

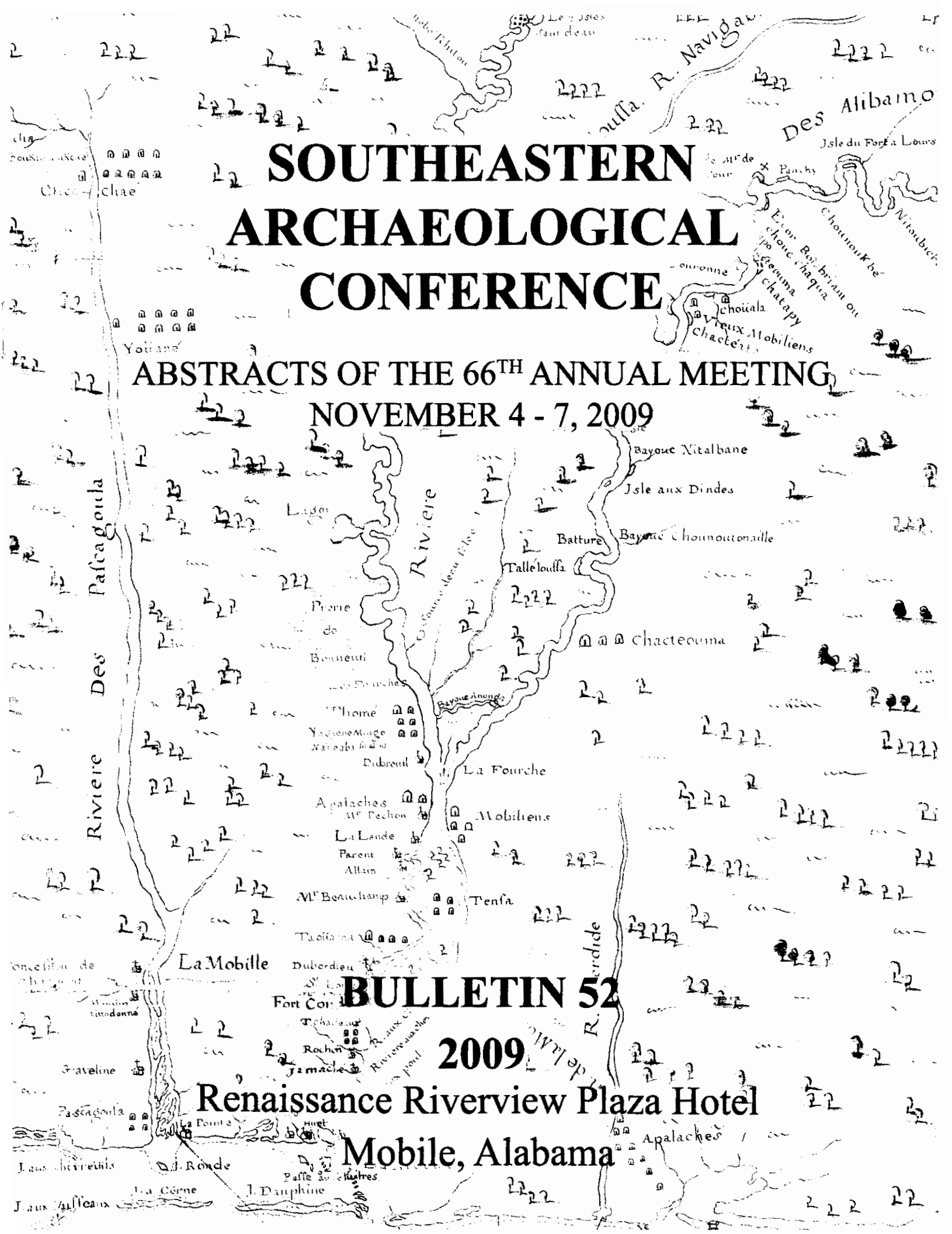
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

ABSTRACTS OF THE 66TH ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 4 - 7, 2009

BULLETIN 52
2009

Renaissance Riverview Plaza Hotel

Mobile, Alabama







Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Bulletin 52

2009

Abstracts of the 66th Annual Meeting

November 4-7, 2009

Renaissance Riverview Plaza Hotel

Edited by:

Ashley A. Dumas and Sarah E. Price

Hosted by:

**The Center for Archaeological Studies and the Department
of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work at the
University of South Alabama**

The University of West Alabama

Meeting Organizer:

Philip J. Carr

Program Chairs:

Ashley A. Dumas and Sarah E. Price

Conference Facilities

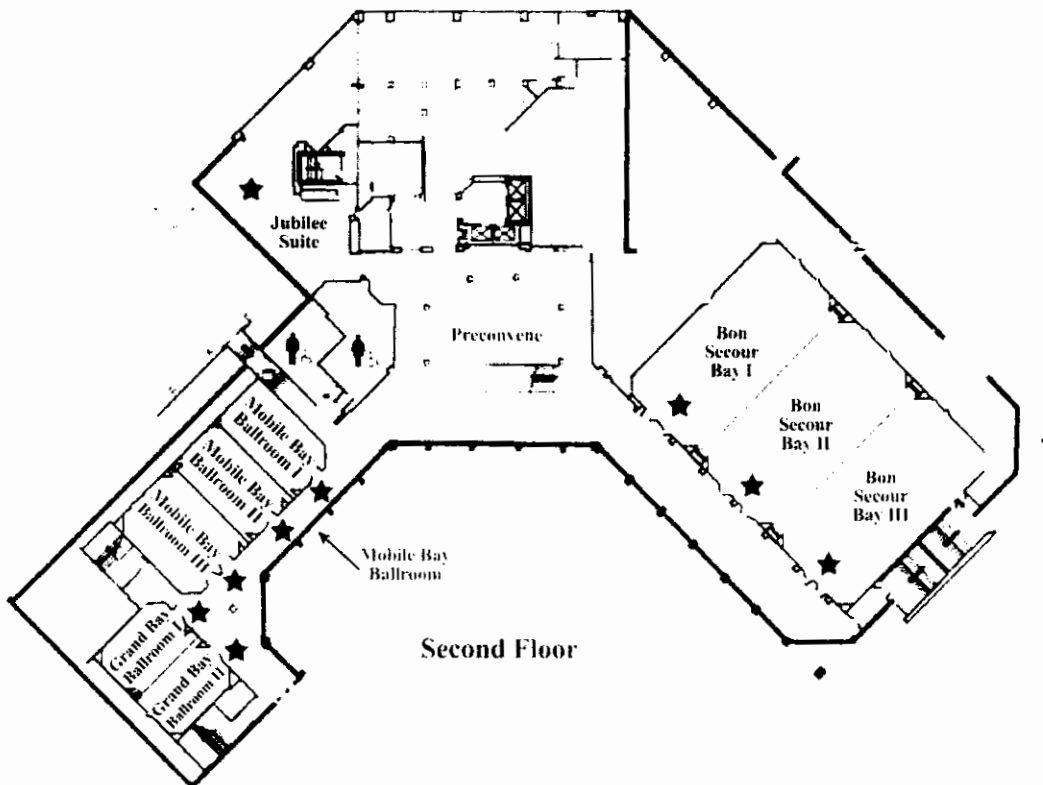
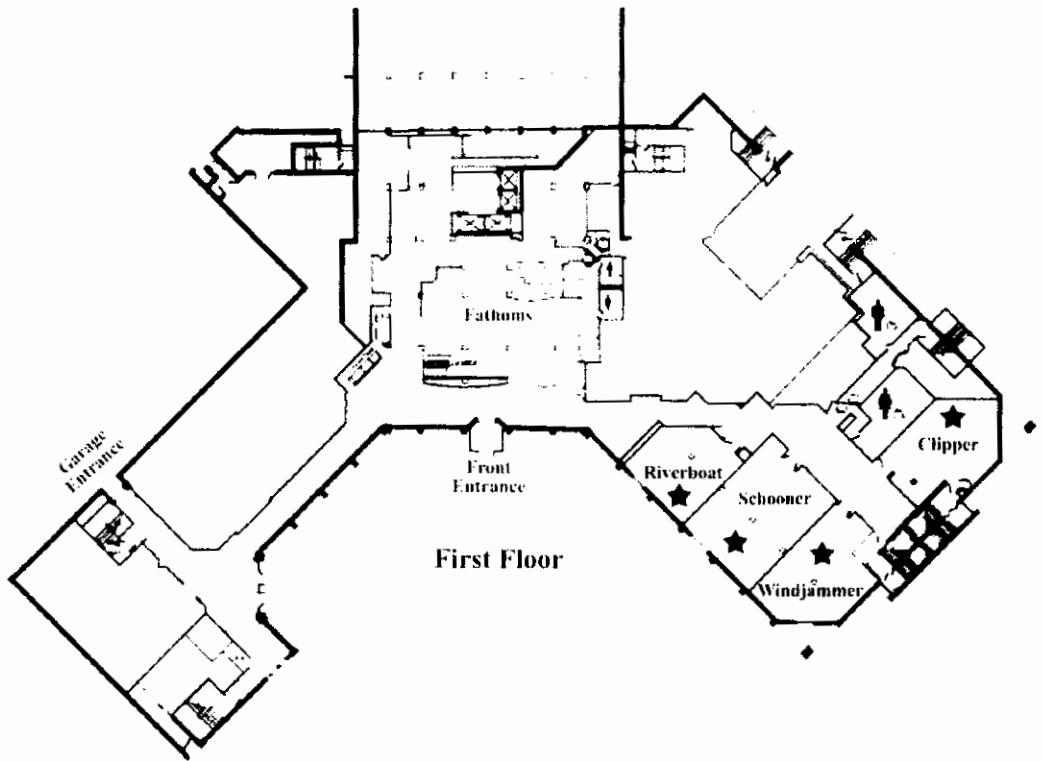


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WELCOME

Greetings:

On behalf of the Division of Academic Affairs at the University of South Alabama, I want to welcome you to the 2009 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, organized by the Center for Archaeological Studies at USA and the Center for Blackbelt Studies at the University of West Alabama.

This is the second visit by SEAC to Mobile and the 66th year that archaeologists from across the Southeast have met to share insight and information from the field. You will notice some significant changes in the downtown landscape since you were here last in 1992 and I am confident you will enjoy all there is to offer. The University and city are proud to host such a lively conference with a long history.

In addition to exploring the city, I invite you to the university during your visit. The University of South Alabama, a diverse and vibrant public university, is making a difference in the lives of the people of Alabama and the nation through teaching, research, service and health care. USA continues to earn distinction as one of the fastest-growing universities in Alabama. Enrollment now tops 14,000, and the number of degrees awarded by the University has eclipsed 64,000.

The Center for Archaeological Studies at USA was established in 1992 to conduct archaeological research, teaching, and public service in the north-central Gulf Coast region. The Center promotes the archaeological study and appreciation of the region's prehistoric and historic past; disseminates to the public information about the region's archaeology; and preserves archaeological evidence of the region's past for future study, use, and enjoyment. The Delchamps Archaeology Building was completed in 2005 and museum exhibits are planned to open in the near future.

I hope you have a successful a successful meeting and will return to Mobile sooner rather than later.

Best regards,
G. David Johnson
Vice President for Academic Affairs

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The organizers and the archaeologists of Alabama and the Gulf Coast welcome you to the 66th meeting of the Southeastern Archaeology Conference and invite you to “Go Coastal” while here! SEAC was last held in Mobile in 1992 and much has changed in the city since that time. As the originator of the American Mardi Gras, downtown Mobile provides easy access to fun, food, and drink, especially fresh seafood!

We have an exciting and diverse program this year. You have the opportunity to choose among 12 organized symposia, 17 contributed paper sessions, and 4 poster sessions. Additionally, the SEAC student Affairs Committee has organized a Student Workshop and Lunchtime Forum. The Native American Liaison Committee has organized a panel discussion of current issues in tribal consultation. The book room will have a variety of vendors that belie the name so that you will have a chance not only to see what books are hot off the presses, but also what interesting items there are for purchase from reproductions to finger weavings.

After presentations there is a great amount of fun and conversation to be had. Students are invited to get acquainted at the Student Affairs Reception on Thursday. Everyone is invited for a reception at the Gulf Coast Explorem (directly across from the hotel) on Thursday evening, which will include the Excelsior “Mardi Gras” Band, the Great Spirits of SEAC, and a taste of the Gulf Coast with a seafood gumbo. Panamerican Consultants, Inc. is throwing a party celebrating their 20th anniversary back the hotel on Thursday evening with more music. After the Friday late afternoon business meeting, you can dance to the funky sounds of Bust at the SEAC dance. Saturday you can wrap up the meeting with your visit to the USS Alabama and a seafood dinner for those who have purchased tickets.

Hosting SEAC is a great experience, but it is also an enormous amount of work. We could not have managed it without the help of numerous people and institutions. Special thanks to our home institutions, the University of South Alabama, and especially the Center for Archaeological Studies and the Department of Sociology, Anthropology & Social Work; and University of West Alabama. We have received great assistance from Karyl Hannisch, Cindy Carroll, and their staff at the Renaissance Riverview Hotel. Also, thanks to Jerry Buzzard at the Mobile Bay Convention and Visitors Bureau.

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

R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.
Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
Coastal Environments, Inc

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

Phillip Hodge, Tennessee Department of Transportation
Judith Knight, The University of Alabama Press
Rob Moon, SRARP-SCIAA
Brett Riggs, UNC-Chapel Hill, Research Labs of Archaeology
Greg Waselkov, USA Center for Archaeological Studies

Thanks to all the student volunteers who performed a myriad of tasks from preparing registration packets to running projectors. Twenty-one colleagues graciously agreed to chair general sessions. Symposia and session chairs generously agreed to supply a laptop computer. Finally, to contributors, participants, attendees, and volunteers, thank you all for coming to SEAC 2009.

Welcome to Mobile and enjoy!

Philip Carr Tara Potts
Ashley Dumas Sarah Price

SPECIAL EVENTS AND SCHOLARLY SESSIONS

REGISTRATION

Preconvene Area (2nd floor)

Wednesday, 4:00 to 9:00 pm
Thursday, 7:30 am to 4:00 pm
Friday, 7:30 am to 12:00 pm
Saturday, 7:30 am to 12:00 pm

BOOKS AND EXHIBITS

Jubilee Suite (2nd floor)

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

PRESENTATION PREVIEW

Riverboat Suite (1st floor)

Wednesday, 4:00 pm to 8:00 pm
Thursday, 7:30 am to 8:00 pm
Friday, 7:30 am to 8:00 pm

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

SEAC Executive Board Meeting

Wednesday, 5:00 pm to 7:30 pm - **Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II**

SEAC Native Affairs Liaison Committee Panel

Discussion: Not Your Grandfather's Archaeology: Current Issues in Tribal Consultation in Alabama
Friday, 9:00 am-12:00 pm **Windjammer Suite**
Panel: **Willard Steele, Joyce Bear, Charles Coleman, Robert Thrower, Richard Allen, Lisa Stopp, Russ Townsend, Terry Cole, Ken Carleton, Kirk Perry, Karen Kanaitobe**

SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE EVENTS

SEAC Student Affairs Committee Workshop: Starting Your Own Research

Thursday, 3:00-5:00 pm
Commodore Suite
Panel: **Jamie Brandon, Ian W. Brown, Thomas Pluckhahn, Lynne Sullivan**

SEAC Student Affairs Lunchtime Forum: Navigating the Job Search

Friday, 12:00-1:00 pm
Commodore Suite
Panel: **Victor Thompson, Chip McGimsey, David Moore**

RECEPTIONS

SEAC Student Affairs Reception

Thursday, 5:00 to 7:00 pm
Mobile Bay Ballroom III

SEAC Reception

Thursday, 7:00 to 9:00 pm
Exploream (across the street from the hotel) Great Spirits will be served this year!

Reception for Past Award Recipients

Friday, 7:00 to 8:30 pm
Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II

Excursion and Seafood Dinner

Saturday (Dinner served 6:00 pm)
U.S.S. Alabama

SEAC BUSINESS MEETING

Friday, 5:00 to 6:30 pm
Bon Secour Bay II

SEAC DANCE

Friday, 9:00 pm to 1:00 am – **Bon Secour Bay II & III**
Featuring: Bust

ORGANIZED SYMPOSIA

Thursday, November 5

Tattooing and Body Modification in the Prehistoric and Early Historic Southeast (Session 4, Thursday morning, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Bioarchaeology in the Southeast: Into the Dirt and Beyond (Session 5, Thursday morning, Schooner Suite)

From Memphis to Vicksburg, the Archaeology of the Mississippi Delta (Session 6, Thursday morning, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Not Your Average Joe: Caldwell's Contributions to Archaeology (Session 13, Thursday afternoon, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Mediums, Motifs, and Meaning: Rock Art Research in the Southeast and Midwest [Sponsored by the Eastern States Rock Art Research Association] (Session 14, Thursday afternoon, Windjammer Suite)

Friday, November 6

Fifty Centuries of Coastal Living - Archaeology from the Savannah River to the St. Johns (Session 20, Friday morning, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Lithic Analysis: Problems, Solutions, and Interpretation (Session 21, Friday morning, Schooner Suite)

Let's Not Reinvent the Wheel: Tales from the Public Side (Session 22, Friday morning, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

The Spirit Hill Site: Results of Field and Lab Studies at a Woodland/Mississippian Village and Cemetery in Northeastern Alabama (Session 27, Friday afternoon, Mobile Bay Ballroom I and II)

Paradise Found and Lost: Archaeology of the Western U.S. Gulf Coast (Session 28, Friday afternoon, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Saturday, November 7

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. - Celebrating 20 Years of Excellence (Session 33, Saturday morning, Bon Secour Bay II)

Identity and Essence: Pathways to Personhood in the Southeast (Session 34, Saturday morning, Bon Secour Bay III)

GENERAL SESSIONS

Thursday, November 5

Spanish Colonial Archaeology (Session 1, Thursday morning, Windjammer Suite)

Methodological Considerations (Session 2, Thursday morning, Mobile Bay III)

Woodland Archaeology (Session 3, Thursday morning, Bon Secour Bay III)

Colonial Period Sites and Artifacts (Session 8, Thursday afternoon, Schooner Suite)

Iconography (Session 9, Thursday afternoon, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Issues in Preservation and Interpretation (Session 10, Thursday afternoon, Schooner Suite)

Paleoindian and Archaic Archaeology (Session 11, Thursday afternoon, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Mississippi Period Studies I-American Bottom and Architecture (Session 12, Thursday afternoon, Bon Secour Bay III)

Friday, November 6

Survey and Synthesis (Session 16, Friday morning, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Zooarchaeology (Session 17, Friday morning, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Archaeology (Session 18, Friday morning, Mobile Bay Ballroom I)

Mississippi Period Studies II- Material Culture and Political Economy (Session 19, Friday morning, Bon Secour Bay III)

POSTER SESSIONS

Archaeological Science (Session 25, Friday afternoon, Grand Bay Ballroom I and II)

Mississippi Period Studies III - Sites and Synthesis (Session 26, Friday afternoon, Bon Secour Bay III)

Protohistoric and Historic Native American Studies (Session 30, Friday afternoon, Schooner Suite)

Saturday, November 7

Plantation and African-American Life (Session 31, Saturday morning, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Site Studies (Session 32, Saturday morning, Grand Bay Ballroom I and II)

Poster Session I – Historical Archaeology (Session 7, Thursday morning, Clipper Suite)

Poster Session II – Technological Applications (Session 15, Thursday afternoon, Clipper Suite)

Poster Session III – Prehistoric Sites and Artifacts (Session 23, Friday morning, Clipper Suite)

Poster Session IV – Public Archaeology and Methods (Session 29, Friday afternoon, Clipper Suite)

EVENT DESCRIPTIONS

SEAC Student Affairs Committee Workshop: Starting Your Own Research

Thursday, 3:00-5:00

Commodore Suite

Panel: Jamie Brandon, Ian W. Brown,
Thomas Pluckhahn, Lynne Sullivan

This will be an open discussion in which we will emphasize the variety of projects students can get involved with, while also getting a realistic view of what it takes to start (and maintain) a project. Potential topics for discussion include (but are not limited to): finding a research question, finding a site, working with existing collections, determining the scope of a project, taking on a piece of a larger project, developing research methods, getting funding, etc. This forum should be useful to undergraduates and graduate students of all levels.

SEAC Student Affairs Lunchtime Forum: Navigating the Job Search

Friday, 12:00-1:00 pm

Commodore Suite

Panel: Victor Thompson, Chip McGimsey, David Moore

This will be a forum where students can learn important skills in finding and applying to jobs in today's market. Potential topics for discussion could include (but are not limited to): what's out there for

people with degrees in archaeology/anthropology, where to look for jobs, where entry-level positions can lead, and tricks of the trade regarding CV writing, cover letter writing, interview techniques, teaching portfolio composition, etc. This forum should be useful for students interested in working in academics and CRM.

Panel Discussion: Not Your Grandfather's Archaeology: Current Issues in Tribal Consultation in Alabama

SEAC Native Affairs Liaison Committee

Friday, 9:00-12:00

Windjammer Suite

This panel brings together representatives of federally recognized tribes that regularly consult on cultural resources management issues in Alabama to discuss current and recent topics ranging from repatriation to development crises to museum exhibitions. This public forum explores archaeological resource management in Alabama from an explicitly tribal viewpoint, and presents the needs and aims of the descendant native communities that are primary stakeholders for Alabama's "future of the past."

SEAC Student Affairs Reception

Thursday, 5:00 to 7:00 pm

Mobile Bay Ballroom III

SEAC Reception

Gulf Coast Exploreum Science Center

65 Government Street

Thursday, 7:00-9:00 pm

(Free admission, cash bar)

The Gulf Coast Exploreum Science Center is located across Government Street from the conference hotel. Founded more than 30 years ago, the Exploreum's mission is to educate the public about science through hands-on, interactive exhibits. Permanent galleries include the Minds On Hall, Hands On Hall, the Wharf of Wonder, and the new My Body Works, touted as the most advanced health exhibit in the country. The current traveling exhibit, Bob the Builder, is a large multimedia exhibit that focuses on environmentally friendly building. Current showings in the J. L. Bedsole IMAX dome theater are "NASCAR" and "Animalopolis." Your hosts are proud to have The Excelsior Band for a brief performance at the Reception. A Mobile tradition since 1883, The Excelsior Band performs at Mardi Gras parades, weddings, and jazz funerals. We hope you will enjoy this unique Mobile experience. Back by popular demand, the **Great Spirits of SEAC** will be held at the reception.

Reception for Past Award Recipients

Friday, 7:00 to 8:30 pm

Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II

Hosted by the SEAC Board of Directors, past winners of the student paper competition, the LMV C.B. Moore Award, and the Lifetime Achievement Award, and all conference attendees are invited to gather for a cash bar reception, immediately following the business meeting.

Seafood Dinner aboard the Battleship USS

Alabama

Park visit: Saturday, All-day admission 8:00-5:00 with a ticket

Dinner: Saturday, 6:00-7:30

(Shuttle bus service will start at 5:00)

To close the conference on Saturday afternoon we will be eating dinner on the aboard the Battleship USS Alabama—"The Mighty A." A seafood dinner buffet will be served at 6:00 on the main deck of the ship overlooking Mobile Bay. Your ticket permits entry to Battleship Memorial Park at any time on Saturday during regular hours (see above). There is a historic aircraft collection on the park grounds. With a combined total of over 70 months of service during World War II, the USS Drum submarine and the USS Alabama are open for self-guided tours.

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

** Indicates a paper entered in the Student Paper Competition

Wednesday Evening

SEAC Executive Board Meeting

5:00-7:30 pm - Grand Bay Ballroom

Thursday Morning

Session 1: Contributed Papers on Spanish Colonial Archaeology: (Chair: John Worth)

Windjammer Suite

- 8:00 **Worth, John** - Finding Mission San Joseph de Escambe
- 8:20 **Boyer III, Willet** - Discovering a Lost Mission: Santa Lucia de Acuera and the Hutto/Martin Site of Marion County, Florida
- 8:40 **Thompson, Amanda Roberts** - A New Economic Framework for Colonial Spanish Outposts: An Example from Presidios Santa María de Galve and Isla de Santa Rosa
- 9:00 **Borgen, Linda Suzanne** - Effects of the Term of Governor Don Diego de Rebolledo on the Provinces of La Florida
- 9:20 **VanDyke, Ryan** - Faunal Remains from San Juan del Puerto Mission: A Preliminary Comparative Analysis, 1961 and 2007
- 9:40 **Blanton, Dennis and Frankie Snow** - Early Sixteenth-Century Spanish Activity on the Lower Ocmulgee River, Georgia: New Findings and New Questions

Session 2: Contributed Papers on Methodological Considerations: (Chair: Mary Spanos) Mobile Bay Ballroom III

- 8:00 **Strickland, Glenn** - Digital Modeling and Interpretation
- 8:20 **Munro, Kimberly** - Developing a GIS Database of the 1937 Aerial Photographs on the Apalachicola National Forest
- 8:40 **Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa and Leslie Branch-Raymer** - The Care and

Feeding of Flotation Samples for Archaeobotanical Study: From Sampling to Shipping

- 9:00 **Spanos, Mary** - Clothing Museum Figures for Woodland and Mississippian Dioramas: Searching for Garments among Textile Impressed Potsherds
- 9:20 **Lawton, Crorey** - I Don't Recollect: Portable XRF Analysis of Curated Collections
- 9:40 **Shelby, Thomas M.** - Shape and Space: Some Random Comments on Anthropology and Architectural Discourse

Session 3: Contributed Papers on Woodland Archaeology: (Chairs: Daniel LaDu and Karen Smith) Bon Secour Bay III

- 8:00 **Parrotte, Timothy** - Analysis of Woodland-Era Pit Features in Illinois
- 8:20 **Rohm, Mackenzie Caldwell** - A Hopewellian Connection? Analysis of a Unique, Terminal Middle Woodland Ceramic Complex From Southern Illinois
- 8:40 **O'Hear, John C., Vincas P Steponaitis, and Megan C. Kassabaum** - Early Coles Creek Ceremonialism at the Feltus Mounds, Jefferson County, Mississippi
- 9:00 ****LaDu, Daniel** - An Exploration of the Age of Mound Construction at Mazique (22AD502), a Late Prehistoric Mound Center in Adams County, Mississippi
- 9:20 **Wright, Alice and Jay Franklin** - Stylistic Influences and Interaction in Middle Woodland Southern Appalachia: The Ceramic Assemblage from Eastman Rockshelter, Tennessee
- 9:40 **Schnell, Frank** - Mandeville Revisited
- 10:00 **Break**
- 10:20 **Hally David, Emily Beahm, Sarah Berg, Dan Bigman, Carol Colaninno, Ben Steere, Keith Stephenson, Karen Smith, and Frankie Snow** - Characterization of Swift Creek Vessel Assemblages

- 10:40 Shanks, Jeffrey** - Baker's Mound (8By29): A Swift Creek Sand Mound and Ring Midden
- 11:00 White, Nancy M.** - Late Middle Woodland at Gotier Hammock Mound on the Northwest Florida Gulf Coast
- 11:20 **Mickwee, Christopher** - Woodland Terrace: A Late Weeden Island Habitation in the Northwest Florida Sandhills
- 11:40 Cheong, Kong, Terry Powis, and Jennifer Weber** - Excavation Results of the Holland Site: Insight into a Woodland Period Occupation in North Georgia

Session 4: Symposium: Tattooing and Body Modification in the Prehistoric and Early Historic Southeast

(Organizer: **Aaron Deter-Wolf**) Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II

