Madeline Astor Dick Fiermonte. During the 2008 field season, undergraduate students from the College of Charleston and graduate students from the University of Tennessee revealed evidence of the Astor home, the location of unmarked burials near the burned church, an antebellum component, and a prehistoric component. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Quitmyer, Irvy R. (Florida Museum of Natural History)

Jones, Douglas S.

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

The Sclerochronology of Modern and Zooarchaeological Hard Clam Shells, Mercenaria spp. from the Georgia Bight: A Record of Season of Harvest and Over-Exploitation

Shell middens contain an extensive record of human culture and environment extending from the mid-Holocene to Spanish contact. Two of the most informative and productive questions regarding coastal archaeological sites ask: (1) when in the annual cycle did people use a given site and (2) is there evidence for climatic and anthropogenic change? This investigation uses a well-established chronological record of seasonal incremental shell formation to identify season of hard clam harvest and over-exploitation from 21 shell middens in the Georgia Bight. We use recent work from Litchfield Beach South Carolina as a case study for the region. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 4:00)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University)

Alvey, Jeffrey

Baca, Keith A. (Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University)

A Systematic Approach to Site Significance Assessment

CRM survey projects usually require assessment of site significance. Most often considered is whether the site has potential to yield important data, commonly evaluated unsystematically or measured solely using site integrity. Work on a 31,000 acre survey in central Mississippi allowed us to employ a plan for significance determinations that emphasizes variability among occupations. We devised a classification composed of attributes representing five dimensions: temporal placement, duration, intensity, and artifact class richness and evenness. Integrity is to be evaluated separately, for each group of classified occupations. This assures that archaeologically significant variability is sampled during Phase II investigations. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 10:40)

Randall, Asa R. (University of Florida)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida)
St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2008,

Part II: Mount Taylor Shell Ridge at Silver Glen Run

The University of Florida St. Johns Field School continued investigations of the Pre-ceramic Archaic Mount Taylor (ca. 6000-4100 BP) shell ridge situated within the Silver Glen Run complex on Lake George. Excavations targeted relict mining escarpments and exposed deep 2- and 6-m long sequences of intact deposits. Evident within the sequence are numerous household occupations and abandonment episodes. Such rarely seen macrostratigraphy presents a critical viewshed for examining the reproduction and transformation of settlements, and at the regional scale provides key contextual data for understanding the coeval emergence and long term histories of ceremonial mound construction. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 9:00)

Randall, Asa R. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Reber, Eleanora (University of North Carolina-Wilmington)

Nuts to Us! Detecting Nut Processing through Absorbed Residue Analysis

Detection of nut processing in pottery vessels through absorbed pottery residue analysis would be useful for southeastern archaeologists due to the importance of the nut crop in many southeastern societies across a broad time range. Because of the relatively common fatty acids present in nut oils, this identification has not been possible to this point. Further analysis suggests, however, that in some cases nut processing can be detected by means of identifying traces of triterpenoids present in absorbed pottery residues. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 11:00)

Redwine, Charles (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Alexander, Lawrence (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

An Analysis of Debitage from the Duck River Project

Data recovery from Middle and Late Archaic components at Sites 40HS4 and 40HS74 along the Duck River in western Middle Tennessee was initiated by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. Investigation of the Archaic occupations resulted in the analysis of a point source Fort Payne Chert quarrying and biface production sequence. Statistical analysis of the chert debitage as well as an attribute analysis of

the biface assemblage resulted in the definition of the biface reduction stages and settlement pattern differences. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 11:00)

Regnier, Amanda (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Rego, Justin (The University of Mississippi)
A Preliminary Biface Trajectory of a Middle Archaic Tallahatta Quartzite Quarry in Lauderdale County, Mississippi

The Benton Interaction Sphere is one of the earliest trade networks in North America. Benton exchange consists of over-sized ceremonial bifaces and smaller utilitarian bifaces, most often made of Blue-Gray Ft. Payne chert. These bifaces were traded along the Tombigbee River in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. The Toby-Thornhill site is a Tallahatta Quartzite processing area situated near Tallahatta Quartzite outcrops near Meridian in Lauderdale County, Mississippi. Preliminary lithic analysis has demonstrated that Benton exchange was a facet of the Middle Archaic occupation there, and may have coincided with the production of Tallahatta Quartzite bifaces often found in association with Bentons. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Reid, Dawn (ACC, Inc.)

Food, Sport, and Income: Animal Exploitation at 31ON1582

Archival evidence notes that a wide range of domestic animals were raised by the Spicer family at site 31ON1582 for a variety of purposes. These animals provided meat, milk, and wool for the site residents. They were also frequently sold, providing a source of income. The variety of wild species, particularly fish, in the assemblage indicates that they were frequent dietary supplements and illustrate not only food preferences but also favored recreational activities (i.e., hunting and fishing). Each of these modes of animal exploitation are reflected in the faunal assemblage recovered from 31ON1582 and are discussed in this paper. (Symposium Paper, Session 31, Friday 2:20)

Reilly, F. Kent III (Texas State University-San Marcos)

The Regalia of Heroes and Cult-Bearers
Stylistic and iconographic studies of the motif and symbol components of Mississippian regalia reveal shared patterns of usage. These usage patterns suggest a common understanding of both ritual and regalia within a specific temporal

period but across a large geographic distance. Specifically, long-nosed god maskette ear ornaments, bilobed-arrows, and "Moundville circle" regalia accoutrements, rendered as both three dimensional objects and incised imagery, appear to have their origin in the workshops and underlying ideology visualized in the "Greater Braden" style. The use of such regalia items appears to link the wearer to identifiable supernatural entities. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 10:00)

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (University of Georgia)
Environmental Archaeology in the Georgia Bight

Many questions intrigue environmental archaeologists working on the Georgia coast; but answers have eluded us. This is changing as these questions are being addressed through biochemical and geophysical methods combined with traditional biological studies. Although results are preliminary, already some questions have been redefined, we are closer to answering others, and new questions are emerging. Through this work, evidence is emerging for changes in land management and exploitation strategies, fish populations, the timing and consequences of farming, human biology, climate, sea levels, and marsh configuration. These results show that the sources of environmental change are inter-related and accessible in the archaeological record. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 1:00)

Ridley, Rebecca Turley (see Holstein, Harry)

Riggs, Brett H. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Diachronic Trends in Catawba Ceramics
Bennie Keel's 1972 work at Upper Sauratown was the opening salvo of the RLA's 30-year Siouan Project, which continues under the guise of the on-going Catawba Project. Keel's early work at the protohistoric Hardins and early historic era Belk Farm sites in the Catawba River Valley continues to inform the current phase of piedmont Siouan research. This study compares and contrasts Keel's Hardins and Belk Farm ceramic assemblages with those from the later Catawba sites of Nassaw Town, Old Town, and New Town to achieve a diachronic view of Catawba ceramic development. This comparison reveals a long span of stylistic and technological continuity abruptly terminated by rapid emergence of the modern Catawba ceramic

tradition between 1760 and 1770. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 4:00)

Riggs, Brett H. (see Webb, Paul)

Roberts, Amanda (University of West Florida)

Secret Exchange: Alternative Economies of Presidio Santa Maria de Galve and Isla de Santa Rosa

The mercantilist policy of Spain enacted strict trade regulations within its colonial territories. Occupants were prohibited from trading with non-Spanish individuals and were expected to exist off of supplies from the Spanish supply network. However historical documents suggest that the erratic supply system was inadequate and spurred individuals to participate in alternative exchange networks with other nations to support their economic interests. A systematic archaeological evaluation of these exchanges is needed. Specifically, Santa María de Galve and Presidio Isla de Santa Rosa, two presidios in Northwest Florida, will be examined for evidence of alternative economic behavior. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 11:20)

Roberts, Erika (University of Florida)

Analysis of One-Piece Metal Buttons from Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida

This paper addresses the frequency and temporal distribution of "one-piece" metal buttons recovered from the Kingsley Plantation slave cabins. The cabins used for this analysis were occupied from approximately 1814-1839. Drawing upon South's (1964) seminal button typology, I compare these data with collections from the Florida Museum of Natural History, Historic St. Augustine Collection to determine whether these buttons are found on sites outside of South's proposed time range. After the establishment of a general chronology these buttons, this paper focuses on issues of esthetics, economics, identity, and consumer choice within this remarkably unique African-American context. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 8:20)

Robinson, Kenneth W. (Wake Forest University)

Archaic and Woodland Settlement East of the Cape Fear: A View from Site 31CD403 in the Upper Cape Fear Valley, Cumberland County, North Carolina

Excavations at site 31CD403, a multi-component prehistoric site in the Upper Cape Fear Valley of North Carolina, have yielded

information about Archaic and Woodland settlement of the region. This paper examines the separation of the two components within the structure of the site and the types of artifacts associated with each component. Examples of Archaic diagnostic points and Woodland ceramics, principally Hanover series, are described and considered. Dated features containing Hanover ceramics are critically examined. (Symposium Paper, Session 27, Friday 1:20)

Robinson, Kenneth W. (Wake Forest University)

Mintz, John J.

Beaman, Thomas E., Jr.

Confederate Graves and Commemorative Re-interments at Bentonville Battlefield

Some of the Confederate soldiers killed in the battle of Bentonville were interred near a home used as a field hospital. In 1895 their remains were excavated and commemoratively re-interred, though when the property was obtained by the State of North Carolina in the 1960s, their location was largely forgotten. Following a 2006 GPR survey, archaeological testing resulted in the discovery of the re-interred Confederate graves. This presentation describes the events that led to the reburial of the remains of Confederate soldiers, the archaeological investigations, and a new effort to restore the burial site back to its historical appearance. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 10:40)

Rodning, Christopher B. (Tulane University)

Architectural Symbolism and Cherokee Townhouses

Public structures known as townhouses were hubs of public life within native towns in the southern Appalachians before and after European contact. Townhouses closely resembled domestic structures, but in some respects, townhouses resembled platform mounds. These similarities are evident in the series of Cherokee townhouses at the Coweeta Creek site in southwestern North Carolina, which dates from the 1600s through the early 1700s. This paper considers the townhouse sequence at Coweeta Creek, and the role of Cherokee townhouses as sources of cultural stability for native groups in the southern Appalachians in the aftermath of European contact. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 3:40)

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

Rodning, Christopher B. (see Sanders, Merritt M.)

Roe, Lori (Tulane University)

Questioning Coles Creek Hierarchy

Coles Creek culture is often viewed as an emergent Mississippian culture characterized by incipient forms of the hierarchical socio-political institutions manifested in Mississippian chiefdoms. Despite the presence of platform mound centers and multi-tiered settlement patterns, however, Coles Creek archaeological remains lack clear evidence of social ranking. Research at the Raffman mound site, like many earlier Coles Creek studies, suggests that a system of social ranking was either not well-developed or was masked in Coles Creek society. This paper describes the contents of mound midden at Raffman and discusses alternative interpretations of Coles Creek sociopolitical organization. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 8:40)

Rogers, J. Daniel (Smithsonian Institution)

Symposium Discussant (Session 38, Saturday 11:40)

Rogers, John J. W. (see Wolfram, Elizabeth R.)