- 8:00 Clinton, Jennifer M. and Kimberly Vasut** - Identifying and Defining Body Modification for the Prehistoric and Early Historic Southeast
- 8:20 Norris, Sean and Kelly Hockersmith** - Cranial Deformation and Tooth Mutilation: the Cultural Practice of Body Modification among Late Woodland/Early Mississippian Societies in the Southeast
- 8:40 **Tune, Jesse W.** - Prehistoric Ear Ornaments from the Southeast: A Review of Type, Style, and Material
- 9:00 Wallace, Antoinette B.** - They Do Not Omit to Paint Their Bodies...With a Thorn to Prick Their Flesh: Indian Body Decoration in the Post Contact Southeast
- 9:20 Steere, Benjamin A.** - Swift Creek Paddle Designs as Tattoos
- 9:40 Deter-Wolf, Aaron** - Needle in a Haystack: Examining the Methods and Materials of Prehistoric Tattooing in the Southeast
- 10:00 Milanich, Jerald T.** - Tattooing among the Sixteenth-Century Timucua Indians
- 10:20 Krutak, Lars** - Tattoos, Totem Marks, and War Clubs: Projecting Power through Visual Symbolism in Woodlands Culture
- 10:40 Reilly, F. Kent III** - Identifying the Face of the Sacred: Tattooing the Images of

Gods and Heroes in the Art of the Mississippian Period

- 11:00 Duncan, James R. and Carol Diaz-Granados** - Tattoos: Empowering, Consecrating, and Charting Lineage among the Western Mississippian
- 11:20 Dye, David H.** - War Honors and Tattoos: Mississippian Soul Capture, Dedication, and Recycling
- 11:40 Round Table Discussion**

Session 5: Symposium: Bioarchaeology in the Southeast: Into the Dirt and Beyond

(Organizers: **Shannon Chappell Hodge and Kristrina A. Shuler**) Schooner Suite

- 8:00 Cook, Danielle, Barbara Hester, and Miranda Stephens** - Life at New Biloxy: An Analysis of Ancestry at the French Colonial Moran Cemetery
- 8:20 Scott, Stacy Ann** - Shady Grove Site: Analysis of Health and Mortuary Practices
- 8:40 Funkhouser, J. Lynne** - Carb-Loading in the Prehistoric?
- 9:00 Hill, M. Cassandra** - Collective Cremation Ossuaries
- 9:20 Listi, G. A.** - Regional Variation in Diet and Health during the Coles Creek Period
- 9:40 Hodge, Shannon Chappell** - Health of the Children of Enslaved African-Americans at Ingleside Plantation, Tennessee (1820-1864)
- 10:00 Break**
- 10:20 Shuler, Kristrina A. and William Stevens** - Osteological Correlates of the Life Stresses of Slavery from Plantations in South Carolina and Barbados
- 10:40 Stevens, William, Laura Cahue, Christopher Judge, Jonathan Leader, and Christopher Young** - Skeletal Remains from the School of Anatomy, De Saussure College, University of South Carolina
- 11:00 Cook, Della Collins** - Intentional Cranial Shaping: a View from Lake Cormorant
- 11:20 Williamson, Matthew A. and Stephen A. Hammack** - Cranial Modification during the Late Prehistoric/Early Historic Period

in Georgia: Variation in Form and Potential Cultural Significance

- 11:40 Betsinger, Tracy K. and Maria O. Smith** - Regional Patterns in the Oral Health of Late Mississippian Elites and Non-elites and the Dietary Implications

Session 6: Symposium: From Memphis to Vicksburg, the Archaeology of the Mississippi Delta

(Organizer: **Bryan Haley**) Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II

- 8:00 Jackson, H. Edwin, Jessica Kowalski, and Edward Henry** - 2009 Excavations on Mound C, Winterville Mounds (22WS500)
- 8:20 **Nelson, Erin Stevens** - Thoughts on the Investigation of Late Prehistoric Communities in the Northern Yazoo Basin
- 8:40 James, Jenna** - The Bioarchaeology and Mortuary Practices at the Carson Mound Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi
- 9:00 Jenkins, Cliff** - The NRCS and CRM in the Yazoo Basin: Challenges and Opportunities
- 9:20 Lansdell, Brent** - A Chronological Assessment of the Carson Mound Group
- 9:40 **Arco, Lee** - Geoarchaeology of the Buried Poverty Point Landscape at Jaketown
- 10:00 Smith, Louise** - A Preliminary Ceramic Chronology at the Carson Mound site, Coahoma County, MS
- 10:20 Cappleman, John** - Geophysical Survey and Continued Investigation at the Jack Leflore Site (22-Gr-539) in Grenada County, MS.
- 10:40 Henry, Edward, Kelsey Lowe, Aaron Fogel, and John Cappleman** - Down-Hole in the Delta: Magnetic Susceptibility Studies at the Carson Site
- 11:00 Carlock, Bradley and Janet Rafferty** - Spatially Extensive Examination of the Kinlock Site (22SU526) Using Controlled Surface Collection, Magnetometry, Excavation, and Soil Cores

- 11:20 Johnson, Jay K., Bryan Haley, Jenna James, John Connaway, and Gabriel Wroebl** - Second Results from Carson
- 11:40 Ford, Janet** - A Heady Subject: Walls Area Portrait Vessels

Session 7: Poster Session I – Historical Archaeology

Thursday, 8:30 to 11:30 am

Clipper Suite

- 1 Hester, Barbara and Sarah Mattics** - Analysis and Interpretation of the Olive-Green Glass Assemblage at Structure 32 in Old Mobile
- 2 Moon, Robert and Tammy Herron** - Exploring an Early Antebellum Homestead at the Savannah River Site
- 3 Markus, Davis** - Understanding Consumer Choice and Identity Construction through Personal Adornment at Kingsley Plantation
- 4 Page, James, Kong Cheong, and David Franz** - The Barbara Hunt: The End of an Era
- 5 Milner, Brian** - Investigations at Mont Repose: The 2009 Season
- 6 Bates, Katie and Tara L. Potts** - Vessel Analysis of an Historic Creek Site, Elmore County, Alabama
- 7 Luke, Matthew** - Deveaux's Neck, South Carolina: The Impact of Primary Source Documentation on Survey Preparation of a Civil War Battlefield
- 8 Hudson, J. Scott** - Unearthing a Transformation: A Comparative Study of Catawba Artifact Assemblages (c. 1750-1820)
- 9 Hardy, Meredith, John E. Cornelison, Brian Worthington, and Joe Frank** - Fort Rosalie and the Natchez Rebellion: Preliminary Results of Archeological Research (2005-2009)
- 10 Black, Rachel and James Davidson** - Reconstructing the life of Colonel William Ayers Crawford
- 11 Joyce, Dee Dee and Thomas Meacher** - Archaeological Testing of the Andre Michaux Garden Site, Charleston, S.C.

Thursday Afternoon

Session 8: Contributed Papers on Colonial Period Sites and Artifacts (Chair: Jennifer Melcher) Mobile Bay Ballroom III

- 1:20** **Marrinan, Rochelle** - Glass Trade Bead Assemblages from Two Apalachee Mission Sites, Leon County, Florida
- 1:40** **Elliott, Daniel and Steven Kidd** - Gunflints in Georgia and Adjacent Parts
- 2:00** ****Melcher, Jennifer** - Colono ware, Colono-ware, Colonoware, Colono where?
- 2:20** **Johnson, Benjamin** - Analyzing Artifact Distributions at Colonial Dorchester, South Carolina
- 2:40** **James, Larry** - Hidden Vestiges: An Approach to Recognizing an 18th-century Historic Landscape within an Urban Environment
- 3:00** **Pyszka, Kimberly, and Maureen Hays, and Scott Harris** - Primum non nocere: A "Least" Invasive Approach to Understanding St. Paul's Church Site (Hollywood, SC)

Session 9: Contributed Papers on Iconography (Chair: Bretton T. Giles) Schooner Suite

- 1:20** ****Giles, Bretton T.** - Iconographic Reflections: The Double Head Birds of the Hopewell Horizon
- 1:40** **Emerson, Thomas E.** - Remembering Cahokia's Forgotten Goddesses
- 2:00** **Steponaitis, Vincas P., George E. Lankford, Vernon J. Knight, and Robert Sharp** - Iconography, Style, and Function of Effigy Pipes in the Lower Mississippi Valley
- 2:20** **Sommerkamp, Cindy** - Along the Pathway of Souls: An Iconographic Analysis of the Hickory Ridge Cemetery Site (8ES1280) in Pensacola, Florida
- 2:40** **Dalton, Jesse O. and Johann Sawyer** - Mississippian Period Gemini: The Hero Twins in Myth and Society
- 3:00** **Waselkov, Gregory and Ashley Dumas** - Archaeological Clues to a Seventeenth-

Century Pan-Southeastern Revitalization Movement

Session 10: Contributed Papers on Issues in Preservation and Interpretation: (Chair: Jessica Crawford) Schooner Suite

- 3:40** **Crawford, Jessica F.** - Saving Abercrombie: A Rescue Attempt for One of the Southeast's Most Important Sites
- 4:00** **Gage, Matt, Nicholas Herrmann, and Stephen Yerka** - Low, Moderate, and Severe: Site Erosion and the ARL-TVA ROC Shoreline Survey
- 4:20** **Wettstaed, James** - Managing Rock Art Sites on Public Lands in North Georgia
- 4:40** **Stringfield, Margo** - The Wings of an Angel: A Multi-Component Conservation Project at Historic Key West Cemetery

Session 11: Contributed Papers on Paleoindian and Archaic Archaeology (Chairs: Steven Meredith and Doug Sain) Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II

- 1:00** **Johanson, Erik, David G. Anderson, D. Shane Miller, Stephen J. Yerka, Derek T. Anderson, J. Christopher Gillam, and Ashley Smallwood** - PIDBA: The State of the Database
- 1:20** **Goodyear, Albert** - Possible Exotic Metavolcanic Paleoindian Artifacts in South Carolina: Socio-Demographic Implications
- 1:40** **Sain, George** - A Comparative Analysis of Clovis Blade Technology from the Topper and Big Pine Tree Sites, Allendale County, South Carolina
- 2:00** **O'Donoghue, Jason M. and Kenneth E. Sassaman** - Archaeological Testing of Near-Shore Deposits at Salt Springs (8MR2322), a Preceramic Archaic Site on the Ocala National Forest, Florida
- 2:20** **Russo, Mike** - Salt Springs Florida, a Middle Archaic Drowned Shoreline
- 2:40** **Stanton, Thadra** - Preliminary Analysis of Lithics from Salt Springs 8Mr2322
- 3:00** ****Carmody, Stephen** - Middle Archaic Foraging at Dust Cave, Alabama

- 3:20 **Break**
- 3:40 **Donahue, Robert, Renee Bonzani, and Jennifer Haney** - Evidence for Use of Squash in an Early to Middle Archaic Rockshelter (15L1378) in Laurel County Kentucky
- 4:00 **Ortmann, Anthony** - Mound C: A Special Use Location in the Poverty Point Plaza
- 4:20 **Peacock, Evan, Philip J. Carr, Sarah E. Price, William L. Kingery, and Michael Lilly** - Confirmation of an Archaic-Period Mound in Southwest Mississippi
- 4:40 **Gilmore, Zackary I.** - New Insights into Late Archaic Site Structure, Domestic Practices, and Chronology from an Orange Period Habitation at Silver Glen Run

Session 12: Contributed Papers on Mississippi Period Studies I-American Bottom and Architecture (Chairs: **Maureen Meyers** and **Merritt Sanders**)
Bon Secour Bay III

- 1:00 **Kruchten, Jeffery and Joseph M. Galloy** - Ongoing Investigations at the East St. Louis Mound Center: The New Mississippi River Bridge Project
- 1:20 **Machiran, Robin** - A Lohman Phase Mississippian Site in the American Bottom
- 1:40 ****Schilling, Timothy** - A Construction Chronology of Monks Mound, Cahokia
- 2:00 **Kelly, John and James Brown** - From Top to Bottom- The 2009 Investigations into the Sequence of Ritual Activities at Cahokia Mound 34: Reconstructing the Mound Summit Building, Its Destruction and Distribution
- 2:20 **Brown, James, John Kelly, and Lori Belknap** - From Top to Bottom - The 2009 Investigations into the Sequence of Ritual Activities at Cahokia Mound 34: The Pre-Mound Copper Workshop and Other Ritual Activities.
- 2:40 **Butler, Brian, Paul D. Welch, Tamira K. Brennan and Corin Pursell** - An Update on the Rise and Demise of Kincaid
- 3:00 **Pursell, Corin** - A Reconsideration of the Kincaid Burial Mound
- 3:20 **Break**

- 3:40 **Alt, Susan, Megan Buchanan, and Elizabeth Watts** - It's Better to Burn Out Than Fade Away: The Tale of a Burned Early Mississippian House at a Yankeetown Site in SW Indiana
- 4:00 ****Meyers, Maureen** - Identifying a Mississippian Frontier: Architectural and Ceramic Analyses from the Carter Robinson Mound (44LE10) Excavations
- 4:20 **Sanders, Merritt** - Preliminary Investigations of South Appalachian Mississippian Architecture at the Catawba Meadows Site, Burke County, North Carolina
- 4:40 **Moody, Carlisle A.** - Uncovering Mississippian Men's Houses

Session 13: Symposium: Not Your Average Joe: Caldwell's Contributions to Archaeology (Organizer: **Pamela Baughman**)
Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II

- 1:00 **Baughman, Pamela** - Reservoir Dawg: A Lifetime of Work and Thought by Joseph Ralston Caldwell
- 1:20 **Dekle, Victoria** - The Deptford Site: Reconfigured and Reconsidered
- 1:40 **DePratter, Chester, Heathley Johnson, and James B. Legg** - Sherd Tools: Stallings Hones and Refuge Abraders
- 2:00 **Stephenson, Keith and Frankie Snow** - Joseph Caldwell's Northern Ceramic Tradition in the Deep South
- 2:20 **Markin, Julie** - Remembering Woodstock, the Joe Caldwell Way
- 2:40 **Smith, Karen** - Joseph Caldwell on the Lower Chattahoochee River
- 3:00 **Pluckhahn, Thomas** - "Gulfization" Revisited: Household Change in the Late Woodland Period at Kolomoki (9ER1)
- 3:20 **Break**
- 3:40 **Dye, David H. and Patty Jo Watson** - Primary Forest Efficiency in the Eastern Woodlands of North America
- 4:00 **Hall, Robert** - How New is My Archaeology: Interacting with Joseph Caldwell
- 4:20 **Jefferies, Richard** - Discussant

Session 14: Symposium: Mediums, Motifs, and Meaning: Rock Art Research in the Southeast and Midwest [Sponsored by the Eastern States Rock Art Research Association]

(Organizers: **Sarah A. Blankenship and Carol Diaz-Granados**) Windjammer Suite

- 1:20 Hudson, Tommy** - The Poverty Point Geoglyph and the Tri-level Cosmos
- 1:40 Sabo III, George, Jerry E. Hilliard, and Leslie C. Walker** - Petroglyphs of the Eastern Ozark Escarpment, Arkansas
- 2:00 Blankenship, Sarah A., Jan Simek, Rose G. Moore, William Huser, Davie Ransdell, and Lori Stahlgren** - Chemical Analyses and Identification of Pigments from the Little Creek Pictograph Site, 15Lr92, Letcher County, Kentucky
- 2:20 Ashcraft, Scott and Lorie Hansen** - From Discovery to Preservation: Ten Years of the North Carolina Rock Art Project
- 2:40 Diaz-Granados, Carol and James R. Duncan** - Celestial Imagery in Missouri Rock-Art
- 3:00 Wagner, Mark, Heather B. Carey, Mary R. McCorvie, and Charles A. Swedlund** - The Bay Creek Site (11Pp-52): A Mississippian Period Pictograph Site on the Shawnee National Forest in Pope County, Illinois

Session 15: Poster Session II – Technological Applications

Thursday, 1:30 to 4:30 pm
Clipper Suite

- 1 McKinnon, Duncan P., Chester P. Walker, and Adam King** - Putting the Robot to Work at Etowah: Integrating High-Density Digital Elevation Data with Magnetic Gradiometry Data
- 2 Mickelson, Andrew** - Magnetometry and Surface Survey Results from the Early Mississippian Ames Mound Complex
- 3 Hargrave, Michael, R. Berle Clay, and Staffan D. Peterson** - Estimating the Number of Houses at Kincaid Using Magnetic Gradient Data

- 4 Handshoe, Donald, Christina Pappas, Michael Loughlin** - Evaluation of a Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey at the Early Woodland Pierce Site (15Cu96), Cumberland County, Kentucky
- 5 Livingood, Patrick** - Digital Image Analysis of Shell Temper from the Moon Site (3Po488), Arkansas
- 6 Greenlee, Dianna, Evan Peacock, R. Berle Clay, Michael Hargrave, and Rinita Dalan** - Project Pinpoints Plaza Perturbations at Poverty Point
- 7 Lees, William** - Use of Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Spectrometry for Study of Surface Soils at Civil War Battlefields: A Pilot Study at the Natural Bridge Battlefield, Florida
- 8 Hammerstedt, Scott, Amanda Regnier, Duncan McKinnon, Robert Brooks** - Vacant Ceremonial Center or Tèran-style Complex: What Geophysical Survey Revealed about the Grobin Davis site (34Mc253)

SEAC Student Affairs Workshop: Starting Your Own Research

Thursday, 3:00 to 5:00 pm

Commodore Suite

Panel: **Jamie Brandon, Ian W. Brown, Thomas Pluckhahn, Lynne Sullivan**

SEAC Student Affairs Reception

Thursday 5:00-7:00 pm

Mobile Bay Ballroom III

SEAC Reception (Great Spirits Revived!)

The Exploream (across the street from the hotel)

Thursday, 7:00-9:00 pm

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 20th

Anniversary Reception

Thursday, 8:00 pm -12:00 am

Friday Morning

Session 16: Contributed Papers on Survey and Synthesis (Chair: Christopher Judge)

Mobile Bay Ballroom II

- 8:00 Scott, Robert J.** - Late Prehistoric Occupation of the Saline Valley Borderlands in Southeast Arkansas
- 8:20 Sassaman, Kenneth E.** - Introducing the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey
- 8:40 Dengel, Craig and Mike Russo** - Creating GIS Models from Phase I Survey Data
- 9:00 Krause, Richard and Keith Little** - The Significance of Stone Mounds in North American Archaeology
- 9:20 Randall, Asa R.** - Archaic Cities of Shell
- 9:40 Judge, Christopher** - Synthesizing the Woodland Period in South Carolina beyond the Savannah Drainage
- 10:00 Anderson, David G. and Kenneth E. Sassaman** - Recent Developments in Southeastern Archaeology

Session 17: Contributed Papers on Zooarchaeology (Chair: **Andrea Palmiotto**) Mobile Bay Ballroom II

- 10:40 Palmiotto, Andrea** - An Ecological Perspective on Faunal Distribution Along the South Carolina Coast
- 11:00 Compton, Matthew** - Lions, and Bison, and Bears! Oh, My? Patterns of Big Game Exploitation in the Central Mississippi Valley during the Late Holocene
- 11:20 Dennison, Meagan and Jay Franklin** - Faunal Analysis of Linville Cave (40SL24) Sullivan County, TN
- 11:40 Peres, Tanya, Theresa Schober, and Corbett Torrence** - Semantics of a Shell Mound: Analysis and Interpretation of the Estero Island Site

Session 18: Contributed Papers on Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Archaeology (Chair: **George Shorter**) Mobile Bay Ballroom I

- 8:40 Brown, Teresa** - Preliminary Results from the Excavation of a Rural Brick Clamp, Fort Campbell, Kentucky-Tennessee
- 9:00 Sams, Adrienne and John Phillips** - Arcadia Mill: An Industrial Community in the Antebellum South
- 9:20 Shorter, George** - Old St. Stephens: Frontier of a New Nation

- 9:40 Mabelitini, C. Brian and Bruce L. Manzano** - "A very large supply of commissary and medical stores, tents, guns, and ammunition": Archaeological Investigations at Camp Frazer, Kentucky
- 10:00 Break**
- 10:20 Midgette, Gordon and Carole** - Andrew Jackson: In Defense of Indian Territory Beyond Stone Mountain, May/June 1820 to 1829
- 10:40 Leader, Jonathan, Christopher F. Amer, Larry Babits, and Lynne Harris** - Mars Bluff Navy Yard and the CSS Pee Dee
- 11:00 McCarty, Rita** - Welcome to Camp Shelby! Life in the Trenches of Southeast Mississippi: 1917-1919

Session 19: Contributed Papers on Mississippi Period Studies II- Material Culture and Political Economy (Chair: **Jeremy Davis**) Bon Secour Bay III

- 8:00 Harl, Joe** - Preliminary Results of Excavations at the Dampier Site (23SL2296): A Buried Mississippian Market Center on the Missouri River Bottoms in Chesterfield, Missouri.
- 8:20 Payne, Claudine** - The Running Arch Motif on Mississippian Ceramics
- 8:40 Davis, Jeremy** - Making Moundville Palettes: Past and Present
- 9:00 Phillips, Erin** - Economic Models and Moundville's Hemphill Style
- 9:20 Wilson, Gregory and Brad Koldehoff** - Organization Variation among Mississippian Groundstone Celt Industries
- 9:40 Corsi, Alexander** - Connecting Etowah to External Regions by Means of Pottery and Shell Gorgets
- 10:00 Break**
- 10:20 Smith, Kevin E. and Michael C. Moore** - The Enigma of the Noel Cemetery: Thruston's "Ancient Metropolis of the Stone Grave Culture"
- 10:40 Little, Keith J. and Hunter B. Johnson** - Possible Mississippian Salt Procurement in the Tennessee Valley of North Alabama
- 11:00 Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** - A Mississippian Dugout Canoe from Northeast Arkansas

11:20 Widmer, Randolph - Shell Gorget Manufacturing: Implications from Mesoamerican Research

Session 20: Symposium: Fifty Centuries of Coastal Living - Archaeology from the Savannah River to the St. Johns

Organizer: **Ray Crook**

Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II

8:00 Crook, Ray - The Delta Site: A Refuge Phase Shell Mound

8:20 Whitley, Thomas G. - Habitat, Calories, and the Concept of Spatial Currency: Some New Thoughts on Settlement and Exchange on the Georgia Coastal Plain

8:40 Thompson, Victor D., John A. Turck and Chester B. DePratter - Cumulative Actions and the Historical Ecology of Islands along the Georgia Coast

9:00 Harris, Norma and Roc Jarvis - Sapelo Island's Bourbon Field Site and Its Role during the Altamaha/Spanish Mission Period in Georgia

9:20 Jefferies, Richard W. - Mission Period Shell Middens on Sapelo Island, Georgia

9:40 DeVan, Rachel and Nicholas Honerkamp - Thirty-Five Years and Counting: Plantation Archaeology on Sapelo Island, Georgia

10:00 Break

10:20 Wallis, Neil J., and Ann S. Cordell - Swift Creek Interactions under the Microscope: Petrographic Analysis of Pottery and Clay Samples from the Atlantic Coast

10:40 Ashley, Keith - Identifying the Mocama: Contact-Mission Period Archaeology in Northeastern Florida

11:00 Thunen, Robert - Testing for Vera Cruz: The 2009 Field Season at the Cedar Point West Site

11:20 Gorman, Rebecca - The Last Capital of the Mocama: Current Research at the Mission San Juan del Puerto (1587-1702)

11:40 Rolland, Vicki - Considering Colonoware from the Native American Perspective

Session 21: Symposium: Lithic Analysis: Problems, Solutions, and Interpretation

Organizers: **Philip J. Carr, Andrew P.**

Bradbury, and Sarah E. Price

Schooner Suite

8:00 Price, Sarah E. - Omnipresent? We Don't Recover the Half of It!

8:20 Miller, D. Shane and Ashley M. Smallwood - Beyond Stages: Modeling Clovis Biface Production at the Topper Site (38AL23), South Carolina

8:40 Pevny, Charlotte D. - Distinguishing Taphonomic Processes from Stone Tool Use: Implications for the Clovis Debitage Assemblage from Excavation Area 8 at the Gault Site, Texas

9:00 Bradbury, Andrew P. and Philip J. Carr - Examining the Role of Blade and Bipolar Technologies in the Organization of Early Archaic Lithic Technology

9:20 Thacker, Paul D., Joel Hardison, and Carolyn Conklin - Provisioning Middle Archaic Places: Changing Technological Organization and Raw Material Economy in the Uwharrie Mountains

9:40 Potts, Tara L. - Low Quality Quartz and Implications for Technological Inferences

10:00 Break

10:20 Franklin, Jay and Maureen Hays - An Integrated Approach: Lithic Analyses and Site Function, Eagle Drink Bluff Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee

10:40 Cooper, D. Randall - Shifting Strategies in Chert Use from the Late Archaic to the Early Fort Ancient at Elk Fork (15Mo140) in Eastern Kentucky

11:00 Edmonds, Jason - Exotic Lithic Reduction at a Middle Woodland Site in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi: A Case Study on the Applications of Scale, Classification, and Explanation in Archaeological Inquiry

11:20 Andrefsky Jr., William - Discussant

11:40 Odell, George H. - Discussant

Session 22: Symposium: Let's not Reinvent the Wheel: Tales from the Public Side

Organizers: **Cassandra Harper and Jayur Mehta**

Mobile Bay Ballroom III

- 8:20 Hawkins, Nancy** - Engaging the Public in Archaeology: Strategies from Louisiana
- 8:40 Mehta, Jayur** - Tips for Successfully Coordinating Statewide Archaeology Programs
- 9:00 Connolly, Robert** - A Low Tech, Low Cost But Thoroughly Modern Approach to Museum Offerings
- 9:20 Johnson, Hunter B.** - Can Non-Profit Archaeological Research, Public Outreach and CRM Coexist? An Experiment from Alabama
- 9:40 Elliott, Rita** - ArchaeoBus or ArchaeoBust?
- 10:00 Break**
- 10:20 McReynolds, Theresa** - Strategies for an Effective Archaeology Fair
- 10:40 Parker, Mary Anne** - Raiders of the Lost Arkansas: Portraying an Exciting Twist on an Archaic Subject
- 11:00 Chambers, Terre and Carl Gatlin** - Sending Students on an Archaeology Quest for Knowledge
- 11:20 Harper, Cassandra** - Meeting Teachers Where They Are: Bringing Archaeology into the Classroom

Session 23: Poster Session III – Prehistoric Sites and Artifacts

Friday, 8:30 to 11:30 am

Clipper Suite

- 1 **Dowd, Elsbeth** - Sourcing Red River Jasper: An Archaeological and Geological Investigation of a Gravel Chert in the Red River Drainage
- 2 **Rigney, Phyllis** - The Function of Flake Tools from the Townsend Project (Sites 40BT89, 40BT90, 40BT91, and 40BT94), Blount County, Tennessee
- 3 **Loughlin, Michael, Nicholas Laracuente, and David Pollack** - Archaeological Investigations at the Pierce Site (15CU96): Preliminary Interpretations of an Early Woodland Site in Southern Kentucky

- 4 **Lambert, Shawn** - Techniques for Drawing Renditions of Projectile Points, Pottery, and Other Artifacts
- 5 **Cranford, David** - Multivariate Analyses of Conjoined Burial Mounds from Eastern Oklahoma
- 6 **Vavrasek, Jessica and Stephen Carmody** - Looting Chickens: Unusual Archaeological Discovery at the River Plain Park Site, Knoxville, Tennessee
- 7 **Howell, Cameron** - Understanding Some of the Biases in the Archaeological Record: An Examination of the Modes and Methods of Discovery of Small Scale Mississippian “Farmsteads”
- 8 **LaGrange, Lindsey and Gregory A. Waselkov** - Large Mammal Subsistence at Bayou St. John, 1BA21
- 9 **Monaghan, G. William and Christopher S. Peebles** - The Construction, Use and Abandonment of Mound A: Tracing the History of the Angel Site (12VG1) through its Earthworks
- 10 **Byrd, Julie** - A Biface Preform Cache from Jackson County, Florida

Session 24: SEAC Native Affairs Liason Committee Panel Discussion: Not Your Grandfather’s Archaeology: Current Issues in Tribal Consultation in Alabama

Panelists: Willard Steele (Seminole Tribe of Florida), Joyce Bear (Muscogee Nation of Oklahoma), Charles Coleman (Thlopthlocco Tribal Town), Robert Thrower (Poarch Band of Creek), Richard Allen (Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma), Lisa Stopp (United Keetoowah Band), Russ Townsend (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), Terry Cole (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma), Ken Carleton (Mississippi Band of Choctaws), Kirk Perry (Chickasaw Nation), Karen Kanaitobe (Absentee Shawnee Tribe).
Friday, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Windjammer Suite