Rolland, Vicki

Ashley, Keith (University of North Florida)

Tides and Seasons: Negotiating Daily Life within the Salt Marsh

St. Johns II (AD 900-1250) communities of northeastern Florida acquired exotic items from throughout the early Mississippian world, powerful materials needed for ritual, mortuary, and cultural reproduction. But for these coastal foragers the staff of life came from the local estuary and salt marsh system. Their domestic discard, mostly in the form of shell middens, reveals the daily needs and innovative responses of these highly successful fisher-shellfish collectors. In this paper, we explore domestic material culture, environments exploited, and subsistence practices engaged in the local web of the rivers, tidal creeks, and salt marshes. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 10:00)

Rooney, Clete (University of Florida)

Markus, David

Nelson, Blue

Space, Place, and Landscape at Kingsley Plantation

Kingsley Plantation in Duval County, Florida was the starting point of African American archaeology in the United States. Charles

Fairbanks' pioneering work focused on slave household materiality and African cultural traditions. This research expands that framework, encompassing the broader site landscape. The University of Florida's current multi-year archaeological project at Kingsley has been examining areas and time periods that have been previously little studied. During the 2008 field season, the plantation's historic sugar mill was discovered, enhancing our understanding of the plantation landscape. This paper discusses recent findings, interpretations, and approaches in studying space and architecture at this key site. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 8:00)

Ross-Stallings, Nancy (AMEC Earth and Environmental)

Hushpuckena vs. Oliver Osteology and Mortuary Treatments: Different Phases, With Different Populations?

The Hushpuckena II and Oliver Phases, Late Prehistoric and Contact Period Phases on the Mississippi Delta, have been examined over the course of several decades with alternating hypotheses. One suggests development of Oliver from Hushpuckena II. The other suggests Oliver was the result of population movement around the time of initial Historic Contact. Osteological characteristics and mortuary treatments are compared and contrasted in a sample of interments from both time periods, in an attempt to determine which scenario may be the correct one. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 3:00)

Rowe, Simone (University of Oklahoma)

A Preliminary Bioarchaeological Analysis of the Akers Site (34LF32), a Fourche Maline Burial Midden

The Akers site (34LF32) of southeastern Oklahoma is located in the Wister Valley of Leflore county. The site is a shallow black midden mound excavated by the WPA in 1940-1941. Over 200 individuals were excavated from this Fourche Maline burial midden. A demographic profile based on age and sex determination will be presented, followed by a discussion of preservation status and the sample available for study. A preliminary overview of health status from metric and paleopathological assessments will be discussed. The presentation concludes with a discussion of future research. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 8:20)

Ruhl, Donna L. (see Kolianos, Phyllis)

Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Bridging the 20th and 21st Centuries: St. Catherines Island Archaeobotany from Missions to Shell Rings
During the 1980s and 1990s archaeobotany on St. Catherines Island focused on the Spanish missions, addressing dietary reconstruction and transculturation between Native Americans and Spaniards at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale. Archaeological work done at other sites, including recent excavations at two Late Archaic shell rings, is currently under study. Data generated from both ends of this temporal spectrum stimulated new analysis and research objectives. AMS dates on corn from a few sites and provisional finds from one of the shell rings are discussed in light of plant husbandry origins and practices and their impact on the island's landscape. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 2:20)

Russ, Terri (see Seibel, Scott)

Russ, Terri (see Seibel, Scott)

Ryan, Joanne (Coastal Environments)

Wells, Douglas C. (Coastal Environments)
Baytown Plain to Addis: A Reflection of the Coles Creek to Mississippi Period Transition
Grog size/quantity and thin section analyses were conducted of almost 40,000 primarily grog-tempered plainware sherds from Hedgeland (16Ct19), a small Coles Creek mound site in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. The assemblage reflects the evolution of grog-tempered pottery from the Coles Creek through early Mississippi periods. Of particular importance is the appearance and possible technological advantage of Addis ware. The results of this study were then used to help date two small late Coles-Creek through early Mississippi-period nonmound sites (16Iv94 & 16Iv119) excavated south of Plaquemine, Louisiana. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 8:40)

Sabo, George III (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Caddo Regalia in Context: Historic and Ethnographic Examples
The Caddo Indians of the Trans-Mississippi South reserve the use of special clothing and associated material accouterments for specific ceremonial occasions. This paper examines such

usages as documented in 17th through 20th century historical accounts and as observed ethnographically in modern ceremonial settings. Comparative analysis reveals specific associations with gender, status and role ascriptions, relationships with ancestors and other beings associated with the spirit realm, and some connections with narrative traditions. The cultural significance of these relationships is manifested in the manner in which these materials are employed in specific ritual contexts. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 10:20)

Sabo, George III (see Early, Ann)

Sain, Douglas (Eastern New Mexico University)
The Role of Clovis Blade Technology at the Topper Site (38AL23)

The Topper site, a quarry workshop site in the Central Savannah River valley extensively excavated by the University of South Carolina, has yielded an abundant assemblage of Clovis lithic material. Included within this assemblage are found macro blades and cores. A technological analysis of the assemblage was undertaken to provide a better understanding of the role of Clovis blade technology within the region. Preliminary results suggest little evidence of modification and utilization of blades, implying they were produced for off-site subsistence activities. Topper macro blade studies can contribute to an understanding of Clovis adaptations in the Southeastern U.S. Coastal Plain. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 9:20)

Salo, Ed (Brockington)

Archival Research of Ferry Transportation in the South Carolina Lowcountry
South Carolina's geography made essential the construction of crossings of rivers. Ferries played an essential role in the development of transportation networks, and the economic, social, and political development of the colony. Focusing on the Combahee Ferry, this paper examines the socio-political aspects of the transportation network. This assessment demonstrates that they served as important transportation components and also as a means for the planter elite to gain and retain economic hegemony. As the state developed during the 1800s, the ferries remained an important to transportation, but the creation of the modern automobile infrastructure finally made the

ferries obsolete. (Symposium Paper, Session 29, Friday 1:00)

Samuelson, John (see Brandon, Jamie)

Sanders, Merritt M. (Tulane University)

Rodning, Christopher B. (Tulane University)

Beck, Robin A., Jr. (University of Oklahoma)

Moore, David G. (Warren Wilson College)

Methods of Excavation of Sixteenth-Century Burned Structures at the Berry Site in North Carolina

Situated in the upper Catawba Valley of western North Carolina, the Berry site is the location of the Native American town of Joara and the Spanish settlement of Fort San Juan, established by Captain Juan Pardo. Five burned structures at the site are thought to be associated with the sixteenth-century Spanish occupation. Fieldwork during 2007 and 2008 has focused on the excavation of two of these well-preserved buildings. This paper discusses our structure excavation methods, as well as our procedures for collecting artifacts and organic materials, total station mapping, and digital photography. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 8:40)

Sanger, Matthew C. (Columbia University / American Museum of Natural History)

Paired Rings – Shared and Divergent Histories amongst Late Archaic Shell Rings (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

More than half of 40+ Late Archaic shell rings known along the American Southeastern coastline are paired with one or more other rings. The existence of multiple rings within bounded locales suggests either a duplicity or divergence in functionality, symbology, and/or identity. Published accounts of paired rings will be presented along with new information from a set of rings currently being studied on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. The presentation will focus on the relation between rings as suggested by the material culture, radiocarbon record, and site morphology found at each ring. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 11:20)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see Randall, Asa)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida)

Randall, Asa R. (University of Florida)

Wallis, Neill J. (University of Florida)

Blessing, Meggan E. (University of Florida)

Gilmore, Zachary I. (University of Florida)

St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2008, Part I: Shellworks and Villages of Silver Glen

Run

The St. Johns Archaeological Field School returned to Lake George in 2008 to continue testing shell-bearing sites along Silver Glen Run. We expanded efforts to locate basal remnants of a massive U-shaped monument dating to the Orange period; exposed additional deep profiles in the remnants of a 200-m-long Mount Taylor ridge; added 8 square meters of testing to an Orange period village site; and opened two test units in the site of a St. Johns period village. The constellation of ritual and domestic deposits offers excellent opportunity to investigate the dynamic between structure and practice in the long-term. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 8:40)

Saunders, Rebecca (see Schilling, Timothy)

Sawyer, Johann (Texas State University - San Marcos)

Thornock, Christopher (Texas State University - San Marcos)

Identity and Meaning in Mississippian Female Regalia

Gender studies are an important emerging field in Mississippian studies. However, the role of gender in relation to regalia and symbolism has been largely overlooked. Within the Southern Appalachian region, female regalia consisted of apparel with a number of symbols and motif sets. In addition to exploring these regalia types and motif sets, this paper provides insights into the function of female regalia and symbols in social context. Furthermore, this paper provides possible explanations into the meaning behind the symbols associated with female regalia as it relates to social identification, group identity, ideology, and cosmology. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 10:40)

Scarry, John F. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Mississippian Regalia at Lake Jackson: Elaborate Finery, Insignia of Office, Ritual Paraphernalia, and Material Symbols of Elite Status

The elite individuals ritually entombed at Lake Jackson were buried in rich finery, with symbols and paraphernalia linked to ritual and political positions. Whether the goods were the possessions of the buried or of the living who participated in the funerary rituals is not certain. Nevertheless, we can argue that the costumery and material goods constitute a Mississippian

regalia that included indicators of elite status, material manifestations of worldly and other-worldly power, and insignia of office. Examinations of regalia and its iconography provide evidence of social structure, mechanisms of legitimation, and systems of meanings at Lake Jackson. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 11:00)

Schilling, Timothy M. (Washington University)

Saunders, Rebecca A. (Louisiana State University)

Notes from the Coast: Ongoing Research into the Bayou Grande Cheniere Mounds

Researchers usually define the Coles Creek period societies in the Eastern Mississippi River Delta in relation to the better known the Lower Mississippi Valley tradition. Our research suggests coastal peoples in late prehistoric times had cultural connections with the Lower Mississippi Valley region, but important differences existed in material culture styles and plant usage. Data from the Bayou Grande Cheniere Mounds, including new radiocarbon dates and paleoethnobotanical remains, emphasize these differences and provide initial insights into the independent historical trajectory of coastal societies. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 8:20)

Schindler, Bill (Washington College, Maryland)

Discussant: Questions and Applications

Living archaeology diverges from experimental archaeology through the creation of a period correct context within which participants live while conducting experimental and/or experiential research. The advantage to this style of research is that this "immersion" can impact decision-making processes, implementation of experiments, and potentially "constrain" results to produce outcomes probable in the past. However, this style of research has been criticized for its lack of control, formal models, and guidelines. In this light, the contributions and criticisms of the Old Rag project and other experimental research will be discussed. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 10:40)

Schober, Theresa M. (Town of Fort Myers Beach)

Recent Investigations at Mount Elizabeth: A Late Archaic Site in the East Okeechobee Region

The Mount Elizabeth site (8MT30), Martin County, Florida is a large midden dating to the

Late Archaic located on a coastal dune bordering the brackish Indian River. Recent excavations reveal five meters of shell midden deposits separated by a series of living surfaces with evidence of posts. Adjacent more elevated site areas also contain a 1.5-meter thick black earth midden with abundant fish and terrestrial animal remains. Radiocarbon results reveal the rate of site accumulation and allow temporal correlation of site areas. At least three meters of deposits contain fiber-tempered pottery, with the possibility of aceramic deposits underlying. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 10:40)

Schoeninger, Margaret J. (University of California, San Diego)

Thomas, David Hurst (American Museum of Natural History)

When Did St. Catherines Islanders Start Growing Maize? New Stable Isotope and AMS Results

Bioarchaeology is a major focus of research on St. Catherines Island (Georgia). The initial analysis of stable isotopes in the St. Catherines Island burial population was conducted in 1990; but today, we have a better understanding isotopic data and new technology to fine-tune the results. Numerous isotopic analyses and complementary AMS dates have just been completed on samples of human bone from late prehistoric contexts on St. Catherines Island. This paper reports, for the first time, the results of this extensive reanalysis, with particular attention to the question of maize cultivation in the barrier islands of coastal Georgia. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 3:00)

Schroeder, Sissel (University of Wisconsin)

From Holes to Houses: Building Inferences about Ancient Construction Technology

The Jonathan Creek site in Kentucky was excavated in the early 1940s in an effort to uncover the community plan of an entire Mississippian town and mound center. Although the project terminated prematurely, the remnants of 89 structures representing a diverse array of architectural styles were documented. The analysis of multiple attributes, such as posthole diameter and spacing, wall trench width and depth, roof supports, and floor area, is necessary to adequately parse the variation in architecture, construct inferences about the above ground appearance of buildings, and suggest origins for the diverse construction methods used at the site. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 8:20)

Schroedl, Gerald F. (see Moore, Palmyra)

Schuldenrein Joseph (see Green, William)

Scott, Robert J. (see Butler, Brian M.)

Scott, Robin McBride (Oklahoma Native American Basketweavers Association)

Putting the Pieces Back Together;

Reconstructing Pre-contact Rivercane Mats

Pre-contact rivercane mats were an important part of everyday life for early Native Peoples. Mats were used for sleeping, flooring, roofing, wall coverings and partitions as well as used for wrapping the dead. Some small fragments have survived in burials while a few larger pieces have survived in dry rock shelters. These rivercane fragments are being pieced back together during intensive research. As a result of this research many ancient mat designs and weaving techniques have been revealed.

(Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 11:20)

Seibel, Scott (Environmental Services)

Russ, Terri (Environmental Services)

Sandy Point Plantation: Two Centuries of Continuity and Change in the North Carolina Coastal Plain

During 2005 and 2008, Environmental Services, Inc., conducted archaeological investigations at the proposed Sandy Point development in Bertie County, North Carolina. This property contains the National Register-listed Sandy Point plantation house (ca. 1810) as well as the archaeological remains from eighteenth century structures, slave cabins, and post-Civil War tenant houses. Documentary research revealed a continuity of occupation at the plantation for freed slaves from 1870 through 1930, while archaeological investigations revealed a changing occupational landscape from the mid-eighteenth through late twentieth centuries.

(Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Seibel, Scott (Environmental Services)

Russ, Terri (Environmental Services)

The Backhoe and the Trowel: Archaeological Investigations at the Windsor Site and Construction of the US 17 Windsor Bypass

Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) conducted excavations at the Windsor Site

(31BR201/201**) in Bertie County, North

Carolina, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). This work was

conducted concurrent with construction

activities, and a close degree of coordination

between ESI, NCDOT, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office ensured that the archaeological investigations were not pressured by construction and that construction was not delayed by the archaeology. The investigation revealed Transitional to Middle Woodland components, and showed that despite the cultural changes between ca. 1500 BC and AD 1000 in the Mid-Atlantic, many aspects of subsistence and their archaeological signatures remained quite similar. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 9:00)

Semon, Anna M. (American Museum of Natural History)

Scratching the Surface - Analysis of Recent Excavations at Back Creek Village

During spring 2008, the American Museum of Natural History excavated and performed a vibracore survey at Back Creek Village. This late prehistoric site consists of several distinct shell middens surrounding a large depression that once contained an artesian spring. Vibracore profiles suggest the intentional alteration and enhancement of the natural landscape and ceramic and radiocarbon data indicate long term site usage. This paper presents the results of the recent field work and analysis, as well as explores ideas related to the function and meaning of landscape enhancement.

(Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 9:00)

Seramur, Keith (Appalachian State University)

Cowan, Ellen

An Alternative Model for Holocene Aeolian Sedimentation in the Sandhills of North Carolina

Previous Sandhills geomorphology models propose aeolian sedimentation and dune migration during the LGM and ending prior to the Holocene. We propose an alternative model based on evidence of aeolian sedimentation throughout the Holocene. The Sandhills was an eroded hummocky landscape with little vegetation during the LGM. Vegetation density increased with the onset of wetter climatic conditions at the end of the Pleistocene. This vegetation acted as a sediment trap and during the Holocene up to a meter of sand has been deposited on this eroded landscape. Sand sheets have buried archaeology sites with the potential for preservation of cultural context. (Symposium Paper, Session 27, Friday 1:00)

Seramur, Keith (see Moore, Christopher)

Serio, Karen (see Matternes, Hugh)

Sharp, Robert V. (The Art Institute of Chicago)
Mississippian Regalia: From the Natural World to the Beneath World
Starting with an iconographical study of female effigy figures of the Cumberland River basin and the connection between the symbolic motifs of their regalia and elements of the natural world, this presentation also explores the influence of the Classic Braden style on a corpus of ceramic ware rooted in Middle Tennessee. In addition, this paper will suggest the existence of other similar patterns of regalia evident on ceramic female effigies across a broad region of the Mississippian world. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 11:20)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (University of the South)
Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)
Windingstad, Jason
Geoarchaeological Results from Two Rock Shelters in the Sewanee Conglomerate, Fentress County, Tennessee
Rock shelters and cave entrances on the Upper Cumberland Plateau include anthropogenic sediments revealing specific human activities through time. They are also composed of sediments and sedimentary structures that suggest colluvial, aeolian, local hydrological, bioturbation, and limited soil formation processes were common contributors to complex depositional histories. Two sandstone rock shelters, Eagle Drink and Far View Gap, contain deposits that suggest these sites were primarily occupied from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland. We present the results from the stratigraphic analyses of profiles in the rock shelters that include the micromorphology of intact block samples and ICP mass spectrometry bulk chemistry. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 9:00)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (University of the South)
Haley, Bryan S. (University of Mississippi)
Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)
Geoarchaeology and Geophysics at Feltus
This paper describes the results of preliminary geoarchaeological and geophysical investigations at the Feltus Mounds, a Coles Creek site in Jefferson County, Mississippi. Microscopic thin-section studies of sediments from mound-related contexts have shed light on the history and nature of these deposits. In addition, much of the site's central portion was

subjected to a systematic magnetic survey using a fluxgate gradiometer. As always, the geophysical survey answered some questions and raised others. We evaluate the imagery and discuss failures as well as successes. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 10:40)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Gage, Matthew D.)

Shields, Ben (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Memorable Mortuaries and Hybrid Collectives of the Archaic Period in Northwest Alabama
Southeastern Archaic period research has become increasingly preoccupied with efforts to locate emergent forms of hierarchical social organization. These endeavors have largely focused on models of complexity that either move along a linear continuum or present examples that do not seem to fit what we think we know about hunter-gatherer-foragers. By performing translation analyses of human burials from three Archaic sites in northwest Alabama, I develop an alternative model for understanding the hybrid movements of collective memories in mortuary practice. The analyses of burial contents reveal social axes through which difference was contested, negotiated, or extinguished at these sites. (Contributed Paper, Session 10, Thursday 1:20)

Shofner, Erika (University of South Carolina)
Gaillard, Meg (University of South Carolina)
Archaeological Education of School Children in South Carolina
Public education has always been a priority of archaeologists and especially in the state of South Carolina. Not only can the interactive and hands-on nature of archaeology spark an interest in history in school children, but it can also teach them about the diversity of cultures, both past and present. Those children who grow up with an interest and understanding of the past could be more likely to fight to preserve archaeological remains in the future. By proposing a plan of study for primary and secondary school children while meeting South Carolina teaching standards, archaeologists will be better able to educate the youth of South Carolina. (Contributed Paper, Session 2, Thursday 11:40)

Shofner, Erika (see Sweeney, Kara Bridgman)

Shuler, Kristrina (Auburn University)

Sex Differences in Enamel Hypoplasia Formation among Pre-Contact Societies from Northern Mississippi

This study investigates gender variability in enamel hypoplasias among five northern Mississippi sites along the Tombigbee River. Hypoplasia frequency and duration were explored from the Middle Woodland through Mississippian, when subsistence economies were shifting from hunting and foraging to increasing reliance on maize. Although changing gender roles may have led to differential access to resources and differential health for the sexes over time, no significant differences were observed between the sexes for LEH frequency in these samples; however, females in all groups display higher average LEH width suggesting greater severity of stress. Regional social causes are explored for these samples. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 10:20)

Silliman, Garrett (Edwards-Pitman, Environmental)

Railroads, Cotton and Murder: Exploring the Archaeology, History and Public Memory of a Hinterland Community

This paper reports on the recent historical and archaeological research conducted at the former town site of Gabbettville, Georgia. The expansion of rail lines and industry throughout the interior south in the late nineteenth century established a vast network of regional centers. This network was fed by hinterland communities like Gabbettville. Today, the 1878 Potts Brothers store, where a brash Billy Metz is thought to have killed a man with a razor stands as the sole monument to Gabbettville's past significance. This paper investigates the intersection of history, archaeology and public memory at a hinterland community.

(Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 2:20)

Simek, Jan (University of Tennessee – Knoxville)

Blankenship, Sarah A.