Friday Afternoon

SEAC Student Affairs Luchtime Forum: Navigating the Job Search

**Panel: Victor Thompson, Chip McGimsey,
David Moore**
Friday 12:00-1:00 pm
Commodore Suite

**Session 25: Contributed Papers on
Archaeological Science (Chair: Kelley Whatley
Rich) Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II**

- 1:00 Gagliano, Sherwood M.** –
Geoarchaeology of Tectonic Events in
South Louisiana
- 1:20 McFadden, Paulette** - Geoarchaeological
Investigations of Dune Formation and
Artifact Deposition at Barber Creek
(31PT259)
- 1:40 Turck, John** - Geomorphology and the
Dynamic Interaction between Humans and
Their Environment
- 2:00 **Mistak-Caughron, Sarah** - Archaic
Period Climatic Variability: Evidence from
Freshwater Mussel Shells at Modoc Rock
Shelter (Illinois) and Watson Brake
(Louisiana)
- 2:20 Gregory, Danny and Shawn Patch** -
GPR Survey for Planning Data Recovery
Investigations: A Tennessee Example
- 2:40 Blessing, Meggan** - The Snails' Tale: The
Isotopic Record of Freshwater Gastropods
in Archaic Shell Deposits of Northeast
Florida
- 3:00 Break**
- 3:20 Whatley Rich, Kelley, Robin Cobb, and
Fred Andrus** - Recent Investigations of
Gulf of Mexico Bivalve Species for the
Application of Archaeological Midden
Shells as Paleoclimate Proxies
- 3:40 Parish, Ryan** - A New Approach to an
Old Problem: The Application of
Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance (VNIR)
Spectroscopy to Chert Sourcing
- 4:00 Baumann, Timothy and Tammie L.
Gerke** - Negative Painted Pottery: A
Discussion of Previous and Future
Research
- 4:20 Hays, Christopher, Robert Tykot, and
Richard Weinstein** - Investigating
Connections between Poverty Point and

Eastern Florida Using X-Ray Fluorescence
Spectrometry: A Preliminary Report

**Session 26: Contributed Papers on Mississippi
Period Studies III –Sites and Synthesis (Chair:
Tom Lewis) Bon Secour Bay Ballroom III**

- 1:20 Rees, Mark** - Coles Creek-Plaquemine
Historical Ecology and Political Culture in
the Southern Lower Mississippi Valley
- 1:40 Brennan, Tamira** - A Fortified
Mississippian Village in Southeast
Missouri
- 2:00 Stephens, Sarah** - Examining Past
Collections: The South Cape Site of
Southeast Missouri
- 2:20 Wood, M. Jared** - Fitzner: A New
Mississippian Mound Site in the Savannah
River Valley
- 2:40 Thompson, Lori C. and Tom Lewis** -
Examination of a Late Etowah Phase
Household at 9CK1, the Long Swamp Site
- 3:00 Break**
- 3:20 Lewis, Tom** - Cultural Development in the
Mississippi Period Etowah Valley: Pottery
from the Long Swamp Site (9CK1)
- 3:40 **Samuelsen, John** - Archaeogeophysical
Investigations of Early Caddo Settlement
Patterning at the Crenshaw site (3MI6)
- 4:00 Girard, Jeffrey** - Mounds Plantation and
Early Caddo Chronology

**Session 27: Symposium: The Spirit Hill Site:
Results of Field and Lab Studies at a
Woodland/Mississippian Village and Cemetery
in Northeastern Alabama**

Organizers: **William F. Stanyard and Kelly
Hockersmith**
Mobile Bay Ballroom I and II

- 1:00 McKee, Larry, William F. Stanyard,
and Kelly Hockersmith** - An Introduction
to the Spirit Hill Site (1JA642) in
Northeastern Alabama
- 1:20 Stanyard, William F.** - Structures,
Features, and Burials: A Chronological
Perspective on Internal Site Organization
at the Spirit Hill Site

- 1:40 Jones, J. Scott** - Spirit Hill Site Lithic Analysis
- 2:00 Tuschl, Josh and Kelly Hockersmith** - A Study of Guntersville Basin Ceramics: Analysis of the Spirit Hill Site
- 2:20 McKee, Larry and William F. Stanyard** - Organic Artifacts from the Spirit Hill Site
- 2:40 Wettstead, Judith, and R. Jeannine Windham** - Secular and Sacred: Zooarchaeology at the Spirit Hill Site (1JA642)
- 3:00 Break**
- 3:20 Thomas, Larissa and Andrea Shea Bishop** - Plant Use at the Spirit Hill Site, 1JA642
- 3:40 Hockersmith, Kelly and Sean Norris** - The Spirit Hill Site: Results of Human Burial Excavations at the Spirit Hill Site
- 4:00 Stanyard, William F.** - The Spirit Hill Site in Regional Context
- 4:20 Sullivan, Lynne P.** - Discussant
- 4:40 Futato, Eugene** - Discussant

Session 28: Symposium: Paradise Found and Lost: Archaeology of the Western U.S. Gulf Coast

Organizer: **Elizabeth Davoli**
Mobile Bay Ballroom III

- 1:00 Weinstein, Rich** - Prehistoric Shell Middens on the Central Texas Coast: 8,000 Years of Human Adaptation Related to Dynamic Estuarine Environments
- 1:20 DeMarcay, Gary and Rebecca E. Hill** - Distribution of Prehistoric Mound Sites in Southeastern Louisiana, a Bird's-eye View of St. Bernard, Plaquemines and Jefferson Parishes
- 1:40 Coughlin, Sean and Nathanael Heller** - Beneath These Waters: An Investigation of a Coles Creek Shell Midden Site
- 2:00 Jones, Dennis, Rob Mann, and Rebecca Saunders** - The Toncrey Site: Vanishing Evidence of Mississippian Connections on the Louisiana Gulf Coast
- 2:20 Boudreaux III, Edmond** - Middle Woodland Earthen Monuments at the Jackson Landing Site in Coastal Mississippi

- 2:40 White, Andrea and Jay C. Martin** - The Tchefuncte River Light Station
- 3:00 Break**
- 3:20 Smith, Rhonda, Angele Montana, and John Underwood** - Life's a Beach: Katrina Recovery at 22HA613
- 3:40 Montana, Angele** - People and Pots on the Beach (22HA613)
- 4:00 Lowe, Kelsey, Richard S. Fuller, Evan Lee Garner, and Anne Marie Maher Blank** - Moving Forward After Katrina: Phase II Testing at Four Sites on the Mississippi Gulf Coast
- 4:20 Davoli, Elizabeth** - Hurricanes, Subsidence, and Development-Oh My: Archaeological Stewardship in Louisiana's Coastal Zone
- 4:40 Saunders, Rebecca** - Discussant

Session 29: Poster Session IV - Public Archaeology and Methods
Friday, 1:30 to 4:30 pm
Clipper Suite

- 1 Harle, Michaelyn, Lynne P. Sullivan, Nicholas P. Herrmann, Stephen Yerka, Sarah Koerner, and Sarah Sherwood** - French Broad Archaeological Sensitivity Model and Survey Project
- 2 Vang, Natasha** - Biological Distance: An Examination of the Biological Relationship Between Two Nashville Basin Mississippian Populations
- 3 Moore, Christopher and I. Randolph Daniels** - Site Formation Processes and Climatic Disequilibrium: Geoarchaeological Evidence for Rapid and Episodic Climate Change Events in the North Carolina Coastal Plain
- 4 Haley, Bryan and Jay K. Johnson** - A GIS Predictive Model of the Coldwater River Drainage of Northwest Mississippi
- 5 Kirkland, Jaclyn and Philip J. Carr** - Archaeological Programming for 4th Graders
- 6 Schober, Theresa** - "Calusa Carts": The Mobile Mound House Project
- 7 Marquardt, William, Karen Walker, Melissa Ayvaz, Austin Bell, Ann**

Cordell, Elise LeCompte, Gypsy Price, Donna Ruhl, and Ryan VanDyke - Rehabilitation of Collections from Pineland: A Major Coastal Archaeological Site Complex in Southwest Florida

- 8 Ruhl, Donna L. and Melissa Ayvaz** - Rehabilitation of Archaeobotanical Collections from Pineland: A Major Coastal Archaeological Site Complex in Southwest Florida.

Session 30: Contributed Papers on Protohistoric and Historic Native American Studies (Chairs: **Cameron Wesson and John Cottier**) Schooner Suite

- 1:00 Lieb, Brad R.** - Historic Chickasaw Mortuary Practices: Social Roles, Status, and Wealth
- 1:20 Cegielski, Wendy** - Chickasaw Settlement 17th-19th Centuries: A GIS Analysis in Social and Archaeological Context
- 1:40 Dyson, John** - Reading James Adair's Chickasaw Language Observations
- 2:00 Marcoux, Jon** - Improvisation, Hybridity, and Household Identity: Documenting Social Coalescence in the Potting Traditions of a Late Seventeenth-Century Cherokee Community
- 2:20 Eastman, Jane** - A Reconsideration of Early Qualla Foodways
- 2:40 Rodning, Chris** - Public Architecture and Adaptations to European Contact in the Southern Appalachians
- 3:00 Cottier, John, Craig T. Sheldon, Jr., and Cameron B. Wesson** - Public Architecture over Time at the Falls of the Coosa
- 3:20 Smith, Marvin T.** - The Stump Island Site: Historic Period Ethnicity on the Upper Coosa River of Alabama
- 3:40 Wesson, Cameron and John Cottier** - Recent Investigations at the Liddell Site (1WX1)
- 4:00 Gill, Cameron and John Cottier** - Protohistoric Ceramic Assemblage from Domestic Structures at Hickory Ground
- 4:20 Wagner, Gail E.** - Colonial Period Native American Plant Remains from Coastal South Carolina

- 4:40 Lawres, Nathan** - Indigenous Combat Behavior: An Analysis of Battlefield Tactics Employed Against the Conquest of Florida

SEAC Business Meeting

Friday 5:00-6:30 pm

Bon Secour Bay II

SEAC Reception for Past Award Winners

Organizer: **SEAC Executive Board**

Friday 7:00-8:30 pm

Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II

SEAC Dance

Friday 9:00 pm - 1:00 am

Featuring "Bust"

Bon Secour Bay II and III

Saturday Morning

Session 31: Contributed Papers on Plantation and African-American Life (Chair: **Bonnie Gums**) Mobile Bay Ballroom III

- 8:40 Gums, Bonnie** - Colonial Plantation Archaeology
- 9:00 Morgan, David and Kevin MacDonald** - Material Perspectives on Late Colonial Ethnicity on the Louisiana Frontier: Architecture and Pottery at the 1786-1816 Coincoin Plantation
- 9:20 Matternes, Hugh, Valerie Davis and Sarah McIntyre** - Forgotten Spirits on the Outskirts of Savannah: An Overview of Two African American Cemeteries
- 9:40 Whidden, Erin** - Overview of University of Florida Department of Archaeology Archaeological Field School Summer 2009: Kingsley Plantation (8DU108) Duval County, Ft. George Island.
- 10:00 Break**
- 10:20 Roberts, Erika** - History and Archaeology at Kingsley Plantation: Understanding the Historical Archaeology of Fort George Island, Florida
- 10:40 Rooney, Clete** - Expanding Perspectives of Kingsley Plantation

- 11:00 Port, David** - Investigations at the 1818 Hickman Cabin, Pond Spring Plantation
- 11:20 Meyer, Cailin** - Land and Planter Class Formation in West Tennessee

Session 32: Contributed Papers on Site Reports
(Chair: **Virgil Beasley**) Mobile Bay Ballroom I and II

- 8:20 Moser, Jason, Kimberly Nagle, and William Green** - Down by the Sea but Not under the Boardwalk: Prehistoric Trade on the Lower Cape Fear
- 8:40 Powis, Terry** - Wallys Leg: A Multi-Component Shell Midden Site on the South Georgia Coast
- 9:00 Nagle, Kimberly and William Green** - Not Just Another Fall Line Site: Results of Archaeological Investigations at the Tree House Site
- 9:20 Beasley, Virgil** - An Orange Dead Cow: 2009 Excavations in the Kissimmee Valley
- 9:40 Hise, Alana** - An Overview of Excavations at 9CK1, The Long Swamp Site

Session 33: Symposium: Panamerican Consultants, Inc. - Celebrating 20 Years of Excellence

Organizer: **Ramie Gougeon**
Bon Secour Bay II

- 8:20 Mistovich, Timothy** - Panamerican Consultants, Inc. - 20 Years of Excellence
- 8:40 Oesch, Karla and LeeAnne Wendt** - On the Other Side: Excavations of Three Sites on the Alabama Side of Ft. Benning
- 9:00 Wendt, LeeAnne and Kenny Pearce** - Steatite Procurement in the Chattahoochee River Valley
- 9:20 Jamison, Jan** - Origin of Sandstone Artifacts in Bibb County, Alabama
- 9:40 Carruth, Warren and Amy Carruth** - Parker Fisher and the History of Land Lot 281
- 10:00 Break**
- 10:20 Parr, Christopher** - Lil' Benny 2.0: The New Face of Fort Benning's Curation Facility

- 10:40 Lee, Mike** - Monitoring Fort Benning's Past
- 11:00 Ambrosino, James** - Towards an Understanding of Large Lithic Scatters in West Florida
- 11:20 Faught, Michael** - Underwater Archaeology in the Middle Archaic: Florida's Great, Untapped Potential
- 11:40 Mikell, Gregory** - From Beneath the Streets: A 1781 Siege of Pensacola Site Emerges

Session 34: Symposium: Identity and Essence: Pathways to Personhood in the Southeast
Organizers: **Alleen Betzenhauser, Melissa Baltus and Sarah Otten**
Bon Secour Bay III

- 8:40 Baltus, Melissa, Alleen Betzenhauser, and Sarah Otten** - Identity and Essence: An Introduction
- 9:00 Harle, Michaelyn S. and Lynne P. Sullivan** - Biological and Material Cultural Constructs of Personhood and Community in the Proposed Coosa Province
- 9:20 Bardolph, Dana** - Personhood in Pottery? An Analysis of Lamb Ceramics
- 9:40 Buchanan, Meghan E.** - Materiality and Personhood at a Mississippian Village: Ceramics from the Common Field Site
- 10:00 Break**
- 10:20 Betzenhauser, Alleen** - Transforming Places and Persons: Community and Personhood at the Mississippian Transition in the Southern American Bottom
- 10:40 Otten, Sarah** - Pieces of Personhood: Fragmentation of Human Remains at Upland Sites in the American Bottom
- 11:00 Baltus, Melissa** - Personhood in Production: the Mutual Constitution of Human and non-Human Members of the Cahokian Community
- 11:20 Pauketat, Timothy** - Discussant

Cocktail hour-Details TBA

Excursion and Seafood Dinner
U.S.S. Alabama, Dinner served 6:00 pm

2009 STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES

Arco, Lee (Washington University in St. Louis) *Geoarchaeology of the Buried Poverty Point Landscape at Jaketown* (Session 6, Thursday at 9:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Carmody, Stephen (University of Tennessee) *Middle Archaic Foraging at Dust Cave, Alabama* (Session 11, Thursday at 3:00 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Giles, Bretton T. (SUNY, Binghamton) *Iconographic Reflections: The Double Head Birds of the Hopewell Horizon* (Session 9, Friday at 1:20 pm, Schooner Suite)

LaDu, Daniel (University of Alabama) *An Exploration of the Age of Mound Construction at Mazique (22AD502), a Late Prehistoric Mound Center in Adams County, Mississippi* (Session 3, Thursday at 9:00 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Melcher, Jennifer (University of West Florida) *Colono ware, Colono-ware, Colonoware, Colono where?* (Session 8, Thursday at 2:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Meyers, Maureen (University of Kentucky) *Identifying a Mississippian Frontier: Architectural and Ceramic Analyses from the Carter Robinson Mound (44LE10) Excavations* (Session 12, Thursday at 4:00 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Mickwee, Christopher (University of West Florida) *Woodland Terrace: A Late Weeden Island Habitation in the Northwest Florida Sandhills* (Session 3, Thursday at 11:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Mistak-Caughron, Sarah (Mississippi State University) *Archaic Period Climatic Variability: Evidence from Freshwater Mussel Shells at Modoc Rock Shelter (Illinois) and Watson Brake (Louisiana)* (Session 25, Friday at 2:00 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Nelson, Erin Stevens (University of North Carolina) *Thoughts on the Investigation of Late Prehistoric Communities in the Northern Yazoo Basin* (Session 6, Thursday at 8:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Samuelsen, John (University of Arkansas) *Archaeogeophysical Investigations of Early Caddo Settlement Patterning at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6)* (Session 26, Friday at 3:40 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Schilling, Timothy (Washington University in St Louis) *A Construction Chronology of Monks Mound, Cahokia* (Session 12, Thursday at 1:40 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Tune, Jesse W. (American University) *Prehistoric Ear Ornaments from the Southeast: A Review of Type, Style, and Material* (Session 4, Thursday at 8:40 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

Not Your Grandfather's Archaeology: Current Issues in Tribal Consultation in Alabama

Panelists: Willard Steele (Seminole Tribe of Florida), Joyce Bear (Muscogee Nation of Oklahoma), Charles Coleman (Thlopthlocco Tribal Town), Robert Thrower (Poarch Band of Creek), Richard Allen (Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma), Lisa Stopp (United Keetoowah Band), Russ Townsend (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), Terry Cole (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma), Ken Carleton (Mississippi Band of Choctaws), Kirk Perry (Chickasaw Nation), Karen Kanaitobe (Absentee Shawnee Tribe).
Friday 9:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.

Windjammer Suite

This panel brings together representatives of federally recognized tribes that regularly consult on cultural resources management issues in Alabama to discuss current and recent topics ranging from repatriation to development crises to museum exhibitions. The panel explores archaeological resource management in Alabama from an explicitly tribal viewpoint and presents the needs and aims of the descendant native communities that are primary stakeholders for Alabama's "future of the past."

(Session 4) Tattooing and Body Modification in the Prehistoric and Early Historic Southeast

Organizer: Aaron Deter-Wolf

Thursday morning

Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II

Prehistoric and early historic Native American groups throughout the southeastern United States engaged in a variety of body modification practices including tattooing, piercing, cranial deformation, and dental mutilation. These permanent and non-medical alterations of the human body may have served to establish group identity, demonstrate elite status or personal valor, increase physical beauty, and to express religious beliefs. This symposium seeks to use such diverse evidence as ethnohistorical accounts, iconographic analysis, experimental archaeology, art historical perspectives, skeletal analysis, comparative ethnologies, and old-fashioned archaeological fieldwork to examine both the archaeological evidence for and social implications of body modification in the region.

(Session 5) Bioarchaeology in the Southeast: Into the Dirt and Beyond

Organizers: Shannon Chappell Hodge and Kristrina A. Schuler

Thursday morning

Schooner Suite

In the nearly two decades since Jane Buikstra famously proclaimed that bioarchaeology had moved "Out of the Appendix and Into the Dirt" (Buikstra 1991), bioarchaeologists worldwide have made a determined and successful effort to bridge the gap between archaeology and physical anthropology in moving bioarchaeological studies into the forefront of research design, implementation, and analysis in archaeological research. The papers in this session represent recent progress by bioarchaeologists in the southeastern United States. Papers highlight bioarchaeological investigations of health and illness, subsistence and economy, mortuary practices, political organization, and hierarchy.

(Session 6) From Memphis to Vicksburg, the Archaeology of the Mississippi Delta

Organizer: Bryan Haley

Thursday morning

Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II

The Mississippi Delta, more correctly called the Yazoo Basin, is an extremely rich region archaeologically that contains a dense collection of covering the span of prehistory. It has been the target of seminal research by Phillips, Ford, Griffin, Brain, Williams, and others. However, continued investigations are necessary to better understand the chronology, spatial patterning, and sociopolitical dynamics of this complex region. The symposium describes recent research using both cutting-edge and conventional methods to address these issues.

(Session 13) Not Your Average Joe: Caldwell's Contributions to Archaeology

Organizer: Pamela Baughman

Thursday afternoon

Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II

This symposium will examine the life of Joseph Ralston Caldwell (1916-1973) as well as his contributions to the discipline of archaeology. Caldwell

worked during an era of major public works projects across many states and his influence was practical and site-specific but also broad and theoretical. A biography will be presented and discussion will involve individuals who were a part of Caldwell's own "interaction sphere." Papers will focus on new interpretations and new work done at sites visited and excavated previously by Caldwell and will examine his myriad theories and concepts in relation to recent data and developments.

(Session 14) Mediums, Motifs, and Meaning: Rock Art Research in the Southeast and Midwest [Sponsored by the Eastern States Rock Art Research Association]

Organizers: **Sarah A. Blankenship and Carol Diaz-Granados**
Thursday afternoon
Windjammer Suite

Recent research in the Eastern Woodlands of the United States is generating new information on prehistoric rock art and its differing roles in the cultures that created it. The papers presented in this symposium focus on the current state of rock art research in the Southeast and Midwest regions of North America. The authors explore prehistoric rock art in its various forms, discussing issues related to its production, representation, context, and interpretation.

(Session 20) Fifty Centuries of Coastal Living - Archaeology from the Savannah River to the St. Johns

Organizer: **Ray Crook**
Friday morning
Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II

Archaeological research along the Atlantic coast of the Southeast has been undertaken at an increasing pace over the last several years, substantially building on prior research with additional data and offering new perspectives. This symposium highlights several research projects conducted over an area extending from the Savannah River to the St. Johns River, and spanning an archaeological record from the Mid-Holocene to the Plantation period.

(Session 21) Lithic Analysis: Problems, Solutions, and Interpretation

Organizers: **Philip J. Carr; Andrew Bradbury, and Sarah E. Price**
Friday morning
Schooner Suite

The Southeast has a rich and varied lithic environment, and stone is ubiquitous in prehistoric assemblages. Despite this, lithic assemblages often are understudied and/or contribute little to interpretations of prehistory. Because of limited analyses and general lack of concern with analytical bias, it is difficult to find adequate comparative data for those conducting lithic studies. This group of papers takes these issues as a starting point and addresses them through case studies conducted by lithic specialists. These papers highlight contemporary method and theory in lithic analysis with an emphasis on integration of lithic data in site interpretations.

(Session 22) Let's Not Reinvent the Wheel: Tales from the Public Side

Organizers: **Cassandra Harper and Jayhur Mehta**
Friday morning
Mobile Bay Ballroom III

There are many among us who try to educate the public in fun and creative ways. This symposium is a collaboration of speakers, all of whom work to educate the public, and it will focus explicitly on the "how" of public archaeology. This will be a practical session where we can all learn from one another the "nuts and bolts" - techniques and exercises - that work well when dealing with school kids, adults, and informed amateurs. By working collaboratively, we'll find not only a community of like-minded peers, but new and innovative ways to continue teaching the public.

(Session 27) The Spirit Hill Site: Results of Field and Lab Studies at a Woodland/Mississippian Village and Cemetery in Northeastern Alabama

Organizers: **William F. Stanyard and Kelly Hockersmith**
Friday afternoon
Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II

The Spirit Hill Site (1JA642), on the Tennessee River near Bridgeport in northeastern Alabama, was

excavated by TRC in 2007 and 2008. The three excavated acres included formal burial areas, stratified shell middens, and intensively used residential zones dating primarily to the Late Woodland and Mississippian. Presenters will review study results on such topics as residential and burial patterning, ceramics, lithics, faunal and floral remains, and population demography and pathology based on the remains of 278 individuals excavated at the site. One focus of the papers will be on integrating project results into current interpretations of prehistory of the region.

**(Session 28) Paradise Found and Lost:
Archaeology of the Western U.S. Gulf Coast**

Organizer: **Elizabeth Davoli**

Friday afternoon

Mobile Bay Ballroom III

The U.S. Gulf Coast is a dynamic environment influenced by geological processes, climatic changes, and human modification. Erosion, sea level changes, and hurricanes sculpted the environment, making the coast attractive to Native Americans and Europeans for settlement. Both Native Americans and European/American populations have flourished and waned along the coast as environmental conditions have fluctuated. Archaeological sites along the western Gulf Coast reflect the prosperity populations experienced when resources were plentiful and the devastation of natural disasters. This symposium will present information on sites in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi as well as address geological and environmental impacts.

**(Session 33) Panamerican Consultants, Inc. -
Celebrating 20 Years of Excellence**

Organizer: **Ramie Gougeon**

Saturday morning

Bon Secour Bay II

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. is bringing our year-long celebration of our 20th Anniversary to SEAC in 2009. This symposium highlights current research being conducted by PCI across the Southeast, including excavations of historic and prehistoric sites, cultural resource monitoring, and database management at Fort Benning (Georgia and Alabama); analysis of diffuse lithic sites in Florida; on-going research on submerged prehistoric sites; and new insights on the 1781 Spanish siege of British Pensacola. Introductory comments will be made by PCI President Timothy Mistovich.