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)
Prehistoric Rock Art in the Upper Cumberland Plateau

The northern Cumberland Plateau area of Tennessee and southern Kentucky has relatively few prehistoric rock art sites when compared with regions to the south and north, although the art that is found has affinities in both directions. The paucity of sites is not due to lack of survey. At the same time, the art found in the UCP is

among the oldest known and is quite variable in theme, execution, and context. This paper reviews the UCP art record and suggests that this region may lie on a series of prehistoric boundaries that shifted but remained essentially intact over time. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 9:20)

Simek, Jan (see Pope, Elayne)

Smallwood, Ashley (Texas A&M University)

Miller, D. Shane (University of Arizona)

Goodyear, Albert C. (University of South Carolina)

A Spatial Analysis of Biface Reduction at the Topper Site, South Carolina

The Topper Site in Allendale County, South Carolina is a quarry-related site that contains buried Clovis deposits. Included in the Clovis artifact assemblage are bifaces representing a reduction sequence from material procurement to preform manufacture. This paper provides a technological analysis of biface manufacture at Topper. Multiple metric attributes are then applied to an intra-site spatial analysis using a sample of 132m² from the 2005-2007 field seasons. This analysis identifies intra-site spatial patterns in distributions associated with biface reduction. With a detailed technological analysis of Topper, comparisons with other Clovis quarry-related sites and their technological organization can be pursued. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 9:00)

Smith, Caleb (North Carolina Department of Transportation)

Knowing When to Let Go: Identification of the Origin of a Structure in Winston-Salem, North Carolina

The paper describes the identification of the age and origin of a structure in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Nothing was known about this structure because of its isolated location in an industrial part of town between a railroad, a highway, and a recycling facility. This paper describes the circuitous journey through libraries, archives, and the internet that stretched the author's research skills to the limit. From a Cultural Resources Perspective, it describes the often difficult processes of National Register of Historic Places evaluation, determining the limits of the scope of a project, and deciding if and when to stop the search. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 3:40)

Smith, George S. (Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service)

Bennie Carlton Keel: The Rest of the Story

After leaving academia Bennie began his career as an archaeologist with the Federal Government in 1976. Three and one half years later he was the National Park Service (NPS) Assistant Director for Archaeology and the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist for the Department of the Interior. Currently he is the Regional Archaeologist for the Southeast Region of the NPS and acting Director of the Southeast Archeological Center. In each of these positions it is clear that his interdisciplinary approach to fieldwork, administration, publications, project management, and problem solving has made him a leader in the fields of cultural resource management, archaeological law, public archaeology, program administration, and research, as demonstrated through his many books, publications, and papers at professional meetings. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 1:20)

Smith, Heather (Gaston College)

Degenerative Joint Disease in the Windover Population

The Windover collection, from an archaic site in central Florida, was selected to study the presence of Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD) in archaic populations in the New World. A sample of 65 individuals over the age of 18 and from burials which were not commingled was chosen to represent the collection. Visual examination of all major joints showed the presence of DJD in 64 of 65 individuals from the sample. Patterns and possible causes are discussed. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 11:20)

Smith, Jonathan (East Carolina University)

Hidden and Sacred: African-American Cemetery Location in Eastern North Carolina

Preliminary research into the location of African American cemeteries in North Carolina indicates these cemeteries occupy a range of locations ranging from traditional hilltop and high-ground burials to more non-traditional locations such as relatively low-lying ground along stream banks. Land ownership in the African American community seems to be the primary factor in the placement of these cemeteries. These non-traditionally located cemeteries are more vulnerable to development as they are often less visible on the landscape due to a lack of grave markers and have not been extensively

documented. An increased awareness of the existence of these cemeteries among the archaeological community will assist in their documentation and preservation. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 9:20)

Smith, Karen Y. (see Stephenson, Keith)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University) – *Shrouded in Myth and Mystery: Two Centuries of Interest in the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality*

For nearly two centuries, the complex of prehistoric mounds, fortifications, petroglyphs and bluff paintings located on the "Big Harpeth River near the mouth of Dog Creek" has intrigued the public, antiquarians, and archaeologists alike. This paper summarizes the history of antiquarian observations and archaeological investigations beginning in 1823 and ending in 2008. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 8:00)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University)

Moore, Michael C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

The Mound Bottom Archeological Complex in Regional Perspective

Over the past two decades, archaeological explorations across the Middle Cumberland region have fine-tuned our understanding of Mississippian life after about A.D. 1200. Unfortunately, few projects have yielded substantial new insights into the pre-A.D. 1200 emergence and development of Mississippian chiefdoms in the region. In this paper, we compare and contrast the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality with other Mississippian centers in the Nashville Basin. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 11:00)

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

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

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

Smith, Louise (see Johnson, Jay K.)

Smith, Marion (see Steele, Willard)

Smith, Marvin (Valdosta State University)

Hally, David J. (University of Georgia)

Worth, John E. (University of West Florida)

Sixteenth-Century European Artifact Dispersion in the Southeast

European artifacts, such as beads, bells, chisel

blades, and even swords and sword parts are frequently found in sixteen-century Native American archaeological sites. How were these items obtained by Native Americans? Many mechanisms of acquisition can be identified from historical documents and the types of artifacts, but often it is the archaeological context of the artifacts which inform us the most. Mechanisms to be investigated include European gift giving, trade (both European and Native), tribute, pilfering, warfare plundering, and shipwreck salvage. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 8:20)

Snedeker, Rodney (see Hardison, Joel)

Snider, Catie (see Norris, Sean)

Southerlin, Bobby (ACC, Inc.)

Towards Development of an Archaeological Signature for the African American Residents of the Spicer Plantation

At the Spicer Plantation (31ON1582) in Onslow County, North Carolina, African American slaves outnumbered the Spicer family members. However, the only archaeological indications of their presence were a very few pieces of colonoware. Thus in archaeological terms, the slave element of the plantation population is not distinguishable from the overall plantation background. Two factors may have influenced the lack of obvious distinction of material remains between whites and blacks: regional differences in attitudes about slaves and slavery, and the role of slaves as consumers in a broader market. This paper explores both of these issues as they relate to the slaves at 31ON1582.

(Symposium Paper, Session 31, Friday 2:00)

Southerly, Chris (NC Underwater Archaeology Branch)

What's Where and Why? Assessing Site Formation, Artifact Distribution, and Site Stability at the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site

A shipwreck is typically very different from the original vessel. Understanding the natural and cultural processes of a vessel becoming part of the archaeological record is essential in deriving a reliable interpretation for a shipwreck site. These factors are also critical in determining the appropriate course of action as researchers and resource managers for the preservation of archaeological data. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 8:20)

Spencer, Darla (Cultural Resource Analysts)

Corncob-Impressed Pottery at Late Prehistoric Sites in West Virginia

Recent excavations at Burning Spring Branch revealed pottery unlike typical Madisonville Series ceramics associated with Fort Ancient settlements. Approximately 20 percent of the pottery exhibited corncob impressing similar to that found in southwestern Virginia. A study of pottery from other sites in West Virginia discovered that this surface treatment was extensive. This discovery adds weight to the argument that Siouan groups migrated through West Virginia and may have inhabited the Kanawha Valley. It also suggests that further research is needed to determine associations between the precontact inhabitants of the Kanawha Valley and those in southwestern Virginia and the Ohio Valley. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 3:20)

Stahlman, Kathleen (see Bailey, Susanna)

Stahlman, Patty (see Vento, Frank)

Stallings, Richard (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

Written in Bone: Microwear Analysis of Bone Tools from the Shippingport Site

Archaeologists have traditionally relied on macroscopic means to classify bone tools into groups with assumed functions. However, analysts have recently begun using techniques similar to lithic microwear analysis to more accurately define tool function and the materials that were being worked. Bone tools from the Mississippian component of the Shippingport site in Louisville, Kentucky, were first divided into traditional types, then select tools were examined microscopically. The microwear analysis confirmed the function of some traditional types but led to the complete redefinition of others. It also allowed for much more refined determinations of the materials that were being worked. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 10:20)

Stanyard, William (TRC)

Hockersmith, Kelly (TRC)

The Spirit Hill Site: Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Excavations at a Large Late Woodland/Mississippian Village and Cemetery Complex in Northeastern Alabama

In May 2008, TRC completed data recovery excavations at the Spirit Hill site (1JA642) along the Tennessee River in northeastern Alabama. In addition to being a focal point of mortuary

activity during the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods (a total of 277 prehistoric human burials have been discovered and excavated at Spirit Hill), long-term or permanent settlements had been established during that time. This paper presents the preliminary results of our investigations, with a particular emphasis on Late Woodland and Mississippian material culture, site structure, and mortuary behavior. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 10:00)

Steele, Willard (Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Seminole Tribe of Florida)

Cancel, Juan

Smith, Marion

Backhouse, Paul

"On the edge of the pine woods": Toward an Understanding of Historic Seminole Settlement Patterns in Southeast Florida

Historical and archaeological research on the Hollywood and Big Cypress Reservations of the Seminole Tribe of Florida is testing a model of historic Seminole settlement in the pineland-swamp ecotone. Dispersed clusters of clan camps (often identified as "towns" by visitors), characterized Seminole settlement patterns from the earliest times until 1900 and beyond.

Generalizing from work on the Snake Creek Community of Hollywood Reservation and the Big Cypress Community and Reservation 50 miles to the west, a shifting settlement pattern between pinelands and tree islands becomes apparent. This pattern appears highly dependent on both social and environmental factors.

(Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

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

O'Hear, John W. (Mississippi State University)

Recent Excavations at the Feltus Mounds: Preliminary Findings and Comparisons

Two excavation seasons at the Feltus Mounds (Jefferson County, Mississippi) have shed considerable light on the site's history and structure. The major occupation began as a roughly circular midden in the 8th century AD. Four mounds were built on top of this midden and used ca. AD 800-1000. Feltus exhibits many features in common with other Coles Creek ceremonial centers, such as functional differences among the mounds, "aprons" or terraces on mound margins, and dense submound middens perhaps indicative of feasting. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 10:20)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
(Symposium Discussant, Session 8, Thursday 11:40)

Stephenson, Keith (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology)

Smith, Karen Y.