**(Session 34) Identity and Essence: Pathways to
Personhood in the Southeast**

Organizers: **Alleen Betzenhauser, Melissa Baltus, and Sarah Otten**

Saturday morning

Bon Secour Bay III

Although the theoretical concepts of agency and practice have been employed frequently in Southeastern archaeology, we feel that it is necessary to expand the definition of an agent through the broader concept of personhood (Fowler 2004). In this symposium, we seek to elucidate a range of social and historical processes that occurred throughout the pre-Columbian Southeast in order to understand who or what a social actor may have been. The papers in this symposium will explore the interstices of personhood, space/place, community, power, materiality, and fragmentation in order to gain a better understanding of Southeastern persons and agents.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Alt, Susan (Indiana University Bloomington), **Megan Buchanan** (Indiana University), and **Elizabeth Watts** (Indiana University)

It's Better to Burn Out Than Fade Away: The Tale of a Burned Early Mississippian House at a Yankeetown Site in Southwest Indiana

In the Angel region of southwestern Indiana the precise relationships between the well-known Angel site and a pre-Mississippian "Yankeetown" phase remain debated. Indiana University excavations in search of Yankeetown phase habitations this summer at the Dead Man's Curve site in Posey County, Indiana, revealed the remains of single post and wall trench structures. One structure in particular, a burned early Mississippian house, was characterized by unusual wall trenches. Based on associated refuse, it also provides insight into this question: Did Yankeetown people adopt Mississippian life-ways or did the Angel phase Mississippians come from somewhere else? (Session 12, 3:40 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Ambrosino, James (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Towards an Understanding of Large Lithic Scatters in West Florida

Archaeologists working within parts of West-Central Florida are often confronted with a pattern of spatially very extensive artifact scatters mostly composed of lithic debitage within areas lacking stone outcrops. These generally low-density sites present a challenge for site definition as well as site interpretation. This paper examines one group of large scatters within northeast Sumter County and suggests potential processes that could have resulted in their creation. Comparisons are made to similar sites throughout the region and to other extensive prehistoric sites outside the region to better understand the pattern. (Session 33, 11:00 am, Bon Secour Bay II)

Amer, Christopher F. (see Leader, Jonathan)

Anderson, David G. (University of Tennessee) and **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (University of Florida)

Recent Developments in Southeastern Archaeology

In the past few decades southeastern archaeology has undergone a profound transformation. From a small group meeting in a single room at Macon, SEAC now has a thousand members, who are rightly considered major contributors to theoretical and methodological debates within archaeology. This paper examines some of the new and exciting things we have learned in recent years, how we learned them, and the debates that are ongoing about the ways to proceed with fieldwork and interpretation. We conclude with a brief discussion of research directions, questions, and approaches that we believe should be considered in the years to come. (Session 16, 10:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Anderson, David G. (see Johanson, Erik)

Anderson, Derek T. (see Johanson, Erik)

Andrefsky Jr., William (Washington State University)

Symposium Discussant (Session 21, 11:20 am, Schooner Suite)

Andrus, Fred (see Whatley Rich, Kelly)

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

Geoarchaeology of the Buried Poverty Point Landscape at Jaketown

Jaketown is the second largest extant Poverty Point settlement; however, much of the site's Late Archaic landscape and archaeological record is deeply buried by alluvium. Geoarchaeological datasets recently acquired through excavation and coring provide a new perspective on the chronology of Poverty Point habitation and earthwork construction at Jaketown, as well as on flood-related events associated with the end of the Late Archaic occupation. These fluvial events at Jaketown appear to be linked to catastrophic episodes of flooding and large-scale transformations of the

Lower Mississippi River system ca. 3000-2500 Cal BP, which have been implicated in the dissolution of the Poverty Point culture. (Session 6, 9:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Ashcraft, Scott (National Forests in North Carolina) **and Lorie Hansen** (North Carolina Rock Art Project)

From Discovery to Preservation: Ten Years of the North Carolina Rock Art Project

The number of recorded North Carolina rock art sites has grown from 7 to over 60 since the initiation of the Rock Art Survey in 1998. With some initial inventory goals realized, our role has evolved from strictly documenting sites to leading conservation efforts. North Carolina's rock art includes prehistoric, proto-historic and historic sites; this paper will highlight the diversity of sites found and emphasize the most outstanding prehistoric sites. Recent research and conservation efforts at two sites - Judaculla Rock and Paint Rock - will be briefly discussed, as will the ongoing rewards and challenges of the North Carolina Rock Art Project. (Session 14, 2:20 pm, Windjammer Suite)

Ashley, Keith (University of North Florida)

Identifying the Mocama: Contact-Mission Period Archaeology in Northeastern Florida

The University of North Florida (UNF) has initiated a long-term archaeological study of the Mocama-speaking Timucua of coastal northeastern Florida, a research topic that until recently has been largely neglected. Our basic objectives are to establish baseline archaeological information on the Mocama at time of European arrival and to examine changes in Mocama lifeways as a result of European colonization and missionization. This paper reviews what we currently know about Mocama archaeology, considers important research questions sparked by past investigations, and outlines an agenda for future work. (Session 20, 10:40 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Ayvaz, Melissa (see Marquardt, William)

Ayvaz, Melissa (see Ruhl, Donna)

Babits, Larry (see Leader, Jonathan)

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

Personhood in Production: the Mutual Constitution of Human and non-Human Members of the Cahokian Community

The creation of the new Cahokian community ca. AD 1050 simultaneously led to the (re)creation of Cahokian persons and ideas of personhood. As archaeologists have begun exploring the agentic properties of material objects, I suggest the possibility that some of these new Cahokian persons included non-human agents. Relationships between humans and these "objects with agency" would also have been important means through which persons and their identities were constructed. This paper will explore the conception of and constitution of specific Cahokian personas through engagements between human and non-human agents such as celts, axes, and chunky stones, during the Cahokian era. (Session 34, 11:00 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Baltus, Melissa (University of Illinois - Urbana/Champaign), **Alleen Betzenhauser** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign), **and Sarah Otten** (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

Identity and Essence: An Introduction

What is personhood? Who or what may be considered persons or social actors? How can we "find" past persons and determine the means by which those persons were socially constructed? This paper serves as a foundation for this symposium, defining personhood and introducing the ways in which other social identities (community, gender, age, ethnicity, etc.) engage with material objects, the human body, and the social landscape to define a person. (Session 34, 8:40 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Bardolph, Dana (University of California Santa Barbara)

Personhood in Pottery? An Analysis of Lamb Ceramics

Pottery assemblages recovered from the Lamb site in the Central Illinois River Valley provide an opportunity to examine differential cultural change in the context of migration and culture contact. Wares from Northern Mossville and Southern Bauer Branch groups in the region reveal variation in hybrid forms and the retention of ceramic traditions in response to Mississippian influence. This paper highlights the variable cultural negotiations between different late Woodland groups and Cahokians. This preliminary investigation documents the recreation of self and

community identity in the context of social change, examining the active role of persons in the creation of material culture. (Session 34, 9:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Bates, Katie (University of South Alabama) and **Tara L. Potts** (University of South Alabama)

Vessel Analysis of an Historic Creek Site, Elmore County, Alabama

Aboriginal ceramics recovered during Phase III excavation of an Historic Creek site (1EE639) in Elmore County, Alabama have been found to represent both traditional and non-traditional Creek vessel styles. Excavation of features associated with two household structures on the periphery of Hickory Ground, a core Creek confederacy town in the late 18th century, produced 187 vessels. These vessels could provide insight into the use of traditional Creek ceramic types by assimilated immigrant populations. Most of the vessels are stylistically Creek but a few are not and their origins are explored here. (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Baughman, Pamela (Georgia Department of Transportation)

Reservoir Dawg: A Lifetime of Work and Thought by Joseph Ralston Caldwell

In this presentation, I will offer a short biography of Joseph Ralston Caldwell's life. I will also present an overview of some of his major archaeological reconnaissance surveys and data recovery projects as well as his broader theories - Caldwell's physical and mental contributions to the archaeology of the Southeast, and to the Eastern Woodlands as a whole. Joseph Caldwell's contribution to archaeology invariably lies in numerous boxes of materials at the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, in the numerous lives of people he touched, talked to, befriended, and mentored, and in the questions he asked but never got to answer. (Session 13, 1:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Baumann, Timothy (Glenn Black Lab, Indiana University) and **Tammie L. Gerke** (Glenn Black Lab, Indiana University)

Negative Painted Pottery: A Discussion of Previous and Future Research

Negative Painted Pottery is a unique late prehistoric pottery type found in four varieties within the Lower Ohio River Valley (var. Angel; var. Kincaid), the Nashville Basin (var. Nashville) and the Missouri Bootheel (var. Sikeston). Vessel forms are primarily plates and carafe-necked water bottles with common designs of filled bounded triangle areas and Southeastern Ceremonial Complex motifs of a cross-in-circle and the sun circle. Most scholars suggest that these vessels were ritual wares used for special ceremonies or feasts. Utilizing various analytical techniques (e.g., Residue Analysis, XRF, NAA), future research can address the method of manufacture, function, and the spatial/temporal patterns of this pottery type. (Session 25, 4:00 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Beahm, Emily (see Hally David)

Beasley, Virgil (Geo-Marine Inc.)

An Orange Dead Cow: 2009 Excavations in the Kissimmee Valley

This paper presents results from Geo-Marine's 2009 excavations at the 8Hg20/8Hg27 site complex located on the west bank of the Kissimmee River in south-central Florida. The recovered ceramic assemblage included a number of Middle Woodland types, indicating a stronger representation of this time frame in the region than typically expected. Combining data from the current work with previous excavations shows that the complex represents one of the most substantial archaeological locations in the Kissimmee region, with deposits ranging from the preceramic Archaic through the late prehistoric in an area covering approximately 5.4 hectares. (Session 32, 9:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Belknap, Lori (see Brown, James)

Bell, Austin (see Marquardt, William)

Berg, Sarah (see Hally David)

Betsinger, Tracy K. (SUNY, Oneonta) and **Maria O. Smith** (Illinois State University)

Regional Patterns in the Oral Health of Late Mississippian Elites and Non-elites and the Dietary Implications

Oral pathologies, including caries and periodontal disease are etiologically linked to carbohydrate consumption; caries has routinely been used to demonstrate maize consumption among late prehistoric agriculturalists. Studies have

identified sex differences in caries frequency within maize-intensive agriculturalists, leading to generalizations that females differentially consume cariogenic carbohydrates or exhibit differential vulnerability to enamel demineralization. An examination of sex and status differences in oral health at multiple East Tennessee sites suggest that status and not sex predominantly determines variation in carbohydrate consumption. The patterns may reflect regional differences in agricultural productivity, which may predispose to ritual- or status-based difference in carbohydrate consumption. (Session 5, 11:40 am, Schooner Suite)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

Transforming Places and Persons: Community and Personhood at the Mississippian Transition in the Southern American Bottom

Several researchers have questioned the assumed role of space as merely a static backdrop to the actions of people and now recognize the active role space, architecture, and monuments play in constructing personhood and community identities. In this paper I will measure the degree to which communities and spaces were altered at the onset of the Mississippian period in the southern American Bottom through analyses of settlement histories and production activities and techniques at several Mississippian transition sites located south of Cahokia. These investigations will provide evidence for alterations or continuity in daily practices as demonstrated through changes in spatiality. (Session 34, 10:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (see Baltus, Melissa)

Bigman, Dan (see Hally David)

Bishop, Andrea Shea (see Thomas, Larissa)

Black, Rachel (University of Florida) **and James Davidson** (University of Florida)

Reconstructing the Life of Colonel William Ayres Crawford

In 1999 a strong storm blew through Benton, Arkansas, irreparably damaging the above ground crypt and cast iron coffin of Colonel William Ayres Crawford, a veteran who served in the Mexican War and the Civil War. Although Crawford was wounded in battle on several occasions (most notably at the Battle of Shiloh), he died of tuberculosis in 1874. A bioarchaeological analysis of the skeletal elements and artifactual materials by personnel from the Arkansas Archaeological Survey was combined with historical documentation in order to reconstruct a more accurate picture of the life of William Ayres Crawford, a man of the mid 19th century. (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Blank, Anne Marie Maher (see Lowe, Kelsey)

Blankenship, Sarah A. (University of Tennessee), **Jan Simek** (University of Tennessee), **Rose G. Moore, William Huser, Davie Ransdell** (Kentucky Department for Natural Resources, Division of Mine Permits), **and Lori Stahlgren** (Kentucky Heritage Council/SHPO)

Chemical Analyses and Identification of Pigments from the Little Creek Pictograph Site, 15Lr92, Letcher County, Kentucky

Previous analyses of pictograph pigments from known prehistoric rock art sites in the southeastern U.S. have found that particular paint “recipes” were favored for the production of pictographs by prehistoric peoples. The chemical analyses and identification of pigments from the Little Creek site pictographs discussed in this paper conform in pigment composition to known prehistoric examples and do not conform to modern or historic paints. While it cannot be said definitively that they are indeed prehistoric—because they have not been directly dated—the pigment materials are certainly consistent with those reported for other known prehistoric pictograph sites in the Southeast. (Session 14, 2:00 pm, Windjammer Suite)

Blanton, Dennis (Fernbank Museum of Natural History) **and Frankie Snow** (South Georgia College)

Early Sixteenth-Century Spanish Activity on the Lower Ocmulgee River, Georgia: New Findings and New Questions

A robust assemblage of early sixteenth-century European artifacts has been recovered at a late Mississippian (Lamar Period) community near the Ocmulgee River in south-central Georgia (Telfair County). The artifacts were recovered in association with a large Native-built structure. These findings demand reconsideration of activity during the earliest

Spanish period, including the path of Hernando de Soto through present-day Georgia in 1540, and the reach of the failed settlement of Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon in 1526. (Session 1, 9:40 am, Windjammer Suite)

Blessing, Meggan (University of Florida)

The Snails' Tale: The Isotopic Record of Freshwater Gastropods in Archaic Shell Deposits of Northeast Florida
Oxygen isotopes from freshwater snails procured during the Florida Archaic of the middle St. Johns River valley reflect the chemical and physical conditions of their growth. These findings gain archaeological relevance in their potential to provide information on shellfishing seasonality, how collection strategies articulate with local ecological settings, the sustainability of resource use, and the timing and magnitude of depositional practices. By examining patterns through time and across domestic and ritual space, it is possible to infer the tempos of daily and more intermittent activities, areas of inquiry that are currently misunderstood. (Session 25, 2:40 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa (Alma College) and **Leslie Branch-Raymer** (New South Associates)

The Care and Feeding of Flotation Samples for Archaeobotanical Study: From Sampling to Shipping
North American archaeologists increasingly recognize that flotation analysis is a critical component of any site evaluation and interpretation. Macroplant remains and microfaunal evidence yield important ecological and subsistence data. This presentation provides basic procedural “do’s and don’ts” for field flotation and laboratory presorting of floated material. Our aim is to enable archaeologists to assess the recovery rate of seeds and to avoid damage to delicate light fraction components. We hope to prevent the common phenomenon of unnaturally square seeds and other avoidable damage. Basic information on sampling, pre-sorting, and the kinds of information needed by archaeobotanists is also provided. (Session 2, 8:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Bonzani, Renee (see Donahue, Robert)

Borgen, Linda Suzanne (University of West Florida)

Effects of the Term of Governor Don Diego de Rebolledo on the Provinces of La Florida
Because frontier areas existed on borderlands of government authority and the furthest reaches of supply lines, individual administrators often wielded a great measure of autonomous authority. This article examines the leadership style of Governor Don Diego de Rebolledo, arguably one of the most corrupt officials in St. Augustine's history, and the effects of his term on the La Florida provinces. Rebolledo took office in June of 1654. Two years later the bodies of six Timucuan caciques hung in or close to villages to maximize Rebolledo's message of warning. (Session 1, 9:00 am, Windjammer Suite)

Boudreaux III, Edmond (Eastern Carolina University)

Middle Woodland Earthen Monuments at the Jackson Landing Site in Coastal Mississippi
The Middle Woodland period was a time when earthen monuments-including linear earthworks, conical mounds, and platform mounds-were built across the Eastern Woodlands. These monuments generally have been interpreted as ceremonial spaces that integrated communities both within and among regions. This paper will present information on the Middle Woodland component at the Jackson Landing site, a large site with a platform mound and semicircular earthwork located on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Earlier research will be synthesized with more recent investigations of the mound to argue that the entire site was built and used during the Late Marksville period (A.D. 200-500). (Session 28, 2:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Boyer III, Willet (University of Florida)

Discovering a Lost Mission: Santa Lucia de Acuera and the Hutto/Martin Site of Marion County, Florida
The colonial Spanish mission of Santa Lucia de Acuera was founded to the Acuera chiefdom around 1626 and existed until its apparent abandonment in the wake of the Timucuan Rebellion. Founded at the edge of effective Spanish control, its history forms a contrast to the missions of the Camino Real and the coast. The Hutto/Martin site in Marion County, Florida (8MR3447) appears to represent the site of Santa Lucia de Acuera. The results of investigations at the site are presented, and avenues for future research discussed. (Session 1, 8:20 am, Windjammer Suite)

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

Examining the Role of Blade and Bipolar Technologies in the Organization of Early Archaic Lithic Technology
Blade and bipolar technologies are documented for Paleoindian sites in the Southeast. Bipolar technologies have been documented for Early Archaic sites; however, the presence of blade technologies is a matter of some debate. A major problem is a lack of a consistent terminology which undoubtedly leads to differences in the recognition of these technologies between analysts. Here we examine this problem and in this light review the published data from major Early Archaic sites across the Southeast. An organization of technology framework is used in an effort to understand the potential role of these technologies in Early Archaic lifeways. (Session 21, 9:00 am, Schooner Suite)

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

Brennan, Tamira (Southeast Missouri State University/SIUC)

A Fortified Mississippian Village in Southeast Missouri

The South Cape site (23CG8), also referred to as Hunze-Evans, is a Mississippian period village best known for an impressive array of material remains unearthed on the northern half of the site during limited amateur and professional excavations decades ago. A renewed archaeology field program at Southeast Missouri State University focusing on the southern portion of this site reveals equally interesting architectural data, suggesting that there is more to South Cape than previously thought. This paper discusses the preliminary findings from 2007-2009 excavations in the context of previous finds and local contemporaneous sites. (Session 26, 1:40 pm, Bon Secour Ballrooms III)

Brennan, Tamira K. (see Butler, Brian)

Brooks, Robert (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Brown, James (Northwestern University), **John Kelly** (Washington University in St. Louis), and **Lori Belknap**

From Top to Bottom - The 2009 Investigations into the Sequence of Ritual Activities at Cahokia Mound 34: The Pre-mound Copper Workshop and Other Ritual Activities

Our investigations into the pre-mound landscape of Mound 34 exposed initially by Perino in 1956 has added to our knowledge of the complex nature of the ritual activity that took place before the mound's creation. While the focus of the past three seasons work has centered on the context of copper working, it is only one of a number of unique features with distinct ritual signatures. This paper will discuss the workshop, confined to a completely delimited wall trench structure with an interior space of about 5.5 x 4.5 m, the clay-lined "refuse" pit, and related features. (Session 12, 2:20 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Brown, James (see Kelly, John)

Brown, Teresa (CEMML, Colorado State University)

Preliminary Results from the Excavation of a Rural Brick Clamp, Fort Campbell, Kentucky-Tennessee

In 2008, the Fort Campbell Cultural Resources Office discovered the remains of a brick clamp during an in-house creek survey for prehistoric quarries. Exploratory excavations were conducted at the site in order to assess the integrity of the clamp and to evaluate the management needs of the site. This talk will describe the results of these excavations, and compare the site to similar clamps that have been investigated in Kentucky and Tennessee. (Session 18, 8:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom I)

Buchanan, Meghan E. (Indiana University)

Materiality and Personhood at a Mississippian Village: Ceramics from the Common Field Site

Common Field is a Mississippian mound site located near Ste. Genevieve, MO. The village appears to have flourished around AD 1200 and sometime around AD 1400 was catastrophically burned down. Who were the people who lived at Common Field? Were these local people who were Mississippianized? A Cahokian colony established to exploit local salt sources? A multi-ethnic community? Ceramics from a 1980 surface collection provide an opportunity to explore the ways in which the inhabitants of Common Field materialized shared and contested conceptions of personhood and identity at the village itself and within the larger middle Mississippi River Valley. (Session 34, 9:40 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Buchanan, Megan E. (see Alt, Susan)

Butler, Brian (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), **Paul D. Welch** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), **Tamira K. Brennan** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), and **Corin Pursell** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

An Update on the Rise and Demise of Kincaid

In 2002 Cobb and Butler examined the Mississippian sequence in the lower Ohio Valley regarding the so-called Vacant Quarter phenomenon. That paper focused on the radiocarbon chronologies of three Mississippian settlements in the southern Illinois hill country north of the Ohio River. The Kincaid site is clearly a key element in the regional picture, but at that time the only data available for Kincaid were the 1930s University of Chicago excavations and radiocarbon dates derived from materials excavated by them. Here we return to the issue of Kincaid's growth and demise with data from recent excavations at the site. (Session 12, 2:40 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Byrd, Julie (Florida State University)

A Biface Preform Cache from Jackson County, Florida

Paleoindian and Archaic caches are common throughout the United States, but southeastern caches have received less attention than those from the West. The Jackson County Cache consists of five bifacial preforms recovered from northwestern Florida. Flaking patterns measured in length/width ratios suggest that the bifaces date to the Paleoindian or Early Archaic Period. Suggesting regularity in preform manufacture, Width/Length/Thickness ratios of the five bifaces are in accordance with those from other Paleoindian caches, both in Florida and across the country. This poster will present a comparative analysis of biface caching behavior in the Southeast. (Session 23, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Cahue, Laura (see Stevens, William)

Cappleman, John (University of Mississippi)

Geophysical Survey and Continued Investigation at the Jack Leflore Site (22-Gr-539) in Grenada County, MS

The Leflore Site (22-Gr-539) lies in the bluffs on the Eastern boundary of the Yazoo Basin. Alongside other forays into the area, the site was previously investigated in 1969 and a house structure was investigated and excavated. A selective geophysical survey was carried out. Several anomalies were located and tests units were planned and executed. One house structure was excavated along with two pit features and what is believed to be a palisade post. All features excavated are of the Mississippian Period but Baytown artifacts were recovered as well. (Session 6, 10:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Cappleman, John (see Henry, Edward)

Carey, Heather B. (see Wagner, Mark)

Carlock, Bradley (Mississippi State University) and **Janet Rafferty** (Mississippi State University)

Spatially Extensive Examination of the Kinlock Site (22SU526) Using Controlled Surface Collection, Magnetometry, Excavation, and Soil Cores

Kinlock (22SU526), a shell ring located on the Big Sunflower River, was occupied from Poverty Point through Mississippian times. During summer 2009, Mississippi State University's field school used controlled surface collection, gradiometer survey, soil coring, and excavation units to recover data from the site. These methods allowed for extensive data collection, which has permitted a better understanding of the layout and composition of the site. Surface and gradiometric data, collected over a 1.2 ha area, complemented one another, revealing shell heaps and daub concentrations. Coring and limited excavation documented shell deposit depths, stratigraphy, and a largely artifact-free plaza area. (Session 6, 11:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

****Carmody, Stephen** (University of Tennessee)

Middle Archaic Foraging at Dust Cave, Alabama

The exceptional preservational environment found within Dust Cave has captured approximately 7,000 years of human occupation, spanning five cultural occupations extending from the Late Paleoindian through the Middle Archaic (Benton phase) periods. Through the identification, analysis, and comparison of plant remains and the application of a diet breadth model, I explore how Middle Archaic hunters-gatherers in northern Alabama adapted their subsistence strategies in response to a changing environmental and cultural landscape. Results indicate that Middle Archaic hunter-

gatherers foraged more efficiently, a strategy that allowed them to divert extra time into activities such as maintaining trade networks and building mounds. (Session 11, 3:00 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Carmody, Stephen (see Vavrsek, Jessica)

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

Carr, Philip J. (see Kirkland, Jaclyn)

Carr, Philip J. (see Peacock, Evan)

Carruth, Amy (see Carruth, Warren)

Carruth, Warren (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) and **Amy Carruth** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Parker Fisher and the History of Land Lot 281

In the spring of 2008, Panamerican Consultants Inc. (PCI) conducted a Phase III excavation of a small farmhouse on Fort Benning Military Reservation in Columbus, Georgia. The results of the excavation itself were interesting enough, but by far the most compelling aspect of this project came as a result of the historic research involved in documenting the chain of ownership of Land Lot 281. This research created a personalized reflection of some of the major trends in history that affected both the region and the nation during the nineteenth century. (Session 33, 9:40 am, Bon Secour Bay II)

Cegielski, Wendy (University of Mississippi)

Chickasaw Settlement 17th-19th Centuries: A GIS Analysis in Social and Archaeological Context

During the early colonial period in the Southeast, the Chickasaw were remarkably successful in their negotiations with Europeans. By the mid-eighteenth century, their position had been weakened. These changes are reflected, partly, by the expansion and contraction of Chickasaw settlement. This analysis uses new data from a large collection of Chickasaw artifacts to create a more precise model of Chickasaw settlement changes over time employing GIS technology. This analysis also elucidates the complex links between Chickasaw movements and environmental, socio-political, and economic factors. Both archaeological and ethnohistorical documentation are used to gain a more complete picture of Chickasaw settlement choices. (Session 30, 1:20 pm, Schooner Suite)

Chambers, Terre (Archaeology Quest) and **Carl Gatlin**

Sending Students on an Archaeology Quest for Knowledge

Archaeology Quest is a state-wide academic competition designed for students in grades 5-12. The purpose is for the student to involve him/herself in archaeological research on a topic related to a selected yearly theme. It is not necessary for the student to collect artifacts, dig, or pursue other archaeological activities which might destroy an archaeological site. The quest for the student is to discover as much as possible about their chosen topic and then present what they have learned in an exhibit, paper, and/or an oral format at local, regional and state contests. (Session 22, 11:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Cheong, Kong (Brockington and Associates, Inc), **Terry Powis** (Kennesaw State University), and **Jennifer Weber** (Georgia State University)

Excavation Results of the Holland Site: Insight into a Woodland Period Occupation in North Georgia

The Woodland Period in Georgia prehistory is transitional between the Archaic (9000-1000 BC) and Mississippian (AD 1000-1550) Periods. While the Archaic is viewed as a time of population growth, increased sedentism, and reliance on plant resources, the Mississippian is perceived as a time of complex agricultural chiefdoms. However, there are great gaps in the archaeological record concerning the Woodland Period. This paper focuses on the excavation results of the Holland Site in North Georgia, dating to the Late Woodland Period (AD 700-900). The derived information will augment our current understanding and interpretation of this underrepresented time period in Georgia prehistory. (Session 3, 11:40 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Cheong, Kong (see Page, James)

Clay, R. Berle (see Greenlee, Dianna)

Clay, R. Berle (see Hargrave, Michael)

Clinton, Jennifer M. (University of California Santa Barbara) and **Kimberly Vasut** (Middle Tennessee State University)

Identifying and Defining Body Modification for the Prehistoric and Early Historic Southeast

Archaeological and ethnographic evidence document that several types of body modification were practiced by the prehistoric and early historic inhabitants of the southeastern United States. Within the larger archaeological community there is some debate as to how many types of body modification exist, who was practicing them, the methodology used by the practitioners, and the cultural reasoning for modifying bodies. The archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence presented here offers a more comprehensive and cohesive definition of body modification. The resulting discussion will help to produce a more inclusive foundation for understanding body modification in the Southeastern United States. (Session 4, 8:00 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Cobb, Robin (see Whatley Rich, Kelly)

Colaninno, Carol (see Hally David)

Compton, Matthew (University of Georgia)

Lions, and Bison, and Bears! Oh, My? Patterns of Big Game Exploitation in the Central Mississippi Valley during the Late Holocene

Ethnohistoric accounts and historic records indicate wolf, black bear, mountain lion, elk, white-tailed deer, and American bison were all once present in the Central Mississippi Valley. But a survey of zooarchaeological data from 68 Woodland, Mississippian, and Protohistoric sites from the Central Mississippi Valley and adjacent regions indicates that only the white-tailed deer was intensively targeted by native groups. This paper examines patterns of big game use in the Central Mississippi Valley and surrounding areas and discusses factors that may contribute to the low representation of large-mammalian species other than white-tailed deer in the archaeological record. (Session 17, 11:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Conklin, Carolyn (see Thacker, Paul D.)

Connaway, John (see Johnson, Jay K.)

Connolly, Robert (C.H. Nash Museum)

A Low Tech, Low Cost But Thoroughly Modern Approach to Museum Offerings

In the past two years, programs and exhibits were revamped at the C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa based on several criteria including: transition to "core" rather than "permanent" exhibits/programs to address changing needs and opportunities; a focus on inclusive, scripted, hands-on offerings tied to state curriculum standards; a contemporary theoretical approach coupled with low tech implementation; extensive reliance on skills and expertise of graduate assistants and volunteers to develop programs in a cost effective manner; and the use of the internet as a primary communication means. This paper assesses the new approach through the mandate of our Mission Statement. (Session 22, 9:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Cook, Danielle (University of Southern Mississippi), **Barbara Hester** (University of Southern Mississippi), and **Miranda Stephens** (University of Southern Mississippi)

Life at New Biloxy: An Analysis of Ancestry at the French Colonial Moran Cemetery

The Moran cemetery (22HR511) in Biloxi, Mississippi, yielded remains of 30 individuals representing a time period within French colonialism marked by mass migration. Ethnohistoric records and historic maps indicate that French, Germans, Canadians, and Africans were among migrants to the Gulf Coast. Ancestry was evaluated using cranial and dental morphology, bone chemistry, and aDNA. Although some skeletal markers suggested possible mixed ancestry, all isotope values were consistent with wheat consumption, and all mtDNA results corresponded with European haplogroups. These findings along with information from the ethnohistoric and archaeological records present a portrait of early colonial social structure and settlement patterns. (Session 5, 8:00 am, Schooner Suite)

Cook, Della Collins (Indiana University)

Intentional Cranial Shaping: a View from Lake Cormorant

Lake Cormorant is a problematic late prehistoric site with little published archaeological information. A small collection of crania with extensive, intentional cranial modification is interesting because of the perspective they provide on the role of suture closure in the modification process. The crania are unusual in the prevalence of caries, the severity of enamel hypoplasias, and the presence of several unusual non-metric variants. (Session 5, 11:00 am, Schooner Suite)

Cooper, D. Randall (Cultural Resource Analysts)

Shifting Strategies in Chert Use from the Late Archaic to the Early Fort Ancient at Elk Fork (15Mo140) in Eastern Kentucky

The Elk Fork Site is a multi-component prehistoric site on the Cumberland Plateau in Morgan County, Kentucky. Lithic artifacts from the site indicate a major shift in the use of regional cherts from the Late Archaic to the start of Fort Ancient. Of particular interest is the use of southern Kentucky cherts in the Late Archaic, followed by a greater reliance on cherts from Central and Eastern Kentucky during Fort Ancient. Geologic maps and a large sample of regional cherts provide baseline data for interpreting this shift. Broad similarities in lithic procurement and technology through the different occupations can be seen as a consequence of the lithic landscape shared by both groups, while differences in procurement and technology reflect a range of other cultural changes through time. (Session 21, 10:40 am, Schooner Suite)

Cordell, Ann S. (see Marquardt, William)

Cordell, Ann S. (see Wallis, Neil J.)

Cornelison, John E. (see Hardy, Meredith)

Corsi, Alexander (University of South Carolina)

Connecting Etowah to External Regions by Means of Pottery and Shell Gorgets

Throughout the Mississippian period Etowah continually served as an important location for the exchange of many ornate and foreign objects. In this paper I look specifically at shell gorgets and whole pottery vessels from Mound C and use them to trace connections to other regions of the Southeast. I link them to their source locations by looking at the details of construction, decorative styles, and form to identify pottery origins, with theme and artistic style to identify origins of gorgets. By using the chronology of Mound C I will also explore the possibilities of how these connections changed over time. (Session 19, 9:40 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Cottier, John (Auburn University), **Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.** (Auburn University at Montgomery), and **Cameron B. Wesson** (University of Vermont)

Public Architecture over Time at the Falls of the Coosa

Investigations at the archaeological resource of 1Ee89, the Historic Creek town of Hickory Ground (Ocheaupofau), demonstrates differences between a protohistoric nucleated settlement and a late Historic Creek spatially dispersed settlement structure. Public architecture associated with these occupations also reflects major contrasts. The protohistoric town house represents a substantial building that burned and was not rebuilt; whereas the Historic Creek public area includes a town square of cabins and an associated town house. The town house was enlarged over time perhaps in conjunction with the movement of the Creek National Council from Tukabatchee to Hickory Ground after 1802. (Session 30, 3:00 pm, Schooner Suite)

Cottier, John (see Gill, Cameron)

Cottier, John (see Wesson, Cameron)

Coughlin, Sean (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates) and **Nathanael Heller** (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates)

Beneath These Waters: An Investigation of a Coles Creek Shell Midden Site

This paper presents the results of Phase II testing on Site 16JE2 in southern Louisiana. Site 16JE2 occupies a peninsula of land that extends southward into Bayou St. Denis. During fieldwork it became apparent that while the site is visible, portions of the site area are currently submerged. Visible portions of the site included shell and earthen mounds and midden. Fieldwork at this location consisted both of onshore and near shore investigations. Artifacts recovered indicate a Troyville/Coles Creek occupation and included a substantial number of lithic artifacts for a coastal Louisiana site. (Session 28, 1:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Cranford, David (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Multivariate Analyses of Conjoined Burial Mounds from Eastern Oklahoma

This project uses burial data from Mississippian sites in eastern Oklahoma to recognize elements of prehistoric Caddoan social identity. I analyze mortuary data from sites in the Arkansas Valley to identify patterns in pre-contact Caddoan mortuary practice, paying particular attention to the social implications of multi-lobed, conjoined burial mounds. Multivariate comparisons across several dimensions of mortuary practice reveal inter-site and intra-site patterns that suggest a consistent practice of social segmentation at death. Specifically, I show that an analysis of this multi-lobed mortuary architecture can provide insights into community structure and social identity. (Session 23, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Crawford, Jessica F. (The Archaeological Conservancy)

Saving Abercrombie: A Rescue Attempt for One of the Southeast's Most Important Sites

The Abercrombie Site (1RU61) is a Late Woodland through Historic single mound and village site and is the type site for protohistoric Abercrombie Phase. It is located on the Chattahoochee River in Russell County, Alabama. In 2005, The Archaeological Conservancy was contacted by an individual who expressed concern about the fate of the site, which at the time was owned by an aggregate company. The individual suggested that the Conservancy look into acquiring and preserving the site. In addition to reviewing past research at the site, this paper will discuss the site's significance, illustrate artifacts from Abercrombie that are in both private collections and the Columbus Museum, and will chronicle the Conservancy's ongoing efforts to acquire this very important site. (Session 10, 3:40 pm, Schooner Suite)

Crook, Ray (University of West Georgia)

The Delta Site: A Refuge Phase Shell Mound

Investigations at the Delta site (38JA23), a Refuge phase (ca. 3,100 to 2,400 years B.P.) shell mound located near the mouth of the Savannah River, are summarized. Measuring some 30 meters in diameter containing over 3 meters of submerged intact midden deposits, the shell mound provides new evidence regarding the environmental conditions associated with lower sea levels and an adaptive pattern which focused on estuarine and tidal freshwater resources. (Session 20, 8:00 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Dalan, Rinita (see Greenlee, Dianna)

Dalton, Jesse O. (Texas State University at San Marcos) **and Johann Sawyer** (University of South Carolina)

Mississippian Period Gemini: The Hero Twins in Myth and Society

Recently, scholars have grasped a basic understanding of the meaning and function of several iconographic themes on various ritual objects in relation to their cultural and ceremonial contexts. In particular, the Hero Twin theme has been neglected in relation to its obvious ideological importance in Mississippian period society, ritual, and ceremony. By linking historical ethnographies of Native American ritual events, with artifacts in the archaeological record, we demonstrate the role of the Hero Twin theme in the context of the socio-ideological heritage of the Southeastern US. (Session 9, 2:40 pm, Schooner Suite)

Daniels, I. Randolph (see Moore, Christopher)

Davidson, James (see Black, Rachel)

Davis, Jeremy (University of Alabama)

Making Moundville Palettes: Past and Present

Replicative studies clarify stages of production as well as the amount of time and kinds of resources involved in each. They are, thus, useful in cases where crafters produced diverse items but of the same material and by similar techniques. The Moundville phase Pride Place site where palettes and other sandstone items may have been produced presents such a case. I compare tool use-wear and sandstone debris from Pride Place to that which resulted from my own replicative efforts in hopes of identifying how these important social valuables were made and if they were indeed made at such an unassuming, rural site. (Session 19, 8:40 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Davis, Valerie (see Mattemes, Hugh)

Davoli, Elizabeth (Louisiana Office of Coastal Protection & Restoration)

Hurricanes, Subsidence, and Development, Oh My: Archaeological Stewardship in Louisiana's Coastal Zone

The Mississippi River's meanderings sculpted a coastal region consisting of natural levees and ridges rising above swamps and marshes. These landforms provided high ground for Native American and European settlement. Today, archaeological sites within the coastal zone are affected by hurricanes and subsidence as well as development. Louisiana currently loses approximately 16,000 acres per year as marsh and swamp habitat converts to open water, exposing fragile land to erosion. Archaeological sites that were once buried are exposed to wave erosion and above-ground sites are subsiding. This paper will present the challenges of site stewardship in coastal Louisiana. (Session 28, 4:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Dekle, Victoria (University of Kentucky)

The Deptford Site: Reconfigured and Reconsidered

The Deptford site is a well-recognized, yet not well-understood prehistoric site near Savannah, Georgia. Although the Deptford site lent its name to a ceramic series and figured prominently in Caldwell's coastal chronology, our incomplete knowledge of Deptford results from spotty field notes and misplaced maps and profiles. This paper discusses the W.P.A. excavations of the Deptford site and the recent attempt to recreate those excavations. New data in the form ceramic spatial distributions are presented to illustrate Deptford's possibilities, even seventy years after its excavation. (Session 13, 1:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

DeMarcay, Gary (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans) **and Rebecca E. Hill** (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans and Tulane University)

Distribution of Prehistoric Mound Sites in Southeastern Louisiana, a Bird's-eye View of St. Bernard, Plaquemines and Jefferson Parishes

Mounds were constructed in southeast Louisiana from the Marksville period through the Mississippian period. In this paper we investigate the distribution of mound sites through time, with attention to intrasite spatial organization and changes in architectural form. The distribution and organization of mound sites will be discussed in the context of geomorphology and processes of change in the Mississippi River delta plain. (Session 28, 1:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Dengel, Craig (Tyndall Air Force Base) **and Mike Russo** (National Park Service)

Creating GIS Models from Phase I Survey Data

In the early 1900s, C.B. Moore identified six mounds and two associated "shell enclosures" on land that is today Tyndall AFB. Since then, a series of judgmental or large interval Phase I archeological surveys have proven inadequate in relocating all aspects of these large sites as described by Moore. Recent surveys conducted by the National Park Service have been more systematic in their approach. Using data from these shovel tests, I have produced artifact and shell density maps in the locations of Moore's burial mound/midden sites to show the size and shape of features missed during previous surveys. (Session 16, 8:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Dennison, Meagan (East Tennessee State University) **and Jay Franklin**
(East Tennessee State University)

Faunal Analysis of Linville Cave (40SL24), Sullivan County, Tennessee

Linville Cave is located in upper East Tennessee and is commonly known as Appalachian Caverns. Excavations in 1991 revealed deposits indicative of the Woodland period. A previous paper by Franklin and Dean revealed that the site was used as an intermittent hunting camp by prehistoric peoples of the Middle and Late Woodland. A preliminary faunal analysis was conducted by the late Paul Parmelee; however, no quantitative analysis was conducted. The

purpose of this paper is to present a quantitative analysis of the faunal assemblage of the Linville Cave site in an effort to reinforce conclusions drawn by Franklin and Dean, that the site was used as an intermittent hunting and butchering camp. A regional comparison to the Eastman Rock Shelter and the Nelson Site will also be presented. Both additional sites have Middle Woodland components and are both located in Southern Appalachia. (Session 17, 11:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

DePratter, Chester (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Heathley Johnson** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), and **James B. Legg** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Sherd Tools: Stallings Hones and Refuge Abraders

Joseph R. Caldwell was a pioneer in the description of southeastern U. S. pottery types, and the type descriptions and sequence that he published in 1939 with Antonio J. Waring were among the earliest for the region. Building on that early work, this paper will consider how pottery sherds were used as tools during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods on the coasts and coastal plains of Georgia and South Carolina. In the absence of naturally occurring stone, sherds were employed as tools of several sorts, and the function of those tools will be the subject of this paper. (Session 13, 1:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

DePratter, Chester B. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

Needle in a Haystack: Examining the Methods and Materials of Prehistoric Tattooing in the Southeast

Ethnohistorical sources from the early Contact Period in the Southeastern United States clearly describe the practice of tattooing among the Native American population. Comparative data from other tattooing cultures suggest this practice was not a recent phenomenon during the sixteenth century, but instead originated much earlier during the prehistoric period. Despite the probable antiquity and social significance of the practice, no distinct class of tattoo artifacts has yet been identified in prehistoric assemblages of the region. Comparative ethnohistorical data and experimental archaeology may help identify those artifacts that were used for tattooing in the prehistoric Southeast. (Session 4, 9:40 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

DeVan, Rachel (University of West Florida) and **Nicholas Honerkamp** (University of Tennessee at Chattanooga)

Thirty-Five Years and Counting: Plantation Archaeology on Sapelo Island, Georgia

This paper presents an overview of plantation archaeology on Sapelo Island, Georgia. From the 18th century through Emancipation, the Island saw the development of several important plantations, including one owned by Thomas Spalding, one of the most successful planters in Georgia. Based on the labor of Sapelo's slaves, these plantations thrived by producing primarily Sea Island cotton and sugar cane. Since the mid-1970s, most of the archaeological research has focused on seven antebellum slave sites that were surveyed and/or tested using a variety of field techniques, including remote sensing. After reviewing the methodologies applied to the slave components, the results of the last 35 years of research are summarized, with particular attention to slave settlement patterning and the process of creolization. (Session 20, 9:40 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Diaz-Granados, Carol (Washington University in St. Louis) and **James R. Duncan** (Lindenwood University)

Celestial Imagery in Missouri Rock-Art

Celestial phenomena, most notably the 1054 Supernova, are unquestionably depicted in Missouri rock-art. Material on this event that we previously published (2000, *Petroglyphs and Pictographs of Missouri*) described and discussed portrayals of the 1054 Supernova at five Missouri rock-art sites. We also covered other possible prehistoric imagery of celestial occurrences. In this paper we will review a selection of these petroglyph and pictograph sites and discuss some of their associations to Dhegihan oral traditions and clan names. (Session 14, 2:40 pm, Windjammer Suite)

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

Donahue, Robert (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), **Renee Bonzani** (University of Kentucky), and **Jennifer Haney** (Pennsylvania State University)

Evidence for Use of Squash in an Early to Middle Archaic Rockshelter (15L1378) in Laurel County, Kentucky

Macro-botanical analysis of samples from a thermal feature during the phase II evaluation of Site 15L1378, a rockshelter in Laurel County Kentucky, yielded evidence of the use of squash and the possible use of tubers. AMS dating of wood from the feature provided a date of 7800-7680 yr BP. This corresponded with Early to Middle Archaic hafted bifaces recovered from the same feature and surrounding test unit. This work verifies an early use of these plant resources in the region. (Session 11, 3:40 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Dowd, Elsbeth (University of Oklahoma)

Sourcing Red River Jasper: An Archaeological and Geological Investigation of a Gravel Chert in the Red River Drainage

Red River Jasper, a lithic material found in the Red River drainage of Oklahoma through Louisiana, is an understudied chert that was widely used by prehistoric populations. This tabular chert has received little attention compared to other raw materials on the western margins of the Southeast. Based on the archaeological distribution of this material, geological evidence, and a stream survey for gravels, its source was likely in the Johns Valley Formation of the Ouachita Mountains and it was carried downstream into the Red River by the Kiamichi River. (Session 23, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Dumas, Ashley A. (see Waselkov, Gregory A.)

Duncan, James R. (Lindenwood University) and **Carol Diaz-Granados** (Washington University in St. Louis)

TATTOOS: Empowering, Consecrating, and Charting Lineage Among the Western Mississippian

The act of tattooing, marking the body with symbols, or shell with symbols, or stone with symbols, consecrates the body, the shell, the stone. It concentrates spiritual power for the recipient. This paper looks at various symbols used in tattooing among the Western Mississippian, primarily the Dhegihan Sioux who tattooed their bodies into the 1880s. Because the earth is usually associated with a female spirit, rock-art is considered a form of "tattooing" the ancient landscape and consecrating sacred places. We will touch on the importance of rock-art and then focus in on how Dhegihan tattoos consecrated, empowered, and chartered lineages. (Session 4, 11:00 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

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

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)

War Honors and Tattoos: Mississippian Soul Capture, Dedication, and Recycling

The universal need for war honors in Mississippian societies gave rise to endemic interpolity conflict and a series of privileges, responsibilities, and rights based on successful combat. Among the Osage one of the rights bestowed upon women by their successful male relatives was the prestige and honor of being tattooed with spiders in order to capture souls from the Above World. Men on the other hand claimed souls through trophy taking. War honors and soul recycling in the Mississippian world may have been a widespread and deeply entrenched belief, prominently displayed on elite men and women through tattooing. (Session 4, 11:20 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Dye, David (University of Memphis) and **Patty Jo Watson** (University of Montana)

Primary Forest Efficiency in the Eastern Woodlands of North America

In 1958 Joseph R. Caldwell published a landmark volume, *Trend and Tradition in the Prehistory of the Eastern United States*. In *Trend and Tradition* he questioned why cultural developments in Eastern North America did not give rise to archaic states or series of states as took place in other parts of the world given the rich environment and widespread use of agriculture in the Eastern Woodlands. In this paper we discuss salient points of Caldwell's concept of Primary Forest Efficiency and its origins in Robert and Linda Braidwood's Primary Village-Farming Efficiency model for northern Mesopotamia. Finally, we reexamine Caldwell's theoretical contribution as it relates to contemporary archaeological theory. (Session 13, 3:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Dyson, John (The Chickasaw Nation)

Reading James Adair's Chickasaw Language Observations

The History of the American Indians is a celebrated source of anthropological and ethnohistorical information about several notable Southeastern Indian tribes. For those especially interested in the Chickasaw language, Adair's work provides both richness of vocabulary and orthographic challenge. This paper explores some of the difficulties involved

in deciphering Adair's Chickasaw terminology due in part to eighteenth-century spelling conventions but also to the author's own linguistic perceptions. (Session 30, 1:40 pm, Schooner Suite)

Eastman, Jane (Western Carolina University)

A Reconsideration of Early Qualla Foodways

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. A re-analysis of FTIR spectrometry results and evidence of plant species at the site is compared to ethnohistoric and ethnographic accounts of Cherokee food preparation and consumption to discuss foodways at the site. (Session 30, 2:20 pm, Schooner Suite)

Edmonds, Jason (Mississippi State University)

Exotic Lithic Reduction at a Middle Woodland Site in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi: A Case Study on the Applications of Scale, Classification, and Explanation in Archaeological Inquiry

Archaeological studies based on micro-artifacts are often prone to problematic applications of scale, largely due to the ambiguous definitions typically associated with such artifacts. Consequently, classification of micro-artifacts and the explanations generated in studies of them may be prone to problems stemming from neglecting scale as a primary theoretical consideration. This paper presents a comparison of data on exotic lithic reduction at the Cork Site in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi from both macro- and micro-artifact samples as a case study on the applications of scale, classification, and explanation in addressing archaeological questions. (Session 21, 11:00 am, Schooner Suite)

Elliott, Daniel (The LAMAR Institute, Inc.) **and Steven Kidd** (National Park Service)

Gunflints in Georgia and Adjacent Parts

Gunflint assemblages from archaeological sites are indicators of their weapons arsenals. Gunflints also indicate relative access to goods. In addition, the level of access to imported goods such as gunflints at sites of various ethnicities and political ranking sometimes deviates from what is expected. In this paper gunflint assemblages from more than a dozen sites in Georgia and four from adjacent states were examined. Metrics on gunflint width are considered the critical statistic for identifying weapons assemblages and must be consistently recorded. Intrasite patterns of weapons arsenals, as indicated by their gunflints, are identified and discussed. (Session 8, 1:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Elliott, Rita (Coastal Heritage Society)

ArchaeoBus or ArchaeoBust?

Can a \$900 bookmobile be transformed into a 21st century archaeological outreach tool? This presentation examines the road The Society for Georgia Archaeology is currently traveling with its ArchaeoBus. Hop aboard while we cruise the funding, technology, staffing, logistical and educational highways in search of the perfect trip. Vicariously experience the journey with us as we encounter speed bumps, expressways, toll roads, and other experiences along the way. Don't miss the bus! (Session 22, 9:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Emerson, Thomas E. (University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign)

Remembering Cahokia's Forgotten Goddesses

Recent retellings of Cahokia symbolism have focused on a pan-regional Red Horn cosmology intimately tied to late nineteenth-century Siouan mythology. However, the archaeological evidence of such a cosmology at Cahokia is strikingly rare. The dominant archaeological symbols recovered in the American Bottom are predominately associated with female figurines bearing serpentine and vegetative icons. This pattern was reinforced by the recent discovery of a red flint clay female during the University of Illinois - ITARP's long-term and ongoing excavations at the East St. Louis Mound center. The place of this new figurine is reviewed in the context of Cahokia's symbolic tradition. (Session 9, 1:40 pm, Schooner Suite)

Faught, Michael (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Underwater Archaeology in the Middle Archaic: Florida's Great, Untapped Potential

Submerged prehistoric sites come in lots of different flavors. One kind is the middle Holocene aged occupation, located near to coasts, near shore lakes, and river segments, that was submerged by the last vestiges of the Flandrian sea level rise, or its relative: subsidence by hydraulic weight. These are the most frequently found submerged

prehistoric sites in the world, and some of the most ignored in academic or cultural resource management projects. The presenter will demonstrate some areas in Florida with most potentials for these sites, as well as the role cultural resource managers and industry can play in their discovery and stewardship. (Session 33, 11:20 am, Bon Secour Bay II)

Fogel, Aaron (see Henry, Edward)

Ford, Janet (University of Mississippi)

A Heady Subject: Walls Area Portrait Vessels

While many regions of the Southeast during the late prehistoric era feature mythic themes on exotic imported material like marine shell or copper, the Walls area, centered around Memphis, does not. Instead, the main mode of representational art is in ceramics. Effigy vessels of all kinds abound. Rim riding effigies are common. Quite unique, however, are the rim effigies that resemble actual human portraits. Most animal or monster effigies feature a plain lug on the rim opposite the adorno. The portrait heads, however, almost always feature a variant of an incised symbol that perhaps is meant as a clue to the enigma of their production and possibly serves to identify a Walls region specialty. (, Session 6, 11:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Frank, Joe (see Hardy, Meredith)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University) **and Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston)

An Integrated Approach: Lithic Analyses and Site Function, Eagle Drink Bluff Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee

Rock shelters tend to be viewed as special purpose sites. Here we integrate technological and use-wear methods to investigate site function at Eagle Drink Bluff Shelter, a small sandstone rock shelter in the highlands of the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Four seasons of excavations have revealed components ranging from the Middle Archaic through the late Middle Woodland. Here, analyses of the Late Archaic period materials support the interpretation of Eagle Drink as one such special purpose site; a short term hunting and butchering locale. While each method alone contributes to the site interpretation, the strength lies in their integration. (Session 21, 10:20 am, Schooner Suite)

Franklin, Jay (see Dennison, Meagan)

Franklin, Jay (see Wright, Alice)

Franz, David (see Page, James)

Fuller, Richard S. (see Lowe, Kelsey)

Funkhouser, J. Lynn (University of Southern Mississippi)

Carb-Loading in the Prehistoric?

This work examines the effect of subsistence practices on femur morphology in the prehistoric mid-south. Carbohydrate intake affects the ability to both build and maintain muscle, and could account for the distinct visible differences observed in the attachment site for the gluteus maximus. Changes to the proximal femora were observed in populations from Mississippi and Alabama, dating from the Archaic to the Mississippian periods, and culminated in intensity with the appearance of the third trochanter in the Mississippian. These changes will be discussed with respect to differences associated with regional and environmental variation. (Session 5, 8:40 am, Schooner Suite)

Futato, Eugene (University of Alabama)

Symposium Discussant (Session 27, 4:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Gage, Matt (University of Tennessee), **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (Mississippi State University), **and Stephen Yerka** (University of Tennessee)

Low, Moderate, and Severe: Site Erosion and the ARL-TVA ROC Shoreline Survey

Between January 2005 and June 2009 the University of Tennessee, Archaeological Research Laboratory conducted the Reservoir Operations Compliance Archaeological Survey for the Tennessee Valley Authority. ARL surveyed over 1580 miles of shoreline on 11 reservoirs in 6 states documenting over 1846 archaeological resources. The goals of the project were multifaceted but the primary objective was to assess shoreline erosion and its affect on archaeological sites. This paper examines various environmental, geomorphological, physiographic, and cultural factors contributing to the erosion of historic properties within the Tennessee Valley watershed. We conclude with recommendations for data retrieval and conservation of these finite resources. (Session 10, 4:00 pm, Schooner Suite)

Gagliano, Sherwood (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Geoarchaeology of Tectonic Events in South Louisiana

A new model of interactions between Late Quaternary tectonic events and landform/ecological changes has been developed for South Louisiana. Landform signatures of fault movement have been identified and correlated with known subsurface faults and earthquakes. These events and related changes affected Native American settlement patterns and site geometry. Relationships between sites and surface fault signatures enable dating of paleo-tectonic events and help explain site locations and possible cultural response. Correlations suggest that earthquakes and fault-induced landscape changes influenced locations of Middle Archaic ceremonial centers along the margins of the Mississippi Valley in the study area. (Session 25, 1:00 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Galloy, Joseph M. (see Kruchten, Jeffery)

Garner, Evan Lee (see Lowe, Kelsey)

Gerke, Tammie L. (see Baumann, Timothy)

****Giles, Bretton T.** (State University of New York at Binghamton)

Iconographic Reflections: The Double Head Birds of the Hopewell Horizon

This paper begins to tackle the distribution and meaning of the double head bird theme during the Early to Middle Woodland period. I argue, based on a reassessment of Burial 11 and a carved bone tube from Hopewell Mound 25, that double-headed birds were an important Ohio Hopewell iconographic theme. I then delve into how Ohio Hopewell depictions of doubled headed birds articulate with similar designs from the Illinois and the Lower Mississippi River Valleys. In particular, I explore how these portrayals of double headed birds varied, as well as when these depictions date and what they might have meant. (Session 9, 1:20 pm, Schooner Suite)

Gill, Cameron (Auburn University) **and John Cottier** (Auburn University)

Protohistoric Ceramic Assemblage from Domestic Structures at Hickory Ground

Excavations at 1Ee89, the Historic Creek town of Hickory Ground identified an extensive protohistoric occupation. This occupation is identified by evidence of 29 domestic structures and one public structure. The majority of the cultural material from this occupation consists of ceramics recovered from the domestic structures. Excavations of these houses demonstrated an array of ceramics, including many intact vessels. These ceramics demonstrate a lack of cultural homogeneity for the protohistoric occupation, containing elements of Lamar and Moundville traditions. This paper describes the ceramic assemblage from the protohistoric domestic structures at Hickory Ground. (Session 30, 4:00 pm, Schooner Suite)

Gillam, J. Christopher (see Johanson, Erik)

Gilmore, Zackary I. (University of Florida)

New Insights into Late Archaic Site Structure, Domestic Practices, and Chronology from an Orange Period Habitation at Silver Glen Run

Recent investigations by the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology at Silver Glen Run on Lake George have yielded important new information regarding site-structure, landscape alteration, and early pottery use during the Orange Period (4200-3500 RCYBP). A 4x4m block excavation in 2009, geared toward the elucidation of community patterning, revealed two successive patterns of landscape modification during the Orange Period, one of which included several massive overlapping roasting pits and a raised sand platform that may have supported domestic

architecture. In addition, stratigraphic distribution of pottery at the site may help to clarify the position of the Tick Island variety within Orange ceramic chronologies. (Session 11, 4:40 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Girard, Jeffrey (Northwestern State University)

Mounds Plantation and Early Caddo Chronology

Excavations carried out in 2008 and 2009 adjacent to Mound 2 at the Mounds Plantation Site, an Early Caddo period mound center in northwest Louisiana, encountered residential debris and features that likely pre-date construction of the site's mounds and plaza. Recovered ceramics relate to Coles Creek and Fourche Maline types. Two pit features contained charcoal that yielded radiocarbon ages of 1000 ± 20 BP and 930 ± 25 BP suggesting that the occupation dates to the early or middle 11th century A.D. Implications for understanding early Caddo developments in the region are discussed. (Session 26, 4:00 pm, Bon Secour Ballrooms III)

Goodyear, Al (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Possible Exotic Metavolcanic Paleoindian Artifacts in South Carolina: Socio-Demographic Implications

Until relatively recent excavations of in situ Clovis deposits in Allendale County, South Carolina, the study of Paleoindian in South Carolina has been limited to the recording of fluted points from surface contexts. The state-wide Paleo point survey begun 40 years ago is now ripe for deriving patterns and hypotheses about late Pleistocene settlement and mobility. Recognition of certain metavolcanic lithic raw material types has improved making local versus extra-regional studies possible. Points made from distinctive tuffs and rhyolites are represented in the survey which is suspected to have originated in the Uwharrie Mountains region of North Carolina. (Session 11, 1:20 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Gorman, Rebecca D. (University of Florida)

The Last Capital of the Mocama: Current Research at the Mission San Juan del Puerto (1587-1702)

In 1587 San Juan del Puerto was established by Franciscan missionaries on Fort George Island near the mouth of the St. Johns River. As Georgia's coastal missions retreated towards St. Augustine during the seventeenth century, San Juan, the southernmost mission of the Mocama province, became the destination for withdrawing Mocama speaking mission populations. By 1702 San Juan del Puerto was the last remaining Mocama mission, representing the sole remains of a people. This paper discusses current archaeological research at San Juan del Puerto and its connection to research being conducted elsewhere within the Mocama mission province of coastal Georgia and Florida. (Session 20, 11:20 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Green, William (see Moser, Jason)

Green, William (see Nagle, Kimberly)

Greenlee, Dianna (Poverty Point Station Archaeology Program), **Evan Peacock** (Mississippi State University), **R. Berle Clay** (Culture Resource Analysts, Inc.), **Michael Hargrave** (ERDC CERL), and **Rinita Dalan** (Minnesota State University, Moorhead)

Project Pinpoints Plaza Perturbations at Poverty Point

Magnetic gradiometry survey of the plaza and innermost ridges at Poverty Point State Historic Site by Michael Hargrave and Berle Clay has revealed several large ring-shaped magnetic anomalies within the southern plaza area. Sediment cores and downhole magnetic susceptibility data collected by Rinita Dalan confirmed the location, depth and character of a sample of the anomalies. This summer, a joint University of Louisiana-Monroe and Mississippi State University field school placed small excavation units over four anomalies, each with different magnetic characteristics. We summarize this fieldwork and compare what we found with predictions based on the near-surface and downhole magnetic data. (Session 15, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Gregory, Danny (New South Associates, Inc.) and **Shawn Patch**

GPR Survey for Planning Data Recovery Investigations: A Tennessee Example

New South Associates completed a large-scale ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of Site 40MI70, a prehistoric habitation site along the Tennessee River dominated by a deep Middle Woodland component. The 5.1-acre GPR survey was focused primarily on the avoidance of prehistoric human burials. GPR results were very positive and included 374 anomalies. Ground-truthing has improved our ability to interpret GPR data. The GPR survey identified

shell middens, a prehistoric levee, and feature clusters. Highlights include comparisons to other geophysical methods, streamlining the 106 process through project redesign, focusing the research design and data recovery effort, and helping to avoid prehistoric burials. (Session 25, 2:20 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Gums, Bonnie (University of South Alabama)

Colonial Plantation Archaeology

During the French, British, and Spanish colonial periods from the 1700s to early 1800s, numerous family plantations were established on the rivers and bays of the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Fifteen years of research on colonial plantation sites in Alabama and Mississippi by the Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama will be reviewed. Topics will include historical illustrations, maps and documents, plantation economics, physical layout, architectural remains, and archaeological evidence of slaves. (Session 31, 8:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

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

A GIS Predictive Model of the Coldwater River Drainage of Northwest Mississippi

The University of Mississippi Center for Archaeological Research created a predictive model for the Delta portion of the Coldwater River drainage located in northwestern Mississippi. A variety of data were used for the model, including a Lidar-derived digital elevation model, digital soil maps, multispectral imagery, hydrological, and geomorphological data. The model was evaluated using data from the state's site database. (Session 29, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Haley, Bryan (see Johnson, Jay K.)