Middle Swift Creek/Weeden Island I Ceremonialism in the Interior Coastal Plain of Georgia

Weeden Island burial mounds with their diagnostic east-side pottery caches are ubiquitous in southwestern Georgia and Northwest Florida but few examples are known outside this core area. Shelly, located on the lower Ocmulgee River in central Georgia, appears to be the northern-most ceramic cache burial mound in the region and one long thought to be Weeden Island in nature. Intrigued, we documented the ceramic cache and a surface collection from an adjacent occupation with metrics and photos in 2007. Here, we situate Shelly ceramic and contextual data within a theory of ritualism and tie these data to broader scale trends. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Stewart, James

V. Green (38KE287) and Richardson (38KE288): Two Central South Carolina Late Woodland Villages

Testing of pastureland within the Wateree River Correctional Institution between 2004 and 2006 identified two Late Woodland villages on a high bluff at the eastern edge of the Wateree River swamp. Few Late Woodland single-component sites have been identified in central South Carolina. The presence of intact feature bases makes these even more significant. Recovered remains include ceramic, lithic, and botanical artifacts. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 8:20)

Stine, Linda France (University of North Carolina-Greensboro)

Facing Death: Student Cemetery Case Studies

Historical archaeology students at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro often use local or home church cemeteries to practice archaeology projects. The interplay of myriad techniques and differing research questions can lead to some interesting results. These studies occasionally inspire involvement by members of the community in cemetery clean up and

preservation. They instill in the students a new interest in cemetery preservation. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 11:00)

Sullivan, Lynne (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

Koerner, Shannon D. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

New Perspectives from Old Data on Late Woodland Architecture and Settlement

Evidence of Late Woodland settlements has been difficult to find in eastern Tennessee. Burial mounds dating to this time period are well known and have been studied for many years, but the problem faced for decades has been locating contemporary habitation sites, especially those with evidence of structures. Such evidence was in fact found by a WPA-era crew at the DeArmond site (40RE12) in TVA's Watts Barr reservoir area, but never reported. The evolution of this Late Woodland settlement into a major Mississippian mound center raises questions regarding the rise of complex social organization in this region. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 2:20)

Sweeney, Kara Bridgman (University of Florida)

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

Charles, Tommy (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Shofner, Erika (University of South Carolina)

Achieved and Received Wisdom in the Archaeology of Edgefield Scrapers

Edgefield Scrapers are distinctively angled and notched unifaces, made almost exclusively of Coastal Plain cherts. These artifacts are among the most easily identified formal tools recovered in the Early Archaic Coastal Plain landscape. Yet, their geographic distribution and specific cultural associations have not been widely publicized or understood. In this presentation, large frequencies of Edgefield Scrapers, both from collected and excavated localities, are discussed. This effort to place Edgefield Scrapers specific to regions of the Early Archaic Southeast is based on research from throughout South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, conducted by few archaeologists over the past 25 years. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 10:40)

Taylor, Megan (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

Prospectors, Property, and Profit: The

Commodification of a South Carolina Plantation, 1880-1943

Mont Repose, a former rice plantation, reflects the larger theme concerning land usage and exchange in the postwar South. Following the decline of the rice industry and the destruction wrought by the Civil War, Southern elites were forced to sell their lush plantations for extremely low prices to Northern land speculators eager to turn a profit. A few fortunes were made, but many more were lost, as Yankees soon discovered that their road to wealth was nothing more than a pipe dream. Eventually, the land fell into the hands of Southern lumber barons, who exhausted the property's timber resources for their own economic benefit. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Teague, Megan (University of Florida)

Davidson, James (University of Florida)

A Case of African-American Gender Negotiation, Freedman's Town, Dallas, Texas (1869-1907)

Modern perceptions of gender are deeply rooted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when modernity first emerged. During this period, gender roles within African-American society were arguably distinct from Euroamerican Victorian patriarchy. Additionally, Black urban society in the American West was distinct from rural economies more characteristic of the Deep South. These differences, including Black women's labor, their role as head of households, and their participation within the economy of Black Dallas, are explored archaeologically through the exhumed remains derived during the Freedman's Cemetery Project and contextualized within the extensive archival record. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 10:00)

Thacker, Paul (see Conklin, Carolyn)

Thomas, David Hurst (American Museum of Natural History)

An Overview of Research Objectives on St. Catherines Island

For four decades, the American Museum of Natural History has conducted archaeological investigations on St. Catherines Island. Current objectives emphasize community patterning, subsistence and technology at the temporal extremes of aboriginal occupation on St. Catherines Island: the initial occupation (St. Simons period and possibly earlier) and the late prehistoric/mission (Irene/Altamaha period)

interface. The papers presented here summarize some of the on-going research directions and help frame the research design for upcoming sessions of fieldwork. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 8:00)

Thomas, David Hurst (American Museum of Natural History)
Symposium Discussant (Session 15, Thursday 4:00)

Thomas, David Hurst (see Schoeninger, Margaret J.)

Thompson, Brandon (Southeastern Anthropological Institute)

Johnson, Hunter B.
Marshall, Ann

Foster Cemetery (1LA151): The Relocation, Analysis, and Comparative Study of an African-American Cemetery in Lawrence County, Northwest Alabama

Foster Cemetery, a large historic African-American cemetery on Town Creek near its juncture with the Tennessee River, is associated with a local community of descendants of slaves and sharecroppers. In 2007, Southeastern Archaeological Institute excavated, removed, and relocated human remains, with associated hardware and artifacts from 224 burials. This paper summarizes osteological analyses, historical records searches, family interviews, and spatial and chronological patterning within the cemetery population. Research results are compared with other excavated Southeastern African-American cemeteries. The cemetery yields important insights about the lives, health, and culture of African-Americans living in a poor rural community of the post-bellum South. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 9:40)

Thompson, Brandon (University of Alabama)
A Comparative Osteological Analysis of Historic African-American Cemetery Populations in the Southeast

This study presents the results of field and osteological work at Foster Cemetery (1LA151). The goals of the study were to examine the overall health of the Foster Cemetery population and compare these results to cemetery populations from Elko Switch (1MA305), Ridley Graveyard (40WM208), and Cedar Grove Cemetery (3LA97). Comparisons were made among the four cemetery populations in terms of demography, diet, growth and development, infection, degenerative joint

disease, and trauma. The osteological analysis will ultimately be used to determine if the Foster cemetery population exhibited health characteristics commonly associated with African-American populations from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 9:20)

Thompson, Victor (University of West Florida)
Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (University of South Florida)

The Crystal River Landscape: Shallow Geophysics at a Famous Florida Site
Crystal River (8CI1) is one of Florida's most famous archaeological sites. Yet after over a century of investigations its place in the history of Florida and the southeast is not well understood. Here, we present the results of our pilot remote sensing program at the site. This research includes topographic mapping of the site, a resistance survey, and ground-penetrating radar transects over various architectural components at the site. These data lend insight into the scale and rapidity of landscape modification at the site, as well as providing information on the location of previous archaeological excavations and modern disturbances. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 10:00)

Thompson, Victor (see Turck, John)

Thornock, Christopher (see Brummitt, Aaron)

Thornock, Christopher (see Sawyer, Johann)

Thunen, Robert (University of North Florida)

Cedar Point Excavation 2005-2007
The Cedar Point Site (8DU81) on Black Hammock Island in Jacksonville, Florida has been tested by the University of North Florida's field school for three field seasons. In cooperation with the National Park Service, the field school has revealed evidence for the Spanish Mission of San Buenaventura de Guadalquini, a late mission moved from St. Simeon Island to Black Hammock Island in 1684. This paper presents an overview of the three field seasons including the discovery of pig bones, charred peach's pits, and corncobs during the 2007 field season. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 10:00)

Thunen, Robert (see Ashley, Keith)

Tibbetts, Rachel (ACC, Inc.)

The Rural Plantation: Data Recovery at 31ON1582, Onslow County, North Carolina
Data recovery at site 31ON1582 involved the identification, exposure, and assessment of nearly 100 features, including at least two structures. The results of field and laboratory analyses revealed a picture of a high-status family residing in simple structures at the turn of the nineteenth century. The daily activities of the residents, among whom were slaves, included household and farm duties typical of the time period. The complexity of the site analysis lies in its lack of adherence to an established "pattern" to clarify the site function. (Symposium Paper, Session 31, Friday 1:20)

Tippett, J. Lee (Louis Berger Group)

Voigt, Eric (Louis Berger Group)
Instrument Neutron Activation Analysis and Petrographic Study of Woodland Pottery from the Maple Branch Site (31BF340), Beaufort County, North Carolina
Specimens from five different Woodland period pottery wares were recovered from the Maple Branch Site located within the Tar-Pamlico drainage of eastern North Carolina. Neutron activation analysis yielded statistically valid groups, differentiated by elemental composition. Petrographic analysis also demonstrates differences in mineral inclusions among the pottery wares. The research was contextualized by including the results of a previous study conducted on sherds obtained from the Crabtree Creek Site (31WA1359). Results indicate that fine-grained analyses are essential to answering questions about regional culture-history and have the potential to generate interpretations of mobility and exchange among contemporary Coastal Plain and Piedmont groups. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 10:00)

Tippett, J. Lee (see Gregory, Danny)

Trinkley, Michael (Chicora Foundation)
Symposium Discussant (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 11:40)

Trinkley, Michael (Chicora Foundation)
Symposium Discussant (Session 39, Saturday 11:00)

Troccoli, Ruth (City Archaeologist, Washington, DC SHPO)
The GIS Revolution Advances Archaeology in Washington, D.C.

Before GIS, traditional paper research was mixed with gut instinct to evaluate archaeological potential for projects in Washington, D.C. Now, fairly sophisticated GIS land-use analysis is regularly conducted. Standard and custom layers are used to create maps that inform recommendations for survey type, location, and intensity. The value of this approach is demonstrated by the NAC, a property considered too disturbed to warrant testing in 1990. The 17-acre parcel was reevaluated using GIS and three acres were identified as having high potential. Testing revealed the presence of a potentially eligible Late Woodland campsite with a lithic quarry/workshop, 51NW224. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Trubitt, Mary Beth (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Excavations at Two Caddo Mound Sites in Southwest Arkansas
Recent projects at two sites in Arkansas illustrate the ancient Caddo cultural practice of closing certain buildings by burning and burying them under earthen mounds. Excavations at 3CL593 salvaged information about burned structures dating to the early fifteenth century A.D. in a mound near the Caddo and Ouachita rivers in southwest Arkansas. At 3SA11 on the Saline River, excavations adjacent to the large two-stage mound uncovered burned features dating from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries. These sites are described and compared with Caddo and Mississippian manifestations in the wider region. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 9:00)

Trudeau, Mary (see Ingalls, Teresa L.)

Tucker, Bryan (University of Florida)
Inside the Seasonal Round: Using Stable Isotopes to Evaluate Subsistence and Settlement during the Florida Archaic at Harris Creek/Tick Island (Student Paper Competition Entrant)
This research uses new isotopic methods to recover time-series data from human molars from the Harris Creek site (8VO24) to evaluate settlement patterns in the St. Johns River Valley during the Florida Archaic Period. This method produces paleodietary data with sub-annular resolution which allow isotopic assessment of the seasonal round. Time-series data are combined with existing isotopic data sets to evaluate current settlement models which

suggest intensive occupation of the coast and interior St. Johns region during summer and fall. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 8:00)

Tune, Jesse (see Des Jean, Tom)

Turck, John (University of Georgia)

Thompson, Victor (University of West Florida)
Geoarchaeological Analysis of Two Back-Barrier Islands on the Coast of Georgia, U.S.A.
To understand settlement patterns on the Georgia coast, data on the human occupation of back-barrier islands (dry upland areas within marshes) need to be considered. To evaluate such data, it also is necessary to understand the geomorphology of these back-barrier islands. The size and shape of these islands changed over time due to environmental factors (e.g., relocation of marshes in response to sea level changes) and human factors (e.g., deposition of shell on the islands). Integrating the archaeology and geomorphology of Mary Hammock and Patterson Island provides a more complete understanding of the coastal settlement system of Georgia. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 3:40)

Umberger, Melissa (see Matternes, Hugh)

Van Nest, Julieann (see Belknap, Lori)

VanDerwarker, Amber M. (see Gjerde, Sara)

Vanier, Jeremy A. (University of South Carolina)
Societal Transitions: A Functional Analysis of Ceramic Vessels from the Belmont Neck Site (38KE6)

I examine how changes in prehistoric society during the transition from Late Woodland to Early Mississippian in central South Carolina are visible in the ceramic record through the lens of a functional foodways analysis. I compare the ceramic assemblages at both the village and mound precinct at an early Mississippian mound town (Belmont Neck) to those of three Late Woodland villages (Concrete Block, V. Green, and Richardson sites), focusing on how the shift from Woodland to Mississippian is present in the archaeological record. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 9:00)

Vento, Frank (Clarion University)

Stahlman, Patty (Clarion University)
Genetic Stratigraphy and Paleosol Development of St. Catherines Island, Georgia
In May 2008 preliminary geomorphological investigations at St. Catherines Island, Georgia

identified a series of now buried terrestrial paleosols (at least three distinct soil generations) on the seaward edge of the Pleistocene island core. The lower two buried A horizons have yielded dates of approximately 13,000 and 22,000 yrs. B.P. These paleosols hold the potential to provide important information on eustatic sea levels, climate change and the potential for the occurrence of deeply buried prehistoric cultural resources. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 11:40)

Villemez, Kimberly (ACC, Inc.)

The Value of History: An Economic Snapshot of Onslow County
Analysis of the artifact assemblage recovered during data recovery at 31ON1582, the Spicer Plantation, led to a preliminary conclusion that the site's occupants were middle class. However, in-depth archival evidence indicated that the Spicers were one of Onslow County's wealthiest and most influential antebellum families. This paper uses primary archival data to present an economic picture of Onslow County from ca. 1780 to 1830 and discusses the role played by the Spicer family in the county's Colonial and Early American economy as well as in the development of the state of North Carolina. (Symposium Paper, Session 31, Friday 1:40)

Vogel, Gregory (Center for American Archeology)

Gone but Not Forgotten: The Research Potential of Caddo Mounds in the Arkansas Basin
Of 71 confirmed late prehistoric mounds in the Arkansas Basin, 48 have been completely destroyed and many of those remaining are badly disturbed. The primary causes of mound destruction are agriculture, archaeological excavation, looting, and reservoir construction. Even mounds that were leveled prior to formal documentation, however, still hold great potential to add to our understanding of the prehistoric past. Sources of information concerning these mounds include historic maps and aerial photographs, newspaper stories, personal recollections, and other "non-traditional" research sources. This paper highlights this research potential with examples from several sites. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 8:40)

Voigt, Eric (see Tippett, J. Lee)

Waggoner, James (University of Florida)

Forest Cover and the Materiality of Hunter-Gatherer Landscapes: Implications for Late

Archaic Anthropogenic Burning in the Interior Coastal Plain

The interior Coastal Plain is often depicted as resource deficient and not suitable for settlement by large numbers of Late Archaic hunter-gatherers. This depiction stems largely from paleo-environmental reconstructions that characterize the region as having a homogenous forest cover dominated by longleaf pine and the portrayal of prehistoric hunter-gatherers as pursuing a harmonic existence within pristine "natural" landscapes. Commonly referred to as a fire forest, the longleaf pine-wiregrass ecosystem is actually one of the most bio-diverse in the world and was adapted to frequent, low-intensity burns that ensured its overall health and longevity. Using Geographic Information Systems, I examine the relationship between sites and forest cover based on data from the Chickasawhatchee Archaeological Survey in southwest Georgia. (Contributed Paper, Session 10, Thursday 2:20)

Wagner, Gail E. (University of South Carolina)
Late Woodland and Mississippian Plant Use in Central South Carolina

I report on plant remains recovered by flotation at three small Late Woodland villages along the Wateree River in central South Carolina. I compare them to plant remains at the earliest Mississippian mound town, Belmont Neck (38KE6), whose occupation spans A.D. 900-1300. Pre-mound midden at Belmont Neck contains substantial amounts of maygrass and maize, along with other starchy seeds. Changes in wild nut use speak to anthropogenic changes through time. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 9:20)

Walker, Chester P. (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates)

Lawrence, William L.

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)
Archaeo-Geophysical Survey at Mound Bottom
During November 2007 approximately 60,000 m² were surveyed at the Mound Bottom site using a fluxgate gradiometer. Results from the magnetometer data are complex, but several patterns of anomalies are evident. We interpret these geophysical patterns as prehistoric structures, mound bases, and previous excavation units. Data is being collected in order to assess the potential of using magnetometers to survey the entire prehistoric landscape present within the Mound Bottom Archaeological

Complex. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 10:20)

Walker, Chester P. (see Bigman, Daniel)

Walker, Leslie (University of Arkansas)

Enduring Portraits: Representations of the Human Body in Late Prehistoric Arkansas Art
Numerous representations of anthropomorphic figures are found in the late prehistoric art of the White and Arkansas River valleys. Ongoing research is examining the art and archaeology of this region as a united socio-cultural corpus. However, an examination of the representation and interpretation of the human body among these art works has yet to be completed. This paper seeks to draw together these anthropomorphic images and consider them within the current theoretical approaches of archaeology of the body with the goal of providing new insight into the role of individual identity in late prehistoric Arkansas. (Contributed Paper, Session 11, Thursday 4:00)

Walker, Leslie (see Early, Ann)

Wallis, Neill J. (University of Florida)

Swift Creek Interactions on the Atlantic Coast: Chemical, Mineralogical, and Technofunctional Evidence

Designs on Swift Creek pottery implicate Lower St. Johns River populations in interactions with distant people to the west and north. To interpret these interactions, I discuss the distribution of paddle marks, the frequency and locations of non-local pottery identified through Neutron Activation Analysis and petrography, and technofunctional variation of vessels among Swift Creek sites. Based on these data, the hypothesized interaction between populations on the lower St. Johns and the Florida panhandle remains enigmatic. Alternatively, interaction along the Atlantic Coast appears to have centered around mortuary ritual, thereby revealing symbolic density in Swift Creek vessels in some contexts. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 9:20)

Wallis, Neill J. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Ward, H. Trawick (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

My Buddy, Bennie

Most of the things I know about Bennie Keel, he wouldn't want to hear repeated. But as Bennie generously remembered me at my retirement symposium, I will attempt to honor him with

equal dignity, without releasing too many skeletons from the closet! I first met Bennie in 1964 at the SAA meetings he hosted with Joffre Coe. Our paths next crossed in 1972 when I began grad school at UNC. Bennie taught me everything I learned about archaeology during that first year. Although he left the following year, we have remained close friends and colleagues, sharing triumphs and defeats, with the candor that only redneck buddies can appreciate. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 4:20)

Waselkov, Gregory (University of South Alabama)
Some Thoughts on Historic Creek Ceramic Symbolism

The looped square or guilloche decorative motif commonly found on early historic Creek ceramics, particularly on the rims of restricted and carinated bowls (“cazuelas”), has been interpreted in Mississippian contexts by George Lankford as the earth or Middle World symbol. Some questions considered in Charlotte, several months after this abstract is being written in Mobile in August, may include: How and why did this symbolism persist over half a millennium? What sorts of change in Creek lifeways contributed to alterations in this cosmological expression? What broader lessons about the significance of Creek ceramic motifs can we infer from this example? (Contributed Paper, Session 11, Thursday 3:00)

Watkins-Kenney, Sarah (QAR Conservation Laboratory, NCDRC)

Casks and Pewter from the Beaufort Inlet Shipwreck (31CR314)

This presentation analyzes cask remains and pewter artifacts recovered between 1997 -2007 from the 31CR314 Shipwreck. The cask assemblage includes iron hoops, wood staves and heads. Studies of casks from shipwrecks provide information on coopering, trade and shipboard life. Data collected during conservation was collated to describe the whole assemblage and provide quantitative analysis. Pewter vessels are common on 16th - 18th century shipwrecks, in contrast to land sites where such items are deemed “the missing artifacts”. Pewter vessels occur on shipwreck sites as cargo and/or as galley goods (plates, chargers, dishes, containers), and medical items. Maker’s marks on some provide origin and *terminus post quem*. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 11:20)

Watts, Gordon (Tidewater Atlantic Research)

Daniel, Joshua (Tidewater Atlantic Research)

Location, Documentation, and Reconstruction of a Vessel at Combahee Ferry

A submerged cultural resource survey of the US Highway 17 Combahee River Bridge Replacement Project identified a number of anomalies. Target identification and assessment confirmed that one of these was the remains of a historic vessel. Initially thought to be an eighteenth or nineteenth-century ferry boat or rice flat, excavation and documentation eliminated those interpretations. Computer reconstruction and historical research concerning military activities at the site during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars identified the vessel as a bridge pontoon. Although unlike most historically documented Civil War pontoon designs, the Combahee vessel shares configuration and construction features that confirm this interpretation. (Symposium Paper, Session 29, Friday 1:20)

Watts, Steve (Schiele Museum of Natural History)

A Light In The Forest: An Old Rag Archaeology Overview

At the end of The Old Rag Project in 1972, Errett Callahan mused: “It is hoped that some day, after partial or complete disintegration, the site itself may be excavated using conventional archaeological methods. The findings may not be without relevance.” Twenty-seven years later the recovery and analysis of the Old Rag materials began. An important chapter in the history of experimental archaeology in America could now be closed. The story of Old Rag’s completion is as unique as the project itself. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 8:00)

Webb, Paul (TRC Environmental)

Zinn, Jesse (North Carolina DOT)

Riggs, Brett H. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Nelson, Michael (TRC Environmental)

Thirty Years Isn't That Long: Archaeology and the A-9 Corridor

The proposed A-9 (U.S. 19/74 relocation) highway corridor in Graham County, North Carolina, has been the subject of archaeological and historical investigations for almost 30 years. An intensive survey of the corridor took place in 1980, and was followed in the 1990s by a focused attempt to identify potential Removal-era Cherokee resources. Most recently, a second intensive survey is underway to update the

earlier results and obtain additional information on resources related to the Trail of Tears. This paper presents the preliminary results of the most recent survey, and also considers how the varied goals and methods of the three projects reflect the changing nature of transportation archaeology and cultural resource management in western North Carolina. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 10:20)

Webb, Paul (see Benyshek, Tasha)

Webb, Paul (see Zinn, Jesse)

Welsh, Wendy (QAR Conservation Laboratory, North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Branch)

Conservation at Sea and Preliminary Examination of Concretions from the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site