Hall, Robert (University of Illinois at Chicago)

How New is My Archaeology: Interacting with Joseph Caldwell

Writing in the journal *Science* in 1959, Joseph Caldwell described what he called the New American Archaeology. In 1971 Allen Hammond published an article in the very same journal describing what he also called a New Archaeology, though neglecting mention of Caldwell. Hammond's particular new archaeology came to be known as "processual" archaeology as its newness dulled and then spawned a clutch of reactive "post-processual" archaeologies. One lasting legacy of Caldwell's new archaeology as he practiced it was foreshadowed in eight paragraphs added to his original *Science* article when he reprinted it in his book *New Roads to Yesterday* in 1966. (Session 13, 4:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Hally David (University of Georgia), **Emily Beahm** (University of Georgia), **Sarah Berg** (University of Georgia), **Dan Bigman** (University of Georgia), **Carol Colaninno** (University of Georgia), **Ben Steere** (University of Georgia), **Keith Stephenson** (University of South Carolina), **Karen Smith** (Monticello), and **Frankie Snow** (South Georgia College)

Characterization of Swift Creek Vessel Assemblages

A number of studies concerning Mississippian domestic vessel assemblages have been published over the past 25 years. Few attempts, however, have been made to reconstruct Woodland domestic vessel assemblages. Drawing on analysis of collections of whole vessels from mortuary contexts and rim sherd collections from domestic contexts at several sites in Georgia, this paper describes the array of vessel forms that appear to characterize both Early and Late Swift Creek domestic vessel assemblages. Between six and seven vessel shapes can be recognized at any one time during the Swift Creek period, and several of these were made in multiple size classes. Preliminary identifications of vessel function are offered. (Session 3, 10:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Hammack, Stephen A. (see Williamson, Matthew A.)

Hammerstedt, Scott (University of Oklahoma), **Amanda Regnier** (University of Oklahoma), **Duncan McKinnon** (University of Arkansas), **Robert Brooks** (University of Oklahoma)

Vacant Ceremonial Center or Téran-style Complex: What Geophysical Survey Revealed about the Grobin Davis Site (34Mc253)

Of all the recorded Caddo mound sites in southeast Oklahoma, the Grobin Davis site (34Mc253) is probably the best preserved. Unlike many sites in the region, the seven mounds at Grobin Davis, have not been disturbed significantly by looters. Limited archaeological testing conducted in the early 1980s revealed information about the nature of the

mounds and suggested the presence discrete areas of midden deposition. During the summer of 2009, geophysical survey was conducted at the site in order to better understand off-mound occupations. Results and implications about the nature of Caddo mound centers in southeast Oklahoma will be presented. (Session 15, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Handshoe, Donald (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Christina Pappas** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), **Michael Loughlin** (University of Kentucky)

Evaluation of a Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey at the Early Woodland Pierce Site (15Cu96), Cumberland County, Kentucky

A fluxgate gradiometer was used to conduct a geophysical survey of the Pierce Site, an Early Woodland camp, in Cumberland County, Kentucky. While most of the identified anomalies corresponded to cultural features, several small and large Early Woodland pits were not detected. Based on these findings, the geophysical data were examined to determine if our inability to identify these features was due to processing errors or thermal masking. Recommendations are made for future geophysical surveys in similar environmental contexts. (Session 15, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Haney, Jennifer (see Donahue, Robert)

Hansen, Lorie (see Ashcraft, Scott)

Hardison, Joel (see Thacker, Paul D.)

Hardy, Meredith, (National Park Service, SEAC) **John E. Cornelison** (National Park Service, SEAC), **Brian Worthington** (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.), and **Joe Frank** (Mississippi Archaeological Association)
Fort Rosalie and the Natchez Rebellion: Preliminary Results of Archeological Research (2005-2009)

From 2005-2009, the Southeast Archeological Center National Park Service, has conducted archeological investigations at the Fort Rosalie site, part of Natchez National Historical Park. The fort was first established as a trading post 1716, and was occupied from this point through the Natchez Rebellion of 1729 and the American Territorial Period. As part of this project, historic French maps were digitally rectified and confirm the fort's location. The subsequent archeological research has illuminated aspects of the daily lives of early French colonial military period in the Lower Mississippi Valley both before and after the Natchez Rebellion of 1729. (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Hargrave, Michael (ERDC CERL), **R. Berle Clay** (Culture Resource Analysts, Inc.), and **Staffan D. Peterson** (Indiana University-Bloomington)

Estimating the Number of Houses at Kincaid Using Magnetic Gradient Data

A recent magnetic survey of the Mississippian Kincaid site covered 31.1 hectares. Research interests, access to dual gradiometers, and favorable site conditions led to a focus on very broad magnetic coverage rather than use of multiple geophysical techniques. Based on size and shape, 140 magnetic anomalies can be confidently identified as houses. Optimal use of survey results requires consideration of features that are not obvious in the magnetic data. Results of the 1934-1942 Chicago excavations and the occurrence of very strong but amorphous magnetic anomalies are used to estimate the total number of houses that may be present at Kincaid. (Session 15, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Hargrave, Michael (see Greenlee, Dianna)

Harl, Joe (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis)

Preliminary Results of Excavations at the Dampier Site (23SL2296): A Buried Mississippian Market Center on the Missouri River Bottoms in Chesterfield, Missouri

During borrowing activities for a new levee, the remains of a buried Mississippian market center were exposed, that date to the Stirling Phase (A.D. 1100 - 1200). Uncovered were various buildings and pits, along with two large posts marking the northern end of the community. Large pottery vessels were found in the features, many of them ornately decorated. More exotic pieces recovered included marine shell beads (scattered throughout the site), galena, and copper--including a copper covered ear spool. (Session 19, 8:00 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Harle, Michaelyn S. (University of Tennessee) and **Lynne P. Sullivan** (University of Tennessee)
Biological and Material Cultural Constructs of Personhood and Community in the Proposed Coosa Province
Research regarding the interactions of Late Mississippian groups in East Tennessee and North Georgia has often been framed in terms of political economy. Specifically, this discussion has centered on the Coosa paramountcy described by sixteenth-century Spanish accounts. Yet, little attention has been paid to what effect long distance interactions may have had on the construction of cultural identity at the community level. This paper couples biological data with aspects of material culture and mortuary ritual for several sites within the proposed Coosa chiefdom in order to explore how cultural identities were actively constructed and maintained within the region. (Session 34, 9:00 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Harle, Michaelyn S. (University of Tennessee), **Lynne P. Sullivan** (University of Tennessee), **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (Mississippi State University), **Stephen Yerka** (University of Tennessee), **Sarah Koerner** (University of Tennessee), and **Sarah Sherwood** (Dickinson College)
French Broad Archaeological Sensitivity Model and Survey Project
In 2006, the authors received funding from the Tennessee Historical Commission to develop a GIS model to identify potential archaeologically sensitive areas in a corridor encompassing twenty river miles along the French Broad River in Knox County. The goal of the study was to provide the Metropolitan Planning Commission with data that they could use to focus their conservation efforts in what is referred to as the French Broad River Conservation Corridor. In 2007, we conducted a field survey, using a stratified random sample, to test and refine the predictive model. This poster presents the results of these studies. (Session 29, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Harper, Cassandra (Florida Public Archaeology Network)
Meeting Teachers Where They Are: Bringing Archaeology into the Classroom
The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) focuses on archaeological education as a primary goal, which gives center staff the opportunity to develop, implement, and support archaeology curricula in schools. The key to getting archaeology in the classroom is to know where it compliments established curricula and standards. The next step is to train the teachers as part of their professional development or at subject-area conferences. Working with teachers and administrators, FPAN has started to highlight the importance and expanse of Florida's cultural resources to our children by teaching archaeology in the classroom - where they are a captive audience. (Session 22, 11:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Harris, Lynn (see Leader, Jonathan)

Harris, Norma (University of West Florida) and **Roc Jarvis** (University of West Florida)
Sapelo Island's Bourbon Field Site and Its Role during the Altamaha/Spanish Mission Period in Georgia
The University of West Florida conducted survey and testing at the multi-component site of Bourbon Field in 2007-2008. Bourbon has long been a candidate for the San Jose de Sapala Mission (1570s to 1684). New archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence calls that interpretation into question, suggesting a complex settlement pattern during Altamaha/Spanish Mission Period on Sapelo Island. Previous research and recent excavations are synthesized for a broader view of Guale, Yamassee and Spanish occupations in Georgia. This paper reviews data generated since the 1970s and presents data from current research, including test excavation of a possible Altamaha/Spanish structure in Bourbon Field. (Session 20, 9:00 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Harris, Scott (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

Hawkins, Nancy (Louisiana Division of Archaeology)
Engaging the Public in Archaeology: Strategies from Louisiana
Public Outreach can promote understanding of cultural heritage, interest in the past, and stewardship of cultural resources. It includes heritage education as a way to enhance academic achievement, conservation awareness, multicultural understanding, and pride of place. It also promotes heritage tourism as an economic stimulus that fosters protection of resources. Outreach also encompasses a broad spectrum of strategies that help make archaeology accessible to the public. Practical information about Louisiana's public outreach programs will touch on development of K-12 curriculum materials, on-line public information, regional and station archaeology programs, a newly launched Indian mounds driving trail, and Archaeology Month. (Session 22, 8:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Hays, Christopher (University of Wisconsin-Washington County), **Robert Tykot** (University of South Florida), and **Richard Weinstein** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Investigating Connections between Poverty Point and Eastern Florida Using X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry: A Preliminary Report

The archaeological connection between eastern Florida and Poverty Point is intriguing but poorly understood. Recent investigations have suggested that St. Johns spiculate-tempered pottery found at Poverty Point is coming from eastern Florida, while Poverty Point Objects (PPOs) and other Poverty Point-style artifacts have been recovered near the Tick Island site in northeast Florida. To investigate this connection, we used a non-destructive Bruker X-ray fluorescence spectrometer on a sample of PPOs and St. Johns pottery from both the Tick Island area and the Poverty Point site to determine possible source areas. This paper reports on the results of these analyses. (Session 25, 4:20 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Hays, Maureen (see Franklin, Jay)

Hays, Maureen (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

Heller, Nathanael (see Coughlin, Sean)

Henry, Edward (University of Mississippi), **Kelsey Lowe** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Aaron Fogel** (Federal Emergency Management Agency), and **John Cappleman** (University of Mississippi)

Down-Hole in the Delta: Magnetic Susceptibility Studies at the Carson Site

Over the past few years, down-hole magnetic susceptibility studies have been conducted on a variety of Mississippian sites. Past studies include the investigation of burned house structures, mound stratigraphy, and plaza construction. Down-hole studies were recently completed at the Carson Site, a large Mississippian site located in the Northern Yazoo Basin, in an attempt to examine mound construction and pit features. This instrument was used to detect mound construction stages and a possible buried ground surface in Mounds C and D. In addition, down-hole studies were used to investigate several magnetic anomalies east of Mound A prior to excavation. (Session 6, 10:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Henry, Edward (see Jackson, H. Edwin)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Gage, Matthew)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Herron, Tammy (see Moon, Robert)

Hester, Barbara (University of Southern Mississippi) and **Sarah Mattics** (University of South Alabama)

Analysis and Interpretation of the Olive-Green Glass Assemblage at Structure 32 in Old Mobile

Evidence suggests that Structures 31, 32, and 33 served as barracks at Old Mobile. These structures were built using the earthfast pieux en terre method of construction and originally had similar floorplans, with only Structure 31 housing a possible bread oven/hearth. Subsequently, a fence was erected around Structure 30, and Structure 32 was enlarged, incorporating an additional room with its own bread oven/hearth. This poster will offer a preliminary interpretation of these changes via analysis of one artifact type, the olive-green glass assemblage of Structure 32, and make suggestions for its integration into the developing configuration of the general barracks complex. (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Hester, Barbara (see Cook, Danielle)

Hill, M. Cassandra

Collective Cremation Ossuaries

Treatment of the deceased reflects the many varied beliefs and attitudes of the living individuals associated with that individual about death and what it means to be dead. However, these beliefs must be combined with the practical

aspect of controlling the decomposition of a corpse. Cremation is one of many mortuary preparations that served multiple roles in ancient cultures. Using a large mortuary feature from the Gilmore North site, 3CT341, in northeastern Arkansas, and others from sites in the Southeast, this presentation reviews the cremation ritual and cremation repositories, and the difficulty of identifying these features in the field. (Session 5, 9:00 am, Schooner Suite)

Hill, Rebecca E. (see DeMarcay, Gary)

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

Hise, Alana (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.)

An Overview of Excavations at 9CK1, the Long Swamp Site

Site 9CK1, the Long Swamp Site, is located in the Etowah River Valley in north Georgia. This Mississippian site also contains Woodland and Protohistoric components and was originally identified in 1938 by Robert Wauchope. During the 2007 to 2008 investigations, archaeologists excavated several test units, four structures, numerous pit and trench features, and a portion of the palisade wall. This paper provides an overview of excavations at 9CK1 and its importance in the archaeological record in the Etowah River Valley. (Session 32, 9:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Hockersmith, Kelly (TRC, Inc.) and **Sean Norris** (TRC, Inc.)

The Spirit Hill Site: Results of Human Burial Excavations at the Spirit Hill Site

Excavations at Spirit Hill resulted in the identification of 278 human burials. This paper presents results of the excavation including intrasite burial patterns, analysis of grave goods, the biological profile, and unique pathological features of individuals and demographic characteristics of this community. (Session 27, 3:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Hockersmith, Kelly (see McKee, Larry)

Hockersmith, Kelly (see Norris, Sean)

Hockersmith, Kelly (see Tuschl, Josh)

Hodge, Shannon Chappell (Middle Tennessee State University)

Health of the Children of Enslaved African-Americans at Ingleside Plantation, Tennessee (1820-1864)

The Ingleside Plantation African-American graveyard, just east of Nashville, offers a dramatic glimpse into the health and nutrition of the enslaved African Americans who lived, worked, and died at Ingleside, and has broad implications for understanding the health of enslaved African Americans in the decades immediately preceding emancipation. In particular, evidence of nutritional and disease stress among the infants and small children of Ingleside indicate maternal malnutrition, weaning stress, and deprivation in early childhood. (Session 5, 9:40 am, Schooner Suite)

Honerkamp, Nicholas (see DeVan, Rachel)

Howell, Cameron (University of Mississippi)

Understanding Some of the Biases in the Archaeological Record: An Examination of the Modes and Methods of Discovery of Small Scale Mississippian "Farmsteads" From Across the Southeast

Biases often go unrecognized in the archaeological record, especially when constructing regional settlement patterns from available survey data. This study looks at the nature of that survey data and some of the possible biases which can occur with the discovery and identification of a particular class of site: the Mississippian period farmstead.

Understanding the inter- and intra-regional differences whether caused by environmental, cultural, or methodological variables allows for the creation of better regional settlement models. Once known, biases can be controlled for, thereby increasing the chances of discovering this class of site in the field and producing more accurate datasets. (Session 23, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Hudson, J. Scott (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Unearthing a Transformation: A Comparative Study of Catawba Artifact Assemblages (c. 1750-1820)

The social, political, and economic relationships between the Catawba Indians and Anglo-Americans in South Carolina changed dramatically during the second half of the 18th century. As a result of devastating population loss and increasing settlement of the upcountry by European immigrants, ties between South Carolinians and Catawbans shifted from a strategic military alliance which protected the colony's frontier to one based on commerce and landownership. This poster examines the causes and effects of this transformation on Catawba material culture over a 70-year span by presenting a comparative study of the artifact assemblages from the Catawba communities of Nassaw/Weyapee (c. 1750-1759), Old Town (c. 1762-1790), and New Town (c. 1790-1820). (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Hudson, Tommy (Geo Engineering)

The Poverty Point Geoglyph and the Tri-level Cosmos

The Poverty Point geoglyph is a stunning example of the tri-level cosmos, a worldwide prescriptive belief system whose archetypal model began somewhere in time, long before the conception of Poverty Point. This belief, in an upper world, a middle world, and a lower world, encompasses their entire cosmos, their known world. The Poverty Point people used their time and talent to graphically depict this cosmos with an immense geoglyph that would serve as a template of their belief system. As they say in Louisiana, "Come see." (Session 14, 1:20 pm, Windjammer Suite)

Huser, William (see Blankenship, Sarah A.)

Jackson, H. Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi), **Jessica Kowalski** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), and **Edward Henry** (University of Mississippi)

2009 Excavations on Mound C, Winterville Mounds (22WS500)

Jeffrey Brain's chronological framework for Winterville was based on excavations on or adjacent to eight of the existing mounds. One mound did not receive investigation, Mound C on the western end of the plaza. In its present condition, Mound C does not conform to the typical Mississippi flat-topped pyramidal shape, instead having an oblong plan view and ridged summit, a shape more akin to the ridge-topped mounds at Cahokia. 2009 excavations by the University of Southern Mississippi demonstrate that Mound C did indeed support structures on its summit and that its present shape reflects significant slumping of its northern side. (Session 6, 8:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

James, Jenna (University of Mississippi)

The Bioarchaeology and Mortuary Practices at the Carson Mound Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi

The ongoing salvage excavations at the Carson Mound site have revealed numerous, complex, secondary bundled burials. These burials range in size and complexity from isolated burials of single bundles to pits of over thirty individuals in layered, commingled bundles. Bioarchaeological investigations of the largest mass burial has given insight into the variable degree of health, cranial modification, and articulation between bundles. This paper discusses the implications of these data in relation to status relationships and the mortuary program, suggesting that the secondary burial ceremony was not determined by the state of decomposition, nor were the bones mechanically defleshed. (Session 6, 8:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

James, Jenna (see Johnson, Jay K.)

James, Larry (University of West Florida)

Hidden Vestiges: An Approach to Recognizing an 18th-century Historic Landscape within an Urban Environment

Buried beneath the city of Pensacola, Florida are the remains of an extensive network of earthworks and archaeological deposits from a 1781 Revolutionary War battle known as the Siege of Pensacola. A non-invasive approach to understanding this battlefield landscape is used to reconcile the modern landscape with an old and complex urban landscape. Maps and documents provide additional information, along with an extensive record from landowners and previous archaeological investigations related to the event. Results from this study reveal conclusions about how the historical landscape was once overlooked or deemed unapproachable, but now can be recognized as a landscape worthy of study and preservation. (Session 8, 2:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Jamison, Jan (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Origin of Sandstone Artifacts in Bibb County, Alabama

Research was performed to determine whether the sandstone used at Sites 1BB227, 1BB232, and 1BB513 originated in Bibb County, Alabama. The sandstone samples taken from the listed sites were examined in terms of mineralogy,

texture, and color and then compared to other sandstones found within the same and immediate surrounding geologic formations. This paper seeks to prove that the iron-cemented sandstone artifacts recovered from these sites were quarried in or extremely near Bibb County, Alabama. (Session 33, 9:20 am, Bon Secour Bay II)

Jarvis, Roc (see Harris, Norma)

Jefferies, Richard W. (University of Kentucky)

Mission Period Shell Middens on Sapelo Island, Georgia

During the past six years, archaeological investigations conducted immediately north of the Sapelo Island shell rings (9Mc23) have yielded numerous Native American and European objects dating to the Spanish Mission Period. Most of these artifacts originated from non-shell midden deposits and associated pits and postmolds. Recent testing of one of a cluster of circular shell middens situated immediately to the north indicates that these features also date to the Mission Period. This paper discusses the results of the shell midden investigations and provides insights as to the size and organization of the Mission Period community. (Session 20, 9:20 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Jefferies, Richard W. (University of Kentucky)

Symposium Discussant (Session 13, 4:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Jenkins, Cliff (Natural Resources Conservation Service)

The NRCS and CRM in the Yazoo Basin: Challenges and Opportunities

As the nature of NRCS (formerly the Soil Conservation Service [SCS]) assistance has changed over the years, so has the Agency's activities related to cultural resources management. Early CRM work by the SCS in the Yazoo Basin included large watershed planning projects, while current NRCS efforts include a range of conservation assistance activities on individual farms. The current breadth and quantity of NRCS activities in the Yazoo Basin presents a number of challenges for CRM, but also offers opportunities to move toward putting actual "management" back into CRM in one of the most archaeologically rich regions of the country. (Session 6, 9:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Johanson, Erik (University of Tennessee), **David G. Anderson** (University of Tennessee), **D. Shane Miller** (University of Arizona), **Stephen J. Yerka** (University of Tennessee), **Derek T. Anderson, J. Christopher Gillam, and Ashley Smallwood** (Texas A&M University)

PIDBA: The State of the Database

The Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA), available on-line at <http://pidba.utk.edu>, represents a repository of nearly 30,000 projectile points, attribute data on over 15,000 artifacts, and image data on over 8,000 points from across the Americas. While PIDBA's point data continues to proliferate thanks to the collection and compilation of primary data from dedicated archaeologists, new content has also been added and curated. This includes radiometric and bibliographic databases, and artifact distribution maps. PIDBA's new content fosters more research opportunities, but also presents a challenge for accessibility. New web content and design has addressed issues related to public access. (Session 11, 1:00 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Johnson, Benjamin (Savannah Archaeological Research Program)

Analyzing Artifact Distributions at Colonial Dorchester, South Carolina

Using data generated from a systematic grid of shovel test units excavated across Colonial Dorchester, South Carolina, I analyze distributions of artifact classes through inverse distance weighted interpolations in ArcGIS. The largely intact archaeological record at Dorchester provides an excellent context for investigating site structure and functionality through the distributions of architectural materials, ceramics, glass, personal items, and trade goods. Comparative analyses of artifact class distributions provide insights into activities taking place at Dorchester, which was at once an enclave of Puritan immigrants from Massachusetts and a trade center for farmers, planters, merchants and craftsmen during the 18th century. (Session 8, 2:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Johnson, Heathley (see DePratter, Chester)

Johnson, Hunter B. (TVAR)

Can Non Profit Archaeological Research, Public Outreach and CRM Coexist? An Experiment from Alabama

In 2006 the Southeastern Anthropological Institute (SAI) was formed to develop a nonprofit anthropological institute focused on the study of American Indians, both past and present. As SAI's archaeological component jeopardized its nonprofit status through contract income, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research was formed to advance outreach programs initiated by SAI using CRM to help sustain its public archaeology efforts. To date, outreach programs have served more than 2,000 people. These programs have been conducted in collaboration with public partners, particularly the education community. This paper summarizes these outreach programs and offers advice on the pros and cons of our experiences. (Session 22, 9:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Johnson, Hunter B. (see Little, Keith J.)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi), **Bryan Haley** (University of Mississippi), **Jenna James** (University of Mississippi), **John Connaway** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), and **Gabriel Wroebel** (University of Mississippi)

Second Results from Carson

During January and July of this year we continued our exploration of the Carson Mound Group. All of the burials that we know of have been removed from the Archaeological Conservancy set aside area and additional structural components have been exposed and mapped. Research has extended beyond the Mound A vicinity to include coring and a backhoe trench in Mound C. Stratigraphic and structural data suggest that this mound was contemporaneous with the structures we have uncovered near Mound A as well as providing a starting point for our understanding of the relationship between mound construction and physiographic processes. (Session 6, 11:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Johnson, Jay K. (see Haley, Bryan)

Jones, Dennis, (Louisiana Division of Archaeology) **Rob Mann** (Louisiana Division of Archaeology), and **Rebecca Saunders** (Louisiana State University)

The Toncrey Site: Vanishing Evidence of Mississippian Connections on the Louisiana Gulf Coast

The prehistoric multi-mound Toncrey site (16PL7) faces imminent destruction from coastal erosion and subsidence. The surface upon which three mounds were built is now more than 1m below the water. Surface collections from an exposed and wave-washed shell midden indicate a significant Mississippian occupation at the site between A.D. 1350 and 1550, but the date of the mounds' construction is unknown. In the upcoming year, LSU plans to map both the exposed and the submerged portions of the site-the latter will be achieved by systematic probing and coring-and to conduct limited testing to determine the dates of mound construction. (Session 28, 2:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Jones, J. Scott (TRC, Inc.)

Spirit Hill Site Lithic Analysis

Lithic artifacts from the Spirit Hill site (1JA642) reveal occupation of the site for at least 10,000 years from the end of the Pleistocene through the Mississippian tradition. Recovered stone tools are associated with Late Paleoindian, Early through Late Archaic, Early through Late Woodland, and Mississippian occupations, providing an avenue to evaluate changes in regional procurement and subsistence activities throughout the prehistoric period. Specifically, raw material use and assemblage composition by cultural period allow evaluation of changes in adaptations related to increased sedentism and development of horticulture. (Session 27, 1:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Joyce, Dee Dee (College of Charleston) and **Thomas Meacher** (College of Charleston)

Archaeological Testing of the Andre Michaux Garden Site, Charleston, South Carolina

Although Andre Michaux is most famous for introducing the azalea, mimosa, camellia, and other exotic ornamentals to America, his mission was hardly so frivolous. As the king's botanist, Michaux was sent to restore the war-ravaged forests of France with botanical specimens collected in North America. In 1786, Michaux purchased a 111-acre tract near Charleston to serve as his packaging and processing center. He built a triangular garden, residence, greenhouse, and slave quarters. Using historical records and archaeological testing, College of Charleston students pinpointed the garden location and recovered over one thousand 18th century artifacts and many intact subsurface features. (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Judge, Christopher (University of South Carolina Lancaster)

Synthesizing the Woodland Period in South Carolina beyond the Savannah Drainage

Recent efforts to synthesize the Woodland period in South Carolina have centered largely in the Savannah River drainage on the state's western border. This paper attempts to synthesize Woodland archaeology to the east of that important area in order to develop pertinent questions for dissertation research. In this paper I explore known data on settlement, subsistence, technology, and architecture as a means to understand the interface between Late Woodland and Early Mississippian in the Great Pee Dee River valley on the state's eastern border. I conclude by posing a number of questions regarding political economy, competitive feasting, and Woodland complexity. (Session 16, 9:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Judge, Christopher (see Stevens, William)

Kassabaum, Megan C. (see O'Hear, John C.)