Archaeologists excavating artifacts from shipwreck 31CR314, believed to be Queen Anne's Revenge, are challenged with unique factors in an underwater environment. Field conservation plays a vital role in maintaining provenience, recovery and transportation of artifacts. Artifacts are recovered in an array of conditions; however the majority of artifacts are embedded within concretions composed of corrosion products and layers of calcium carbonate, shell and sand. Numerous types of artifacts may be encased in one single concretion and x-radiography is used to identify, assess and develop an appropriate conservation plan. An overview of the tasks involved in recovering artifacts associated with a shipwreck, along with x-radiography analysis of concretions is presented. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 8:40)

Wentz, Rachel (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

'In Your Backyard': The Use of Local Archaeological Sites to Enhance Public Archaeology

The use of local sites to engage the public has several benefits: it provides tangible proof of the prehistory/history of the area; it promotes community action; and it instills a sense of stewardship. Within the East Central Region, the Windover (8BR246) site provides an excellent example of public archaeology in action: the discovery of the site by construction crews; notification by a concerned landowner; the use of local volunteers for excavation; and the coordination of local government for continued

protection of the site. Florida affords archaeologists the opportunity to enhance public education through the use of its numerous and valuable sites. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 2:00)

Wentz, Rachel (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Florida's Beautiful Bones: Chemical and Physical Properties of Skeletal Preservation Among Florida's Archaic Mortuary Ponds

Skeletal preservation is highly dependent on the method of interment and depositional environment. Prehistoric burials in Florida usually experience extreme taphonomic degradation due to acidic, sandy soils. However, mortuary practices utilized during the Archaic period in Florida involved the use of natural bodies of water for the interment of the dead. At some locations, such as Windover (8BR246), the peat provided an anaerobic, neutral pH environment that promoted the preservation of skeletal material and, in some cases, brain tissue as well. This research examines the chemical and physical properties affecting skeletal preservation among these sites. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 11:00)

Wettstaed, James (Chattahoochee-Oconee NF)

Thoughts on Historical Archaeology in the Georgia Piedmont

Recent projects conducted by the Oconee National Forest have investigated a number of archaeological sites from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of these sites are associated with upland cotton farming in the Georgia piedmont. Previous investigations on National Forest land have not systematically addressed such sites, and as a result, the nature of, and variation in, such sites is poorly understood. The Forest Service has begun the process of developing an overview and management plan for nineteenth and early twentieth century cotton sites. This paper will present some preliminary thoughts and observations regarding these sites. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 3:00)

White, Nancy (University of South Florida)

Looking for Clarence, or, How We Find C.B. Moore's Lost Mounds

Many of the hundreds of prehistoric mounds recorded by Moore in the Southeast have never been relocated since he published his original descriptions of them. USF fieldworkers have

rediscovered several Moore mounds by combining fieldwork with fascinating public archaeology among knowledgeable local residents and avocationalists. Here are the stories of relocating the Chipola Cutoff, Gotier Hammock, Indian Pass, and Umatilla mounds, as well as the former location of the Mound Near Apalachicola; all of them were lost for a century. All surveys should seek out local information for a more complete picture of what's been lost to professional archaeology. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 8:00)

Whitley, Thomas (Brockington and Associates)
Riverfront Village (38AK933): A Multi-component Mississippian and Contact Period Site on the Middle Savannah River
This paper presents an overview of the excavations, analysis, and results of Phase III Data Recovery at a large multicomponent Mississippian (1000 to 1200 AD) and Contact Period (1610 to 1730 AD) village, located within the City of North Augusta, South Carolina. The site was excavated as part of a revitalization project, and produced over 4500 features (including winter and summer structures, pit houses, and palisade walls) and more than 90,000 artifacts. The archaeological evidence at Riverfront also suggests the site may have been raided, abandoned, and then reoccupied after the final destruction of the Westo in 1680. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 11:20)

Whyte, Thomas R. (Appalachian State University)
"Ichthyovertebrophobia" and What Happens When We only Identify the Skull Bones of Fishes
Zooarchaeological data are necessarily biased by things beyond our control, such as deposition and taphonomy, and unnecessarily biased by things we should control, such as recovery and identification. Identification bias results from comparative collection deficiencies, inexperience, and intentional expedition. The regular failure of analysts to identify fish vertebrae has resulted in the omission of entire fish families from zooarchaeological data and potentially, erroneous anthropological studies and mismanagement of wildlife resources that are based on those data. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 10:00)

Whyte, Thomas R. (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Wiederhold, Jim (see McDonald, Jerry)

Wiederhold, Jim (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M)

McDonald, Jerry (Virginia Museum of Natural History)

Patterned Microwear on Two Bone Tools from the Oldest Pre-Clovis Horizon at SV-2, Saltville, Virginia

Two bone tools from the lowest Pre-Clovis horizon at SV-2, Saltville, Virginia, present distinctly patterned microwear. A partial tibia of a woodland muskox (*Bootherium bombifrons*) (VMNH 721) presents two distinct layers of patterned abrasive wear: the earlier layer consists of numerous sets of short, shallow, parallel multiple (>2) striae while the later layer consists of fewer sets of longer, deeper, fewer (2-3) parallel striae. Random striae also occur occasionally. Another bone (VMNH 2262) contains a hemi-cylindrical groove within which occurs intense polish on surfaces of higher relief and numerous shallow, parallel striae on more lightly polished surfaces of lower relief. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Wilde-Ramsing, Mark (QAR Shipwreck Unit, NCDRC)

Cultural Site Formation Processes and Queen Anne's Revenge

Archaeological evidence gathered from the *Queen Anne's Revenge* site has been applied to a newly developed cultural site information model that is predicated on human responses occurring during catastrophic shipwrecking events. This paper will examine the model's utility and effectiveness in providing a theoretical platform upon which to interpret and manage this shipwreck as well as the many other sunken vessel remains that are known to lie in North Carolina waters. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 12:00)

Wilkerson, Matt (North Carolina Department of Transportation)

Symposium Discussant (Session 21, Friday 11:00)

Williams, Leah S. (University of Alabama)

Plant Use at the Feltus Mounds Site: A Look at Coles Creek Subsistence (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

Through analysis of flotation samples, I seek to explore the use of plant resources at Feltus Mounds (ca. AD 700-1000), an early Coles Creek site in Jefferson County, Mississippi. The samples lack evidence of maize agriculture, and

instead suggest a reliance on wild and causally cultivated resources—findings generally consistent with other Coles Creek subsistence patterns. In order to examine the possibility of interregional variability, I compare the Feltus plant assemblage to Katherine Roberts's data from three contemporaneous Coles Creek sites in the Tensas Basin of Louisiana. These comparisons show broad similarities, but also point to key regional differences. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 11:20)

Wilson, Greg (University of California at Santa Barbara)

Weapons of War in the Mississippian Central Illinois River Valley

This paper examines weaponry from the Mississippian Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV). An interregional comparison reveals organizational differences in weaponry production and use indicative of intensified hostilities throughout the Mississippian period occupation of the CIRV. This data corresponds with other evidence that interpersonal violence was more intensive in the CIRV than in many other portions of the Mississippian World. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 10:40)

Windingstad, Jason (see Sherwood, Sarah)

Wolfram, Elizabeth R. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Coleman, Drew S. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Rogers, John J. W. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Lead Isotope Analysis and the Provenience of Native American Copper Artifacts

Two sources of copper have been suggested for copper artifacts in the southeastern United States: native copper ores of northern Michigan (Keweenaw), and small amounts of native copper from Appalachian deposits. We tested the possibility that analysis of lead isotope ratios could discriminate Keweenaw ores from Appalachian, potentially helping establish which ores were employed in copper artifacts. The best discrimination is shown on a plot of lead 206/204 ratios against lead 207/204 ratios. On this diagram, North Carolina ores form a tight group with higher 206/204 and 207/204 ratios than ores from Keweenaw and other parts of the Appalachians. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 4:20)

Worth, John E. (University of West Florida)

Rediscovering Pensacola's Lost Spanish Missions

In 1763, 108 Yamasee and Apalachee Indians accompanied the Spanish evacuees from Pensacola to a new home in Veracruz, and two years later just 47 survivors laid out a new town north of Veracruz called San Carlos de Chachalacas, electing dual mayors representing each ethnicity. These expatriates were the remnants of two Pensacola-area missions that had been burned by Creek raids in 1761—San Antonio de Punta Rasa and San Joseph de Escambe. This paper will explore the origins and history of these missions, and the ongoing search for archaeological traces of their existence. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 10:20)

Worth, John E. (see, Smith, Marvin)

Wren, Kimberly (University of Tennessee)

Evidences of Trauma among Historic Cherokee from the Southeastern United States

The objective of this study was to determine the frequency of trauma among historic Cherokee in the Southeastern United States. The skeletons of 66 individuals curated at the Frank H. McClung Museum were examined. These individuals originated from the historic components of 8 sites in Middle and East Tennessee. Among them 35 adults and 31 subadults were identified. Statistical results show that the frequency of trauma among these communities was extremely low, especially among subadults. This suggests that the socio-political climate at these sites during the Historic period was not conducive to inter- or intrapersonal violence. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Wrobel, Gabriel (see James, Jenna)

Wrobel, Gabriel (see Johnson, Jay K.)

Yerka, Stephen J. (University of Tennessee)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (Mississippi State University)

Carr, Megan (University of Tennessee)

Angst, Michael (University of Tennessee)

Ground Truthing Cherokee Farm: Documenting 40KN45 Using High Resolution Geophysical Survey and Excavation

Beginning in fall 2007, a large scale magnetic survey in combination with systematic testing of the second and third terraces along the Tennessee River was conducted to determine the

extent and nature of archaeological deposits at Cherokee Farm (40KN45) in Knoxville, Tennessee. Geophysical data were assessed and then tested by mechanically stripping the plow-zone over selected anomalies. The magnetic survey covered 37.5 acres and 2.9 acres were exposed during testing. Anomalies examined include discrete large Archaic pits, Woodland midden zones, Mississippian structures, a large circle midden, historic fence lines, an historic silo foundation and other archaeological features. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Yerka, Stephen J. (see Black, Rachel)

Yunju Xia (see Peacock, Evan)

Zavada, Michael (see Beck, Chase)

Zinn, Jesse (North Carolina Department of Transportation)

Webb, Paul (TRC)

Skirting the Battle: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Fort Neoheroka Battlefield Site, Greene County, North Carolina

The Tuscarora War of 1711-1715 resulted in the near-abandonment of North Carolina by the Tuscarora Indians. In particular, the battle at Fort Neoheroka in 1713 marked the end of organized Tuscarora resistance and power in eastern North Carolina. Recent archaeological investigations sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Transportation have given attention to peripheral portions of the Neoheroka battlefield, and have provided new data concerning the composition and occupation of the site. In the process, this work has expanded the scope of what may be accomplished through archaeological surveys for highway projects, and shown how North Carolina state statutes can sometimes be used to provide additional consideration of important resources affected by non-federally funded road projects. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 10:40)

Zinn, Jesse (see Webb, Paul)

Zych, Thomas (see Betzenhauser, Alleen)

Previous SEAC Meetings

- 2007 64th Annual Meeting, October 31-November 3, Knoxville, Tennessee (Boyce N. Driskell, David G. Anderson, and Sarah C. Sherwood)
- 2006 63rd Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Little Rock, Arkansas (Claudine Payne, Julie Markin, and Mary Beth Trubitt)
- 2005 62nd Annual Meeting, November 2-5, Columbia, South Carolina (Keith Stephenson, Adam King, Christopher Judge, Nena Rice, William Green, and Gail Wagner)
- 2004 61st Annual Meeting, October 20-23, St. Louis, Missouri (Timothy E. Baumann and John E. Kelly)
- 2003 60th Annual Meeting, November 12-15, Charlotte, North Carolina (V. Ann Tippett, J. Alan May, and Janet E. Levy)
- 2002 59th Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Biloxi, Mississippi (John W. O'Hear, Jay K. Johnson, and Robbie F. Ethridge)
- 2001 58th Annual Meeting, November 14-17, Chattanooga, Tennessee (Lynne P. Sullivan and Nicholas Honerkamp)
- 2000 57th Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Macon, Georgia (Adam King, Jennifer M. King, and Keith Stephenson)
- 1999 56th Annual Meeting, November 10-13, Pensacola, Florida (Elizabeth D. Benchley and Judith A. Bense)
- 1998 55th Annual Meeting, November 11-14, Greenville, South Carolina (Kenneth E. Sassaman, Christopher Judge, and Monica L. Beck)
- 1997 54th Annual Meeting, November 5-8, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (Rebecca Saunders, David B. Kelly, and Richard A. Weinstein)
- 1996 53rd Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Birmingham, Alabama (Ian W. Brown, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., and Judith Knight)
- 1995 52nd Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Knoxville, Tennessee (Gerald F. Schroedl and Jefferson Chapman)
- 1994 51st Annual Meeting, November 9-12, Lexington, Kentucky (Mary Lucas Powell, Richard Jefferies, C. Margaret Scarry, and John F. Scarry)
- 1993 50th Annual Meeting, November 3-6, Raleigh, North Carolina (Vincas P. Steponaitis and Mark A. Mathis)
- 1992 49th Annual Meeting, October 21-24, Little Rock, Arkansas (John H. House, Marvin D. Jeter, and Martha Ann Rolingson)
- 1991 48th Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Jackson, Mississippi (Janet Ford, Patricia Galloway, and Samuel O. Brookes)
- 1990 47th Annual Meeting, November 7-10, Mobile, Alabama (H. Edwin Jackson and Gregory A. Waselkov)
- 1989 46th Annual Meeting, November 8-10, Tampa, Florida (Nancy M. White and Lee Hutchinson-Neff)
- 1988 45th Annual Meeting, October 19-22, New Orleans, Louisiana (Malcom C. Webb and J. Richard Shenkel)
- 1987 44th Annual Meeting, November 11-14, Charleston, South Carolina (Glen T. Hanson and Albert C. Goodyear)
- 1986 43rd Annual Meeting, November 5-8, Nashville, Tennessee (Robert C. Mainfort and Carl Kuttruff)
- 1985 42nd Annual Meeting, November 7-9, Birmingham, Alabama (Marvin D. Jeter and C. Roger Nance)
- 1984 41st Annual Meeting, November 8-10, Pensacola, Florida (Judith A. Bense)
- 1983 40th Annual Meeting, November 3-5, Columbia, South Carolina (Stanton W. Green and Albert C. Goodyear)
- 1982 39th Annual Meeting, October 27-29, Memphis, Tennessee (David H. Dye and Charles H. McNutt)
- 1981 38th Annual Meeting, November 11-14, Asheville, North Carolina (Jefferson Chapman and H. Trawick Ward)
- 1980 37th Annual Meeting, November 13-15, New Orleans, Louisiana (Sharon I. Goad and Thomas Ryan)
- 1979 36th Annual Meeting, November 8-10, Atlanta, Georgia (Robert L. Blakely, Anne F. Rogers, and Roy S. Dickens, Jr.)
- 1978 35th Annual Meeting, November 9-11, Knoxville, Tennessee (Jefferson Chapman)
- 1977 34th Annual Meeting, October 26-29, Lafayette, Louisiana (Jon L. Gibson)
- 1976 33rd Annual Meeting, November 4-6, Tuscaloosa, Alabama (John A. Walthall and Carey B. Oakley)
- 1975 32nd Annual Meeting, November 6-8, Gainesville, Florida (Kathleen Deagan)
- 1974 31st Annual Meeting, October 24-25, Atlanta, Georgia (Lewis H. Larson, Jr., and Roy S. Dickens, Jr.)
- 1973 30th Annual Meeting, October 5-6, Memphis, Tennessee (Drexel A. Peterson, Jr.)
- 1972 29th Annual Meeting, October 13-14, Morgantown, West Virginia (Bettye J. Broyles and Daniel Fowler)
- 1971 28th Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Macon, Georgia (Richard D. Faust)
- 1970 27th Annual Meeting, October 30-31, Columbia, South Carolina (Robert L. Stephenson)
- 1969 26th Annual Meeting, November 14-15, Macon, Georgia (John W. Griffin)
- 1968 25th Annual Meeting, November 8-9, Knoxville, Tennessee (Alfred K. Guthe)
- 1967 24th Annual Meeting, November 10-11, Macon, Georgia (Bettye J. Broyles and C. Fred Bohannon)
- 1966 23rd Annual Meeting, November 4-5, Avery Island, Louisiana (William G. Haag)
- 1965 22nd Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Macon, Georgia (William H. Sears and George Fischer)
- 1964 21st Annual Meeting, November 6-7, New Orleans, Louisiana (Stephen Williams and Robert Wauchope)
- 1963 20th Annual Meeting, November 1-2, Macon, Georgia (Stephen Williams and Edward D. Jahns)
- 1962 19th Annual Meeting, November 2-3, Moundville, Alabama (Stephen Williams and David L. DeJarnette)
- 1961 18th Annual Meeting, December 1-2, Macon, Georgia (Stephen Williams and John W. Walker)
- 1960 17th Annual Meeting, November 4-5, Gainesville, Florida (John M. Goggin and William H. Sears)

- 1959 16th Annual Meeting, November 13-14, Macon, Georgia (Stephen Williams and Louis R. Caywood)
- 1958 15th Annual Meeting, December 5-6, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (Joffre L. Coe)
- 1957 14th Annual Meeting, November 1-2, Macon, Georgia (Wilfred D. Logan)
- 1956 13th Annual Meeting, November 30-December 1, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (William G. Haag)
- 1955 12th Annual Meeting, October 21-22, Macon, Georgia (Joel L. Shiner)
- 1954 11th Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Moundville, Alabama (David L. DeJarnette)
- 1953 10th Annual Meeting, November 20-21, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (Joffre L. Coe)
- 1952 9th Annual Meeting, October 31-November 1, Macon, Georgia (Charles H. Fairbanks)
- 1951 8th Annual Meeting, November 2-3, Gainesville, Florida (John M. Goggin)
- 1950 7th Annual Meeting, October 13-14, Knoxville, Tennessee (T. M. N. Lewis)
- 1941 6th Annual Meeting, September 4-5, Lexington, Kentucky (William G. Haag)
- 1940 5th Annual Meeting, September 4-5, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (James A. Ford)
- 1939 4th Annual Meeting, November 10-11, Macon, Georgia (J. Joe Finkelstein)
- 1939 3rd Annual Meeting, June 23-24, Birmingham, Alabama (Charles G. Wilder)
- 1938 2nd Annual Meeting, November 4-6, Birmingham, Alabama (Jesse D. Jennings)
- 1938 1st Annual Meeting, May 16-17, Ann Arbor, Michigan (James B. Griffin)

Awards

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference Award for Lifetime Achievement in Southeastern Archaeology

- 2007 Charles Faulkner
- 2006 Hester A. Davis
- 2005 Dan and Phyllis Morse
- 2004 Patty Jo Watson
- 2003 Stanley A. South and John H. Hahn

SEAC Student Paper Award

- 2007 **Glenn Strickland (University of Mississippi)** – The Archaeological Unifying Constant: Interpretations of a Late Mississippian Mound Group through Digital Spatial Modeling (1st place)
Clete Rooney (University of Florida) – Beyond Kingsley: Reconceptualizing the Archaeology and Anthropology of Fort George Island, Florida (2nd place)
- 2006 **Mary Beth Fitts (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)** – People of the River, People of the Trail: Mapping Catawba Coalescence (1st place)
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) (2nd place)
- 2005 **Lance Greene (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)** – Race, Class, and Material Culture in Antebellum North Carolina
- 2004 **Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky)** – The Formation and Function of Shell Rings: A Case Study from Sapelo Island
- 2003 **Jon B. Marcoux (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)** – The Materialization of Status and Social Structure at the Kogers Island Cemetery, Alabama
- 2002 **Jennifer Myer (University of Alabama)** – Among the Fields: Mississippian Settlement Patterns in the Black Warrior Valley
- 2001 **Ashley Dumas (University of Alabama)** – Plotting the Past: A Study in Archaeological Method at the Original Tabasco Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana
- 2000 **Gregory Wilson (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)** – Small Celt, Big Celt, Old Celt, New Celt: The Moundville Greenstone Industry in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama
- 1999 **Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman (University of Georgia)** – Vertebrate Subsistence in the Mississippian-Historic Period Transition
- 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
- 1997 **Amber VanDerwarker (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)** – Feasting and the Formulation of Food Use at the Toqua Site
- 1996 **Jason McBrayer (Tulane University)** – Elite Polygyny in Southeastern Chiefdoms
- 1995 **Sissel Schroeder (Pennsylvania State University)** – Ancient Landscapes and Sociopolitical Change in the American Bottom
- 1994 **Mary Beth Trubitt (Northwestern University)** – The Formation of House Floor and Fill Assemblages in the Mississippian American Bottom, Illinois
- 1993 **Patrick Jones (Tulane University)** – Lake of the Taensa A Report on a Recent Survey of Lake St. Joseph, Louisiana
- 1992 **Amy Lambeck Young (University of Tennessee)** – An Analysis of Nails from the Gibbs House Site

The Lower Mississippi Valley Survey C. B. Moore Award for Excellence in Southeastern Archaeology

- 2007 Gregory D. Wilson
- 2006 Robin A. Beck
- 2005 Christopher B. Rodning
- 2004 Thomas J. Pluckhahn

2003 Adam T. King
2002 Jane M. Eastman
2001 Rebecca A. Saunders
2000 Lucretia Kelly
1999 I. Randolph Daniel
1998 John E. Worth
1997 Penelope Drooker
1996 Joe W. Saunders
1995 Timothy R. Pauketat
1994 Kenneth E. Sassaman
1993 John H. House
1992 Marvin T. Smith
1991 Gayle J. Fritz
1990 David G. Anderson

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