Kelly, John (Washington University in St. Louis) **and James Brown** (Northwestern University)

From Top to Bottom- The 2009 Investigations into the Sequence of Ritual Activities at Cahokia Mound 34: Reconstructing the Mound Summit Building, Its Destruction and Distribution

Gregory Perino originally identified evidence for a building on Mound 34's summit. He also recognized what he called "ceremonial fires" at the junction of the primary platform and adjoining terrace. During the course of his excavations Perino deposited these sediments behind him as a recognizable unit that contained fire-damaged artifacts from his "ceremonial fires." Among them were a section of an iconographically significant negative painted bottle, large quantities of burned chert, and large sections of daub from the burned structure at the mound summit. This paper discusses the evidence for these materials being derived from the building on the summit. (Session 12, 2:00 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Kelly, John (see Brown, James)

Kidd, Steven (see Elliott, Daniel)

King, Adam (see McKinnon, Duncan P.)

Kingery, William L. (see Peacock, Evan)

Kirkland, Jaclyn (University of South Alabama) **and Philip J. Carr** (University of South Alabama)

Archaeological Programming for 4th Graders

For many secondary school students, archaeology remains a mystery. This is somewhat surprising, since the curriculum for fourth grade Alabama History includes sections devoted to the archaeology of the state. In many cases, this brief discussion may be the only time a student is exposed to archaeology. This inadequacy needs addressing because archaeology has much to offer educators. Customized programs such as an archaeological "Traveling Trunk" can stimulate the instruction of a wide range of subjects. This poster will illustrate our initial steps in developing a program and includes a pre- and post- test of student knowledge. (Session 29, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Knight, Vernon J. (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Koerner, Sarah (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Koldehoff, Brad (see Wilson, Gregory)

Kowalski, Jessica (see Jackson, H. Edwin)

Krause, Richard (TVAR) **and Keith Little** (TVAR)

The Significance of Stone Mounds in North American Archaeology

Recent events seem to indicate that a few of our colleagues underestimate the significance of stone mounds in North American archaeology. In this paper, we present evidence that stone mounds have a very broad temporal and spatial distribution. They are most certainly artifacts in and of themselves whose structures must be understood and whose

contents must be thoroughly evaluated before any statement of significance can be issued. Examples from the Great Plains and the Southeast will be offered in support of this claim. (Session 16, 9:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Krutak, Lars (National Museum of Natural History)

Tattoos, Totem Marks, and War Clubs: Projecting Power through Visual Symbolism in Woodlands Culture

Among the warrior cultures of the Northeast Woodlands (Iroquoia), pictographic tattoos were engraved on the human body, personal weapons, and even trees to distinguish the achievements of individuals on the battlefield. Outside of marking their exploits, however, men also displayed a corpus of other "punctures" that have largely eluded decipherment. Drawing on the ethnographic record of tattooing and material culture in the Eastern Woodlands and Iroquoian, Creek-Yamacraw, Yuchi, and Cherokee portraiture from the eighteenth-century, this paper will suggest new interpretations of Woodlands indelible symbols and the meanings that they were perhaps meant to convey. (Session 4, 10:20 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Kruchten, Jeffery (ITARP-UIUC) and **Joseph M. Galloy** (ITARP-UIUC)

Ongoing Investigations at the East St. Louis Mound Center: The New Mississippi River Bridge Project

Investigations for the New Mississippi River Bridge Project are yielding new and important information about the East St. Louis site (11S706), the second largest Mississippian mound and town complex in North America. While previous investigations at the site documented the remnants of mounds and other monumental/ceremonial features, excavations in the old National Stockyards are yielding detailed information about the site's residential zone. One significant aspect of these excavations has been the documentation of a substantial Lohmann-phase occupation that will essentially rewrite the history of this important site and that of early Cahokia. Preliminary findings are summarized in this paper. (Session 12, 1:00 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

****LaDu, Daniel** (University of Alabama)

An Exploration of the Age of Mound Construction at Mazique (22AD502), a Late Prehistoric Mound Center in Adams County, Mississippi

Mazique was occupied during both the Coles Creek (A.D. 700-1000) and Mississippi periods (A.D. 1000-1680). Ian Brown (2007) has suggested that mound building here was primarily a result of Plaquemine activity. This paper presents new evidence suggesting that mound construction at Mazique primarily occurred during the Coles Creek period, and that the Plaquemine presence during the Mississippi period has been overestimated. The larger implication of this research is that the construction of flat-top mounds and plaza complexes were indigenous developments of the Coles Creek period in the Natchez bluffs region-just as they were in the greater Lower Mississippi Valley. (Session 3, 9:00 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

LaGrange, Lindsey (University of South Alabama) and **Gregory A. Waselkov** (University of South Alabama)

Large Mammal Subsistence at Bayou St. John, 1BA21

Special treatment of bear remains in the Southeast seems likely given ethnographic information. However, it is possible that the scarcity of bear remains is due to small populations of bear in the area. When taking a close look at archaeological bear remains in the Southeast, we find a range of treatment practices. Large mammal remains found at this site, *Ursus americanus* and *Odocoileus virginianus*, are compared on their importance for subsistence. Dolphin remains, while a rarity at most archaeological sites, are also present at 1BA21. (Session 23, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Lambert, Shawn (Panamerican Consultants Inc.)

Techniques for Drawing Renditions of Projectile Points, Pottery, and Other Artifacts

This poster illustrates methodological approaches to drawing renditions of artifacts from the Southeast. Featured analytical methods include ordinal procedures in the formation of different types of drawings, supplies needed in order to create the correct dimensions of the artifact, and the exploration of the differences in detail between the photographs and the illustrations. A sampling of artifacts recovered from Fort Benning, Georgia will be depicted and convey the importance of how illustrations aid in determining site significance. (Session 23, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Lankford, George E. (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Lansdell, Brent (Brockington and Associates)

A Chronological Assessment of the Carson Mound Group

The Carson Mound Group, located in northwest Mississippi, is an Early-Late Mississippian center that currently consists of six mounds. However, when the site was first surveyed in the 1880's as many as 85 mounds and a large embankment were identified. Though previous research has established a broad chronology for the site, the current investigation was undertaken to define a fine-grained chronology for the mound group and apply that to the various archaeological deposits. The primary methods used were to identify temporally diagnostic ceramic attributes and modes, as defined elsewhere in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Multiple data sets were analyzed in this research that include existing surface collections, controlled surface collections, as well as test unit and feature assemblages.

(Session 6, 9:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Laracuate, Nicholas (see Loughlin, Michael)

Lawres, Nathan (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Indigenous Combat Behavior: An Analysis of Battlefield Tactics Employed Against the Conquest of Florida

This paper provides an historical overview of the subjugation of the indigenous populations residing within the boundaries of modern Florida and a quantitative analysis of the combat behaviors with which the oppressed responded. This quantitative analysis was achieved through the use of a model I developed for categorizing and quantifying specific battlefield tactics utilized by the Native Americans in Florida. Analyzing combat behaviors employed by Native Americans against the subjugation of these groups provides further insight into the cultural component of warfare, a cultural component largely overlooked in ethnographic works. (Session 30, 4:40 pm, Schooner Suite)

Lawton, Crorey (Tulane University)

I Don't Recollect: Portable XRF Analysis of Curated Collections

Museum and laboratory collections are infrequently used as research tools. These collections have already been analyzed, and additional information to be gained through re-analysis is minimal or contentious. This paper presents results of portable X-Ray Fluorescence analysis on lithics from Louisiana archaeological and source collections. Through analysis of source material and artifacts, this paper presents the kind of additional information about the exchange patterns of household goods that can be extracted from collections. This re-analysis benefits the field through a broader understanding of prehistoric exchange and through a more extensive use of collections to obtain cultural data. (Session 2, 9:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Leader, Jonathan (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Christopher F. Amer, Larry Babits, and Lynn Harris**

Mars Bluff Navy Yard and the CSS Pee Dee

This paper presents data from the recent survey, recovery and analysis from the first season at the Mars Bluff Shipyard (1862-1865) and the debris field of the CSS Pee Dee. The SC Office of the State Archaeologist and the Maritime Research Division, both of SCIAA, coordinated a cooperative series of field schools with the Maritime Studies Program of East Carolina University and the University of South Carolina. Laboratory and local facilities support was provided by the third institutional partner, Francis Marion University. The successful joint venture was funded by a generous grant from the Drs. Bruce and Lee Foundation. (Session 18, 10:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom I)

Leader, Jonathan (see Stevens, William)

LeCompte, Elise (see Marquardt, William)

Lee, Mike (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Monitoring Fort Benning's Past

In 2008 Fort Benning began a new program to proactively protect and monitor the installation's archaeological resources. The monitor team has devised a system of site inspections combined with deployment of seibert stakes and signage to protect the cultural resources in support of the base's rapid growth and change in training missions. This presentation will demonstrate the action plan implemented by the monitoring team, show the successes and challenges that were encountered over the past year, and present the issues raised during consultation with stake holders. (Session 33, 10:40 am, Bon Secour Bay II)

Lees, William (University of West Florida)

Use of Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Spectrometry for Study of Surface Soils at Civil War Battlefields: A Pilot Study at the Natural Bridge Battlefield, Florida

Signature artifacts on Civil War battlefields are composed of lead, iron, and copper alloys. Decay of these artifacts disperses elements into surrounding soils; these elements may remain in the soil regardless of whether the parent artifact has been removed by relic collectors. In order to determine whether residual elements related to battle-related artifacts are detectable by analysis of surface soils, portable XRF was used to sample a portion of the Natural Bridge Battlefield, Florida. Lead, iron and other elements were found in surface soils and may relate to artifacts present or once present in the site. (Session 15, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Legg, James B. (see DePratter, Chester)

Lewis, Tom (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.)

Cultural Development in the Mississippi Period Etowah Valley: Pottery from the Long Swamp Site (9CK1)

Recent excavations at the Long Swamp site (9CK1) on the Etowah River in northwestern Georgia uncovered the remains of a portion of an Etowah Culture palisaded village. A palisade and complete structure were excavated, as were numerous associated pit and post features. An analysis of the pottery reveals an assemblage that conforms in nearly every way to what is expected from Late Etowah phase sites; however, radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal and sherd residue are not in accord with such an interpretation. In this paper the results of ceramic analyses and radiometric assays are described and several possible interpretations are discussed. (Session 26, 3:20 pm, Bon Secour Ballrooms III)

Lewis, Tom (see Thompson, Lori C.)

Lieb, Brad R. (The Chickasaw Nation)

Historic Chickasaw Mortuary Practices: Social Roles, Status, and Wealth

This paper investigates patterns in the association between artifact types and frequencies and dimensions of gender, age, social role, and status in Historic Chickasaw mortuary practices. Multivariate data analysis techniques coupled with ethnohistorical information are used to detect patterns and explore changes through time in practices related to the accumulation and display of ornaments, tools, weapons, and wealth in the social contexts of life and mortuary practices. Insights into seventeenth- through early nineteenth-century Chickasaw mortuary practices and social roles are discussed, as well as the process of change through time. (Session 30, 1:00 pm, Schooner Suite)

Lilly, Michael (see Peacock, Evan)

Listi, Ginesse A. (Louisiana State University)

Regional Variation in Diet and Health during the Coles Creek Period

The present study examines regional variation in diet and health during the Coles Creek period (AD 700-1200) through the analysis of multiple dental and nonspecific skeletal paleopathologies. The sample was composed of 144 individuals from five sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley that date to the Coles Creek period. Regional differences in pathology load were assessed by dividing the sample into northern inland, southern inland, and coastal categories. Results suggest that, in addition to possible dietary differences due to regional variation in resource exploitation, environmental factors may have contributed to higher morbidity in the coastal compared to the inland populations. (Session 5, 9:20 am, Schooner Suite)

Little, Keith J. (TVAR) and **Hunter B. Johnson** (TVAR)

Possible Mississippian Salt Procurement in the Tennessee Valley of North Alabama

Mississippian sites in the Guntersville Lake basin of the Tennessee Valley in northeastern Alabama have produced relatively large collections of ceramics that presumably were used as salt pans. Recognizing the potential significance of the salt pan concentrations, the archaeological, geological, and historic records of the region have been reviewed with an emphasis on information that might pertain to prehistoric salt procurement. While specific salt extraction sites have not been recorded, our study has identified several lines of circumstantial evidence that suggest a possibility for finding such sites in the Tennessee Valley of northern Alabama. (Session 19, 10:40 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Little, Keith J. (see Krause, Richard)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Oklahoma)

Digital Image Analysis of Shell Temper from the Moon Site (3Po488), Arkansas

This poster will present the methods and preliminary results of using digital image analysis to measure shell-temper size and abundance on sherds from the Moon Site (3Po488) in Arkansas. This technique gathers data on temper that was only available through petrographic thin-section analysis and gathers it in minutes instead of hours for fractions of a penny per sample. (Session 15, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Loughlin, Michael (University of Kentucky), **Nicholas Laracuate** (University of Kentucky), and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Archaeological Investigations at the Pierce Site (15CU96): Preliminary Interpretations of an Early Woodland Site in Southern Kentucky

The Pierce Site, Cumberland County, KY, is an Early Woodland period (Longbranch Fabric-Imprinted ceramics, McFarland Cluster Projectile Points) camp situated on two low rises in the Big Renox Creek floodplain. Investigations at the site documented over 100 features, primarily pits and earth ovens. The spatial distribution of these features indicates the presence of two discrete domestic activity areas. Moreover, offerings of stone hoes and tubular pipes reflect ritual activities. This poster explores the possibility that these activities are tied to increased sedentism and a greater reliance on cultivated plants. (Session 23, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Loughlin, Michael (see Handshoe, Donald)

Lowe, Kelsey (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Richard S. Fuller** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Evan Lee Garner** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), and **Anne Marie Maher Blank** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Moving Forward After Katrina: Phase II Testing at Four Sites on the Mississippi Gulf Coast

Post-Katrina, cultural resources management efforts on Mississippi's Gulf Coast have had three main goals for addressing storm effects on archaeological sites: (1) assessing potential effects of storm debris removal, (2) updating state file information, and (3) determining potential NRHP eligibility. Coastal Environments, Inc. has conducted extensive Phase I surveys on the Mississippi coast to aid Federal and State agencies in these efforts. Subsequent Phase II testing of four shell middens (22HA510, 22HR502, 22HR1001, 22HR1009) provided information on each site's dimensions, cultural components, and integrity, plus evaluations of natural and human impacts. (Session 28, 4:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Lowe, Kelsey (see Henry, Edward)

Luke, Matthew (Georgia Southern University)

Deveaux's Neck, South Carolina: The Impact of Primary Source Documentation on Survey Preparation of a Civil War Battlefield

In the summer of 2008 Georgia Southern students began surveying and successfully located Confederate earthworks on the northwestern side of the Charleston and Savannah railroad near Coosawhatchie, South Carolina. This presentation will illustrate the significance of primary source documentation in the planning phase of a follow-up survey on the southeastern side of the battlefield, to be conducted in the summer of 2010. (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

MacDonald, Kevin (see Morgan, David)

McCarty, Rita (Mississippi National Guard)

Welcome to Camp Shelby! Life in the Trenches of Southeast Mississippi: 1917-1919

Although having a long life history, present day Camp Shelby does not resemble its 1917 forbearer and only one original structure survives intact. For years, the exact footprint of 1917 Camp Shelby, in comparison to present day, was not known. Recently, camp layout maps from 1917 have been located. These maps have enabled the then and now to come together to reveal archaeological features relating to the World War I occupation. These historic artifacts and features, coupled with first hand soldier accounts, are revealing a glimpse into the life of the 38th Division American Doughboy at Camp Shelby. (Session 18, 11:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom I)

McCorvie, Mary M. (see Wagner, Mark)

McFadden, Paulette (University of Florida)

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 occupation and artifact deposition. Artifact analysis, sedimentology and geomorphology, ground penetrating radar (GPR), and a suite of radiocarbon and OSL dates suggest that after 12,000 years ago, aeolian sediments accumulated on the landform, after which time Archaic groups occupied the site. After 9,000 years ago, human occupation decreased and sedimentation increased, then sometime before 2400 years ago, Woodland groups reoccupied the site. (Session 25, 1:20 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

McIntyre, Sarah (see Matternes, Hugh)

McKee, Larry (TRC, Inc.), **William F. Stanyard** (TRC, Inc.), and **Kelly Hockersmith** (TRC, Inc.)

An Introduction to the Spirit Hill Site (1JA642) in Northeastern Alabama

This paper presents the environmental and cultural setting of the Spirit Hill site (1JA642), and reviews the history of investigations at the site. The paper will set the stage for the rest of the symposium papers, with an emphasis on the key questions addressed during the study and where the investigation fits with ongoing research on the prehistory of the region. (Session 27, 1:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

McKee, Larry (TRC, Inc.) and **William F. Stanyard** (TRC, Inc.)

Organic Artifacts from the Spirit Hill Site

Excavations at the Spirit Hill site yielded a large and diverse collection of bone and shell artifacts. This paper will describe the organic artifact assemblage, and place it into regional and chronological context. (Session 27, 2:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

McKinnon, Duncan P. (University of Arkansas), **Chester P. Walker** (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates), and **Adam King** (University of South Carolina)

Putting the Robot To Work at Etowah: Integrating High-Density Digital Elevation Data with Magnetic Gradiometry Data

Geophysical investigations at Etowah Indian Mounds Historic Site have become a critical tool in the exploration of sub-surface features. A component of these investigations include a full coverage magnetic gradiometry survey resulting in an insightful and informative magnetic map of sub-surface features. To compliment the magnetic gradiometry survey, the site was surveyed by robotic total station permitting total coverage with high-density sampling and centimeter-level accuracy. From these data a digital elevation model of the site has been created permitting improved understanding of site topography. Integrating these datasets offers important new insights about the relationship of sub-surface features to site topography. (Session 15, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

McKinnon, Duncan (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

McReynolds, Theresa (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Strategies for an Effective Archaeology Fair

Despite the prevalence of archaeology-themed web pages, television documentaries, and other innovative approaches to outreach, archaeology fairs continue to be an effective way for archaeologists to engage the public. Whether it is a single booth or a large festival, a well-designed event can attract diverse audiences, dispel common misconceptions, and educate the public about the importance of preserving archaeological resources. This paper briefly explores the role of archaeology fairs in public outreach and offers practical advice for organizing a successful event. Specific strategies are suggested for collaborating with educators and other organizations, developing meaningful activities, and conducting an evaluation. (Session 22, 10:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Mabelitini, C. Brian (University of West Florida) and **Bruce L. Manzano** (University of Kentucky)

"A very large supply of commissary and medical stores, tents, guns, and ammunition": Archaeological Investigations at Camp Frazer, Kentucky

The Frazer farmstead (15Hr42), which is located in Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky, is situated on the former site of Camp Frazer, a Union army encampment during the American Civil War. Initially constructed as a domestic residence in circa 1817, the structure associated with this site functioned as a military hospital, and later as a storage facility for the camp's quartermaster. This paper presents the results of archaeological and historical investigations at this site that provide insights into the material culture and diet of the troops stationed there. (Session 18, 9:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom I)

Machiran, Robin (Archaeological Research Center)

A Lohman Phase Mississippian Site in the American Bottom

The Alexander Jacob site (11MS2288), located in Granite City, Illinois, is a unique, single component Mississippian period site. The village, covering 3.4 acres, is located on an American Bottom terrace. This planned community is laid out in a horseshoe shape with a large central plaza opening to the south and an associated mound located on the northwestern portion of the site. Analysis of the site has revealed that it was occupied during the early Lohman Phase and provides insights into the beginnings of the Mississippian period. (Session 12, 1:20 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Mann, Rob (see Jones, Dennis)

Manzano, Bruce L. (see Mabelitini, C. Brian)

Marcoux, Jon (Brockington and Associates)

Improvisation, Hybridity, and Household Identity: Documenting Social Coalescence in the Potting Traditions of a Late Seventeenth-Century Cherokee Community

Researchers have increasingly come to the conclusion that seventeenth- and eighteenth- century southeastern Indian communities were to varying degrees formed through the social coalescence of ethnically diverse remnant and refugee groups. In this paper, I use the case study of the Townsend site, a small late seventeenth-century Cherokee settlement in eastern Tennessee, to explore how these improvised hybrid communities were enacted daily through mundane tasks - particularly the production of pottery vessels. Through analyses of paste, surface treatment, and vessel form, I identify three analytically and regionally distinct potting traditions among the households at the Townsend site. These results suggest that the community was constituted by immigrant households from geographically disparate Cherokee settlements. (Session 30, 2:00 pm, Schooner Suite)

Markin, Julie (Washington College)

Remembering Woodstock, the Joe Caldwell Way

Over half a century ago Caldwell defined Woodstock as its own phase, different ceramically yet descended from the Swift Creek and Napier complicated stamping traditions and antecedent to Etowah complicated stamping motifs. Subsequent research over the intervening years has enabled a better understanding of the political and agricultural complexity of the Woodstock phase and has bolstered a number of the key traits noted by Caldwell to define Woodstock. Recent analyses regarding Woodstock settlement patterns and subsistence practices as well as the tightening of the Woodstock ceramic chronology reveal that Caldwell's separation of Woodstock into a distinct phase was visionary. (Session 13, 2:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Markus, Davis (University of Arkansas)

Understanding Consumer Choice and Identity Construction through Personal Adornment at Kingsley Plantation

Kingsley Plantation presents a unique set of conditions regarding identity in an enslaved context. Zephaniah Kingsley imported all of his slaves directly from Africa and encouraged his slaves to practice African religions. This set of circumstances alters the consumption patterns of the enslaved regarding personal adornment items such as buttons, as well as how the enslaved viewed themselves. To fully understand the consumer choices of the enslaved at Kingsley, and how this differs from similar contexts, the personal adornment assemblage of the cabins is compared to that of the dwellings at the Quarter Site at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest Plantation. (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Marquardt, William (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Karen J. Walker** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Melissa Ayvaz** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Austin Bell** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Ann S. Cordell** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Elise LeCompte** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Gypsy Price** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Donna Ruhl** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Ryan VanDyke** (University of Florida)

Rehabilitation of Collections from Pineland: A Major Coastal Archaeological Site Complex in Southwest Florida

The Pineland collections result from excavations at southwest Florida's Pineland Site Complex from 1988 to 1995. Focused on A.D. 50 to 1710, the collections consist of an estimated 126,500 artifacts, 4,158 human-skeletal specimens, 10,785 bags of human-environmental specimens/samples, and 18 linear shelf feet of associated records/products. Heavily used in analyses, the collections had become disorganized, threatening their long-term integrity. A three-year grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities is supporting comprehensive curation. We followed national standards, and our results may be applicable to other projects. The project has enhanced the long-term stability and accessibility of Pineland's collections. (Session 29, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Marrinan, Rochelle (Florida State University)

Glass Trade Bead Assemblages from Two Apalachee Mission Sites, Leon County, Florida

This paper examines the bead assemblages from two Franciscan-Apalachee mission sites in Leon County, Florida: Mission San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale and the O'Connell Mission site. Mission Patale is dated to the first missionary efforts in the province around 1633 to 1650; the O'Connell site to later in the Mission period, ca. 1690 to 1704. Trade beads may help to date archaeological sites and historically documented sites can assist in identifying date ranges for trade beads. These bead assemblages permit us to make comparisons among collections from other mission sites and begin to characterize early and late bead types. (Session 8, 1:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Martin, Jay C. (see White, Andrea)

Matternes, Hugh (New South Associates, Inc.), **Valerie Davis** (New South Associates, Inc.), and **Sarah McIntyre** (New South Associates, Inc.)

Forgotten Spirits on the Outskirts of Savannah: An Overview of Two African American Cemeteries

Nineteenth century African American mortuary behavior in Savannah and coastal Georgia have been documented by folklorists and ethnographers as examples of the lowland folk traditions, however these assessments have received little archaeological confirmation in the region. Investigations of two previously unrecognized cemeteries 9CH1168 (Area 1 Cemetery) and 9CH875 (or Area 2 Cemetery) in Chatham County provided an opportunity to examine the material culture left by practitioners of these traditions. Both cemeteries contained Post-Emancipation through early twentieth century deposits with a rich array of artifacts that could be directly linked to documented lowland traditions. (Session 31, 9:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Mattics, Sarah (see Hester, Barbara)

Meacher, Thomas (see Joyce, Dee Dee)

Mehta, Jayur (Tulane University)

Tips for Successfully Coordinating Statewide Archaeology Programs

Six years ago the Mississippi Archaeological Association decided to expand its October Archaeology Week into a month-long program. In 2007, I was fortunate enough to assist with this program and in 2008, I acted as Statewide Coordinator. Having learned through trial-by-fire, I experienced both success and failure. This paper suggests strategies for organizing archaeologists, both citizen and academic, at the regional and state level, and proposes planning tactics for maximum effectiveness, attendance, and return. I also recount personal challenges I faced talking to adults and children about the lifestyle and social organization of Mississippi's pre-1500 population. (Session 22, 8:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

****Melcher, Jennifer** (University of West Florida)

Colono ware, Colono-ware, Colonoware, Colono where?

One of the biggest problems facing colono ware research in the southeast is the struggle with definition. In order to be able to better understand these wares we have to take a step back and look at how we define them, so that people from

different regions have some understanding of exactly what is being discussed by the term. This paper suggests a revised typology for colono ware, and the likely related mission red ceramics, so that researchers across the southeast can better compare assemblages of these types on colonial sites across the southeast. (Session 8, 2:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Meyer, Cailin (Rhodes College)

Land and Planter Class Formation in West Tennessee

In order to better understand the relation between land value and social status in Fayette County, Tennessee, a study consisting of 309 land deeds from 1825-1860 was conducted. This study identified important factors and patterns in the buying habits of the region's slaveholding farmers. One key component was the Panic of 1837, when land prices artificially rose in value instead of decreasing due to planter activity. Others include the location of purchased land to the buyer's original parcels, and the buyer's economic class status held the most influence on land prices. Interestingly, a land's growth potential held little impact." (Session 31, 11:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

****Meyers, Maureen** (University of Kentucky)

Identifying a Mississippian Frontier: Architectural and Ceramic Analyses from the Carter Robinson Mound (44LE10) Excavations

Studying frontiers provides important clues about the formation of hierarchies. Frontiers are one important factor in understanding group movement and interaction, and how these change over time. At the fourteenth-century Carter Robinson mound site in southwestern Virginia, located on the northwestern edge of the Mississippian cultural world, archaeological excavations identified four structures and recovered approximately 23,000 artifacts. This paper presents results of architectural and ceramic attribute analyses, and uses these data to identify the culture of this frontier site, to understand why this particular frontier site was occupied, and its interactions with surrounding groups. (Session 12, 4:00 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Mickelson, Andrew (University of Memphis)

Magnetometry and Surface Survey Results from the Early Mississippian Ames Mound Complex

Magnetometry survey data, surface survey data, along with excavation results at the Early Mississippian Ames Mound Complex located in southwestern Tennessee are presented. For decades Ames was known only for its four platform mounds and an associated "low density" artifact scatter. Magnetometry and excavation data, however, revealed that the mounds are part of a community plan that included a 2 ha village surrounded by a substantial palisade. Surface survey data are reexamined in light of these findings. (Session 15, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

****Mickwee, Christopher** (University of West Florida)

Woodland Terrace: A Late Weeden Island Habitation in the Northwest Florida Sandhills

The Weeden Island peoples of the Late Woodland that inhabited the interior uplands of Northwest Florida are poorly understood, particularly west of the Apalachicola River Drainage. Research focus on coastal and major riverine sites has left a significant portion of the Weeden Island culture virtually unstudied beyond survey. In addition, the more elaborate early Weeden Island manifestations in the area have received more academic scrutiny than the later Wakulla expressions. This paper will present the final results of intensive excavations at a Late Weeden Island occupation located on the upland drainages of the Choctawhatchee River in Washington County, Florida. (Session 3, 11:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Midgett, Carole (see Midgett, Gordon)

Midgett, Gordon and Carole Midgett

Andrew Jackson: In Defense of Indian Territory beyond Stone Mountain, May/June 1820 to 1829

This paper examines the relationship between Gen. Jackson's military intervention in May/June 1820 to remove squatters from Indian lands west of the Hightower Trail, on the east side of Stone Mountain, and President Jackson's intervention in early 1829 to settle the Cherokee/Creek boundary dispute. Famous for running the Georgia/Alabama line, Edward Thomas's "true line" was displaced in favor of John Coffee's 1829 line and map by Jackson's action. Nullification policy in Georgia, and the 1832 nullification crisis in South Carolina, has obscured the significance of Coffee's actions in interpreting the landscape, and the historiographic and archaeological records. (Session 18, 10:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom I)

Mikell, Gregory (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

From Beneath the Streets: A 1781 Siege of Pensacola Site Emerges

It is not very often that an otherwise mundane survey and monitoring project for a sewer pipeline installation project in a long-developed, suburban setting in Pensacola generates much interest. Usually, materials beneath the streets outside of "old Pensacola" are disturbed or post-date the mid-1800s, but this is not so every time. In late 2008, materials related to the 1781 Spanish siege of British Pensacola were discovered by Panamerican Consultants. The findings resulted in the identification of the general location of the Spanish advanced siege trench and fortifications in a location that correlates to maps and Spanish and British diary notes. (Session 33, 11:40 am, Bon Secour Bay II)

Milanich, Jerald T. (Florida Museum of Natural History)

Tattooing Among the Sixteenth-Century Timucua Indians

Theodor de Bry's engravings of Timucua Indians (and the two paintings by John White) are the best known documentary record of tattooing from the Southeastern United States. Anthropologists, museum exhibitors, and artists all have relied heavily on the de Bry and White images, the former purportedly based on French narratives and the paintings by Jacques le Moyne. Analysis of de Bry's engravings and the French accounts, however, suggest things may not be as we thought. The Timucua possibly practiced tattooing; but it was probably nothing like that portrayed by de Bry in 1591 or by White. (Session 4, 10:00 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Miller, D. Shane (University of Arizona) and **Ashley M. Smallwood** (Texas A&M University)

Beyond Stages: Modeling Clovis Biface Production at the Topper Site (38AL23), South Carolina

Much effort is directed towards identifying technological steps in the production of bifaces. Callahan (1979), and subsequent studies, conceptualize this process as a series of sequential stages. Current methods for stage designation include using size ratios or diagnostic technological elements. We argue, as have others, the sequential stages are arbitrary stops in what should be modeled as a continuous process. To illustrate this point, we apply a flaking index to a sample of Clovis bifaces, bifacial fragments, and overshot flakes from the Topper site (38AL23). Our results indicate biface production was a non-linear, continuous process reflected both technologically and spatially. (Session 21, 8:20 am, Schooner Suite)

Miller, D. Shane (see Johanson, Erik)

Milner, Brian (Georgia Southern University)

Investigations at Mont Repose: The 2009 Season

This poster will address the findings from the investigations conducted at Mont Repose Plantation during the 2009 field season. The area tested revealed the location of the family cemetery that was established after the death of Samuel Gillison. The result of the investigation revealed a number of previously unknown graves on the site and sets the grounds for further research. (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

****Mistak-Caughron, Sarah** (Mississippi State University)

Archaic Period Climatic Variability: Evidence from Freshwater Mussel Shells at Modoc Rock Shelter (Illinois) and Watson Brake (Louisiana)

Climate variability and cultural phenomena such as the inception of moundbuilding characterize the Archaic period in Eastern North America. Using morphometric and isotopic data obtained from freshwater mussel shells derived from archaeological sites in the Midwest and Southeastern United States, this research tests whether or not the Hypsithermal climatic interval was mosaic or blanketed across the Mississippi River Valley as well as supporting the utility of morphometric and isotopic analysis by providing proxy data sets for assessing regional climate change. Temporal variability in climate as an Archaic period adaptive pressure is also discussed. (Session 25, 2:00 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Mistovich, Timothy (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. - 20 Years of Excellence

Introductory comments on Panamerican Consultants. (Session 33, 8:20 am, Bon Secour Bay II)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

A Mississippian Dugout Canoe from Northeast Arkansas

In the spring of 2008, an Arkansas resident found a dugout canoe on a sandbar in the St. Francis River. He removed it to his back yard and kept it wet. The Arkansas Archeological Survey was contacted, and I measured and photographed it, plus took samples for identification and dating. Based on remarkably good condition, I suggested it dated from the 1800s. Species was identified as bald cypress. A radiocarbon sample revealed calibrated (2 sigma) date ranges of A.D. 1310-1360 and A.D. 1380-1450. The canoe is the only known Mississippian watercraft from the Parkin phase region of northeast Arkansas. (Session 19, 11:00 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Monaghan, G. William (Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University) **and Christopher S. Peebles** (Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

The Construction, Use and Abandonment of Mound A: Tracing the History of the Angel Site (12VG1) through its Earthworks

Geophysics, solid-earth coring and ¹⁴C chronology indicate that Mound A was built nearly to its full 8m height coincident with founding of the Angel site (AD 1050-1100). Mound A was constructed by first stacking 10-15 cm-thick turf blocks 2m high near its center and then rapidly building it up- and outwards. Dates from a structure atop Mound A show that the mound was used throughout site occupation and, like Mound F, its surface was covered with fresh fill just before the Angel site was abandoned. Such a final mound capping may be part of a “ceremonial closing” of the site. (Session 23, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Montana, Angele (Earth Search, Inc.)

People and Pots on the Beach (22HA613)

The paper presents the results of Phase II testing undertaken at site 22HA613, along Beach Boulevard, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. Earth Search, Inc. (ESI), undertook the investigations for the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) as part of the Hurricane Katrina recovery efforts to restore the roadway. Site 22HA613 is a multi-component site with intact archaeological deposits dating to the Coastal Issaquena/Marksville and Troyville/Coles Creek periods. The Phase II investigations confirmed that the site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Subsequently, MDOT altered their roadway restoration plans to avoid the site and preserve it for future generations. (Session 28, 3:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Montana, Angele (see Smith, Rhonda)

Moody, Carlisle A. (University of Oklahoma)

Uncovering Mississippian Men's Houses

Men's houses are important physical structures and social institutions common to very many cultures around the world. These structures are particularly important to anthropological understanding of the development of sociopolitical complexity, social stratification, engendering of power, and many other subjects. Southeastern researchers have rarely ascribed the function of men's house to structures found archeologically. I argue that men's houses existed in the Mississippian (A.D. 1150-1650) and advance a framework for understanding various functional aspects of these structures. Archaeological correlates for identifying these structures are offered. (Session 12, 4:40 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Moon, Robert (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) **and Tammy Herron**

Exploring an Early Antebellum Homestead at the Savannah River Site

In 2005, the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) identified site 38AK892 at the Savannah River Site (SRS) as part of a mitigation project for the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SC-DNR). Initial analysis indicated that the site dated from the late colonial and early antebellum periods—a poorly researched time period at the SRS. Limited block excavations demonstrated that the site had the potential for intact features below the plowzone, and SC-DNR agreed to avoid the site. In 2007, the SRARP expanded block excavations at the site. This poster will report on the 2005 and 2007 excavations and explore potential avenues for future research. (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Moore, Christopher (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) **and I. Randolph Daniels** (East Carolina University)

Site Formation Processes and Climatic Disequilibrium: Geoarchaeological Evidence for Rapid and Episodic Climate Change Events in the North Carolina Coastal Plain

Geoarchaeological investigations along the Tar River in North Carolina suggest burial of archaeological sites and reflect Holocene millennial-scale climatic cyclicity and its related effects on the fluvial system. Chronometric dates from stratified sites along the Tar River correspond closely to Bond Events 4 through 8 and indicate a pervasive and episodic signature of climate change over the last 11,500 years. Other researchers in the Southeast have also found evidence for coupling of the late Quaternary sedimentological record with abrupt climate and vegetation changes (e.g., Waters et al. 2009). These events likely influenced hunter-gather adaptation and site preservation along coastal rivers in the Southeast. (Session 29, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

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

Moore, Rose G. (see Blankenship, Sarah A.)

Morgan, David (National Park Service SEAC) **and Kevin MacDonald** (University College London, Institute of Archaeology)

Material Perspectives on Late Colonial Ethnicity on the Louisiana Frontier: Architecture and Pottery at the 1786-1816 Coincoin Plantation

Marie-Thérèse Coincoin is a founding figure for Louisiana's Cane River Creole community. Of African descent (or birth) and once enslaved, between 1786 and 1816 she ran a plantation using Louisiana-born, Kissi, and Bakongo slaves. A six-year study has revealed the remains of her plantation's residences and landscape features. The African-style rammed earth architecture contrasts sharply with other facets of material culture derived predominantly from interaction with nearby Native Americans and Euro-American traders at Natchitoches. The material remains of Coincoin's world provide tantalizing clues about how this ethnically African and Creole plantation operated on the multi-ethnic frontier. (Session 31, 9:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Moser, Jason (S&ME, Inc.), **Kimberly Nagle** (S&ME, Inc.), **and William Green** (S&ME, Inc.)

Down by the Sea But Not under the Boardwalk: Prehistoric Trade on the Lower Cape Fear

Three years of fieldwork on the Lower Cape Fear River have identified several multi-component, Early Archaic through Late Woodland period sites, including the Barnards Creek site. A data recovery at this site recorded a residential base camp that contained a diverse artifact assemblage, including pottery, stone tools, and relatively large quantities of metavolcanic materials (primarily rhyolite). Preliminary models suggest that the site was located along a primary trade network and that it served as a redistribution point for lithic materials that were transported from the Piedmont to the outer Coastal Plain, particularly during the Archaic Period. (Session 32, 8:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Munro, Kimberly (USDA Forest Service)

Developing a GIS Database of the 1937 Aerial Photographs on the Apalachicola National Forest

The Apalachicola National Forest (ANF) is approximately 600,000 acres of federal land located in Florida's panhandle. The majority of this land was acquired in 1936 through Presidential Proclamation. One year later the Department of Agriculture conducted an aerial photography survey of the forest. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the development of a GIS database of the 1937 photographs. It will also explain the project's process and its value in archaeological site identification and location; historic wildlife research; and natural resources management. (Session 2, 8:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Nagle, Kimberly (S&ME, Inc.) **and William Green** (S&ME, Inc.)

Not Just Another Fall Line Site: Results of Archaeological Investigations at the Tree House Site

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, testing, and data recovery excavations were conducted from 2006 through 2008 and artifact analyses have just been completed. The most intriguing occupations at the site are the intact Clovis occupation, as well as semi-sedentary occupations dating to the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Middle Woodland periods. This paper will show why 38LX531 is an important fall-line aggregation site and explain how the site was used throughout the last 13,500 years. (Session 32, 9:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Nagle, Kimberly (see Moser, Jason)

****Nelson, Erin Stevens** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Thoughts on the Investigation of Late Prehistoric Communities in the Northern Yazoo Basin

Historically, archaeologists working in the Lower Mississippi Valley have focused their efforts on scales of analysis such as sites, regions, polities, and households. More recently, communities have come into focus as a legitimate topic of archaeological research. Considering the nature of past communities allows us to focus on social relationships among people and material practice and to bridge multiple analytical scales. Recent archaeological investigations in the northern Yazoo Basin suggest that settlement patterns, mound-building practices, and the remains of domestic activities can all offer insights about social relationships within and among past communities. (Session 6, 8:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Norris, Sean (TRC, Inc.) and **Kelly Hockersmith** (TRC, Inc.)

Cranial Deformation and Tooth Mutilation: the Cultural Practice of Body Modification Among Late Woodland/Early Mississippian Societies in the Southeast

Recent analysis of human skeletal remains from Late Woodland/Early Mississippian occupations at the Spirit Hill Site identified intentional body modification in the form of cranial deformation and dental mutilation. While cranial deformation has been observed throughout the Southeast, most notably as part of the Nodena phase and among the Choctaw, dental mutilations are rarely observed in the region. In this paper we discuss the unique pathological features of the individuals at Spirit Hill, and summarize other cases of cranial and dental modification in the Late Woodland/Early Mississippian Southeast in hopes of gaining a broader understanding of past human behaviors. (Session 4, 8:20 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Norris, Sean (see Hockersmith, Kelly)

O'Donoghue, Jason M. (University of Florida). and **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (University of Florida)

Archaeological Testing of Near-Shore Deposits at Salt Springs (8MR2322), a Preceramic Archaic Site in the Ocala National Forest, Florida

In 2009 archaeologists from the University of Florida's Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology conducted test excavations at Salt Springs (8MR2322). Testing focused on saturated preceramic Archaic deposits that were exposed in the course of infrastructural repairs at the recreation area. Prior excavation of the adjacent component by Michael Russo (National Park Service) established the chronology of the site and the potential for recovery of well-preserved organic materials. Complimenting this work, we exposed an 8-meter long trench perpendicular to the modern shoreline to investigate occupational and depositional histories of this prograding anthropogenic deposit, and to obtain samples amenable to paleoenvironmental analyses. (Session 11, 2:00 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

O'Hear, John C. (Mississippi State University), **Vincas Steponaitis** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), and **Megan C. Kassabaum** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Early Coles Creek Ceremonialism at the Feltus Mounds, Jefferson County, Mississippi

Excavations at Feltus have revealed an early Coles Creek component radiocarbon dated to cal AD 770. This occupation included an area that showed multiple episodes of large, free-standing posts being set and then pulled. One of the post pits contained bear bones, perhaps an offering. Nearby was a large, refuse-filled pit. Compass bearings taken by B.L.C. Wailes in 1852 indicate that Mound D, now gone, was located immediately south of these features. This pattern of ceremonialism is reminiscent of practices associated with Middle Woodland platform mounds across the South, as well as with other Coles Creek sites. (Session 3, 8:40 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Odell, George H. (University of Tulsa)

Symposium Discussant (Session 21, 11:40 am, Schooner Suite)

Oesch, Karla (Panamerican Consultants Inc.) and **LeeAnne Wendt** (Panamerican Consultants Inc.)

On the Other Side: Excavations of Three Sites on the Alabama Side of Ft. Benning

Archaeological excavations at Fort Benning Military Reservation have yielded thousands of artifacts which have shed light on the prehistory and history of the area. However, research has focused primarily on the Georgia side of the reservation. In the spring and summer of 2009, three sites; 1RU99, 1RU24, and 1RU105, were excavated on the

comparatively smaller Alabama side of the reservation. Each site consists of definitive time ranges and as a whole appears consecutively from the Late Woodland to European contact eras. This paper will introduce the three sites, discuss how they relate chronologically to one another, and show how they contribute to the archaeological record in the area surrounding Fort Benning. (Session 33, 8:40 am, Bon Secour Bay II)

Ortmann, Anthony (Murray State University)

Mound C: A Special Use Location in the Poverty Point Plaza

Excavations in Poverty Point's Mound C revealed a construction sequence unlike any other context at the site. This earthwork was initiated as a series of thin platforms, often separated by accumulations of cultural debris. Artifacts and features associated with these initial construction platforms contrast with cultural remains from Poverty Point's ridges, and suggest Mound C may have served a ritual, rather than secular, purpose. An examination of the cultural remains from the pre-construction midden beneath Mound C and the thin platforms at its base indicate the function of this locality may have changed during the occupation history of the site. (Session 11, 4:00 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Otten, Sarah (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Pieces of Personhood: Fragmentation of Human Remains at Upland Sites in the American Bottom

As a means of exemplifying social identity, the human body constitutes and constructs individual personhood as it is reflected in daily practice. The intentional fragmentation of bodies emphasizes the materiality of an individual and their relationship to the living and to a particular place. In the American Bottom, mortuary ritual is characterized by a variety of burial practices ranging from extended inhumations to collections of bone in special locations. This paper focuses on the meaning of such collections and possible caches of individual human bones that appear in non-cemetery locations recognized in the Richland Complex near Cahokia. (Session 34, 10:40 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Otten, Sarah (see Baltus, Melissa)

Page, James (Brockington and Associates, Inc.), **Kong Cheong** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.), and **David Franz** (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

The Barbara Hunt: The End of an Era

For just over 100 years steamboats ruled the waterways of the southeastern U.S., providing necessary transportation of both people and goods. One of the last steamboats to navigate the waters of the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint River System was the Barbara Hunt (1929-1940). Her short life and lonely death at the confluence of these three rivers mirrors the rise and fall of the steamboat as a viable means of transportation through the changing technology of the twentieth century. Through ethnohistorical research and archaeological investigations by Brockington and Associates, the story of this once proud ship is now being retold. (Session 7, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Palmiotto, Andrea (University of Florida)

An Ecological Perspective on Faunal Distribution along the South Carolina Coast

Last year, I examined vertebrate faunal data from prehistoric sites along the South Carolina coast to identify any trends in animal resource utilization. Using biomass frequencies, I found that mammal remains peaked during the Woodland period, fish remains increased across time, and bird remains decreased across time. Mammals were identified more frequently in the northern than in the southern portion of the coast, while fish remains were utilized more often in the south than the north. To begin to explain this distribution of vertebrate remains, invertebrate analyses from those sites and available environmental data are examined to identify factors contributing to the spatial and temporal variation of faunal remains in South Carolina. (Session 17, 10:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Pappas, Christina (see Handshoe, Donald)

Parish, Ryan (University of Memphis)

A New Approach to an Old Problem: The Application of Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance (VNIR) Spectroscopy to Chert Sourcing

The majority of prehistoric cultural material that archaeologists analyze is composed of chert that due to its physical characteristics made it a valued resource during prehistory. Archaeologists are faced with an arduous task when attempting to source chert artifacts back to known outcroppings. The application of Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance

(VNIR) spectroscopy to chert sourcing demonstrates that a cheap, fast, non-destructive, and accurate means of identifying a materials type and geologic/geographic origin is attainable. The study examines the merits of VNIR spectroscopy to chert sourcing studies by highlighting a case study of chert materials sampled from the "Dover Quarry Sites" in Tennessee. (Session 25, 3:40 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Parker, Mary Anne (Arkansas State Parks)

Raiders of the Lost Arkansas: Portraying an Exciting Twist on an Archaic Subject

Have you ever had a problem getting students and/or other visitors to listen enthusiastically about bygone cultures? Have you ever tried to address topics such as "mound architecture," "stratification," and "effigy vessels," only to have the whole program fall flat? Did it make you wonder when you became so old, boring and out of touch? This paper seeks to explore creative ways that Archeological Parks and Museums can maintain the interest of current patrons while growing an exceptional educational program that will bring in revenue, visitation, and volunteers for years to come. (Session 22, 10:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Parr, Christopher (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Lil' Benny 2.0: The New Face of Fort Benning's Curation Facility

Since 2006, Fort Benning has maintained a facility for curating its archaeological and architectural historical collections, but to date it has remained largely unfinished. In 2008, the Installation's Cultural Resource Manager tasked his Site Monitor Team with completing the facility and creating a computer database for accessioning and tracking material within these collections. The new Access-based system, named "Lil'Benny2.0", will enable term employees to not only perform necessary day-to-day operations but also allow for user-defined query-based searches of the artifacts themselves to better facilitate research of Fort Benning's cultural resources. (Session 33, 10:20 am, Bon Secour Bay II)

Parrotte, Timothy

Analysis of Woodland-Era Pit Features in Illinois

The prehistoric Eastern Woodlands remain a fascinating mystery in many regards. This paper makes a comparative study of sites excavated in the modern state of Illinois, seeking out trends in the morphology of pit features and the artifacts they contain through time. Sites dating from the Archaic through the Mississippian era are examined, but the primary focus is on the lengthy and dynamic Woodland era. By examining the data, the author makes inferences regarding the function of pit features in the Eastern Woodlands with a focus on changing subsistence strategies. (Session 3, 8:00 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Patch, Shawn (see Gregory, Danny)

Pauketat, Timothy (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

Symposium Discussant (Session 34, 11:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Payne, Claudine (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

The Running Arch Motif on Mississippian Ceramics

The study of Mississippian pottery has long focused on types, type-varieties, and attributes. While these approaches are useful, they sometimes obscure important patterns in the data. In this paper, I focus on a common ceramic design motif, a repeating arch placed in a frieze around the shoulder of standard jars. Regional archaeologists have included this motif in many named pottery types, for example, Matthews Incised and Manly Punctated in the Central Mississippi Valley and Moundville Incised in central Alabama. An exploration of the motif itself, irrespective of execution technique or pottery type reveals temporal and spatial patterns and raises useful questions. (Session 19, 8:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University), **Philip J. Carr** (University of South Alabama), **Sarah E. Price** (Center for Archaeological Studies, USA), **William L. Kingery**, and **Michael Lilly**

Confirmation of an Archaic Period Mound in Southwest Mississippi

22LI504 is an Archaic-period site in Lincoln County, Mississippi with a single conical mound, from which coring revealed evidence of advanced pedogenesis. A radiocarbon date suggesting that the mound was Late Archaic in age; however, the context of the sample was unclear. In 2006, a unit was excavated in the mound. A lack of ceramics and the state of soil horizonation indicate that the mound is an Archaic-period construction. Unlike other Archaic mounds,

artifact-rich features were encountered. We describe the features, soils, and artifacts recovered, and present additional dates obtained from secure contexts within the mound. (Session 11, 4:20 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Peacock, Evan (see Greenlee, Dianna)

Pearce, Kenny (see Wendt, LeeAnne; *Steatite Procurement in the Chattahoochee River Valley*)

Pebbles, Christopher S. (see Monaghan, G. William)

Peres, Tanya (Middle Tennessee State University), **Theresa Schober** (Town of Fort Myers Beach), and **Corbett Torrence** (University of Vermont)

Semantics of a Shell Mound: Analysis and Interpretation of the Estero Island Site

Coastal mound sites dot the southwest Florida landscape where the non-agricultural Calusa chiefdom dominated through Spanish contact in the 16th century. Yet the use of shell and midden as building materials present challenges to understanding the nature of site use and construction. In this study, a zooarchaeological approach is taken to quantitatively test varied interpretations of shell mound deposits that tie mound building with emerging social inequality in the Caloosahatchee region. This analysis, coupled with radiocarbon dates, highlights the biases inherent in shell mounds and the difficulties in using these data to interpret diet, site seasonality, and past environmental conditions. (Session 17, 11:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Peterson, Staffan D. (see Hargrave, Michael)

Pevny, Charlotte D. (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University)

Distinguishing Taphonomic Processes from Stone Tool Use: Implications for the Clovis Debitage Assemblage from Excavation Area 8 at the Gault Site, Texas

Artifact context is particularly important when conducting microwear research. An assessment of context includes consideration of what happens to an artifact after it enters the archaeological record, while in situ, and after recovery. Low- and high-power usewear analysis were employed to determine whether damage on artifacts was the product of natural processes or intentional cultural modification. For the Clovis-age debitage from Excavation Area 8 at the Gault site, mechanical and chemical taphonomic processes altered and complicated tool identification and tool function. An analytical strategy that accounts for post-depositional factors affecting observations at both the macro- and microscopic levels, in conjunction with rigorous experimentation, is essential for understanding the microwear taphonomy of artifact assemblages. (Session 21, 8:40 am, Schooner Suite)

Phillips, Erin (University of Alabama)

Economic Models and Moundville's Hemphill Style

The paper examines the extent to which pottery decorated in Moundville's Hemphill Style supports or fails to support the political economy, display goods, and sacred economy models suggested for Moundville, based on their distribution within the site and the Black Warrior River Valley as well as their stylistic diversity. I argue for a less centralized economic model based on the distribution of Hemphill-style artifacts and their increasing level of stylistic diversity, especially during the Moundville III phase. (Session 19, 9:00 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Phillips, John (see Sams, Adrienne)

Pluckhahn, Thomas (University of South Florida)

"Gulfization" Revisited: Household Change in the Late Woodland Period at Kolomoki (9ER1)

Caldwell used the term "gulfization" to describe the diffusion of the Gulf Tradition, leading to the replacement of complicated stamped wares by those of the Weeden Island series. He viewed this as a gradual process of acculturation tied to predictable changes in styles. Recent excavations at Kolomoki (9ER1) reveal a more complicated picture, with long periods of stasis in domestic assemblages interrupted in the Late Woodland period by relatively dramatic transformations in pottery form and decoration, as well as other facets of material culture. The timing and magnitude of these changes suggest a reorganization of household production and consumption. (Session 13, 3:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Pollack, David (see Loughlin, Michael)

Port, David (New World Archeology)

Investigations at the 1818 Hickman Cabin, Pond Spring Plantation

Pond Spring (formerly known as General Joseph Wheeler's) Plantation (Site 1LA663) was recorded with HABS Documentation between 1934 and 1935; was placed on the NRHP inventory in 1977; is currently owned and managed by the AHC; and received an endowment as part of "Save America's Treasures" project by the White House Millennium Council and the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 2000. Archaeological investigations recovered 5,245 artifacts (5,205 historic and 40 prehistoric) from the 1818 Hickman cabin and the cook's house. Some artifacts recovered from the cabin's west hearth box may have replicated older African American ritual beliefs and practices. (Session 31, 11:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Potts, Tara L. (University of South Alabama)

Low Quality Quartz and Implications for Technological Inferences

Low quality lithic raw materials present a myriad of problems to lithic analysts. One such raw material, quartz, is abundant throughout the southeast. Multiple lines of evidence are preferred for debitage analysis yet a majority of quartz flakes do not always exhibit attributes that can be confidently identified. This presents significant obstacles when dealing with sites where quartz comprises a majority of the assemblage. Data from two sites in central Alabama where quartz is the locally available raw material and was utilized almost exclusively will be used to illustrate problems with potential solutions discussed. (Session 21, 9:40 am, Schooner Suite)

Potts, Tara L. (see Bates, Katie)

Powis, Terry (Kennesaw State University)

Wallys Leg: A Multi-Component Shell Midden Site on the South Georgia Coast

Excavations at the Wallys Leg Site have documented the cultural remains associated with eleven distinct, but overlapping, occupation phases. These occupations, dating from ca. 2500 BC to AD 1690, occurred during the Ceramic Late Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic periods. Based on the ceramic assemblage, the dense shell middens, the high density and diversity of non-ceramic artifacts, and the presence of domestic habitation, including structural remains and refuse disposal and storage pits, Wallys Leg likely served as a multifamily residential base throughout its history. This paper discusses site function, seasonality, patterns of food preparation and refuse disposal, and storage technology. (Session 32, 8:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Powis, Terry (see Cheong, Kong)

Price, Gypsy (see Marquardt, William)

Price, Sarah E. (University of South Alabama)

Omnipresent? We Don't Recover the Half of It!

With recent publications of lithic "how to" lab manuals, lithic analysis has become more accessible to non-specialists, yet field recovery and methodological practices remain uninformed. Although some southeastern archaeologists recognize the potential of lithic artifacts for making a range of inferences and utilized specialists for analysis, standard operating procedures (field and laboratory) limit or preclude the data potential of lithics. This paper explores the effects of field and laboratory processing on the analysis of lithic assemblages using experimental and archaeological data collected from a number of sites across the Southeast and presents considerations for orienting research designs to maximize the potential of this ever-present class of artifacts. (Session 21, 8:00 am, Schooner Suite)

Price, Sarah E. (see Peacock, Evan)

Pursell, Corin (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

A Reconsideration of the Kincaid Burial Mound

Kincaid's primary known burial mound (Ppo2) was nearly completely excavated by the University of Chicago in the 1930's and 1940's, revealing a complex and poorly-understood mortuary sequence. Recent excavation, ceramic analysis, and reexamination of the University of Chicago photographic collections have led to a better understanding

of Ppo2 and how Chicago conducted these important excavations. In the context of fifty years of more recent Mississippian studies, the Kincaid burial mound appears interestingly idiosyncratic. In this paper the Kincaid burial tableau is reexamined in light of this broader understanding and in comparison to the major burial tableau at other Mississippian sites. (Session 12, 3:00 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Pursell, Corin (see Butler, Brian)

Pyszka, Kimberly (University of Tennessee), **and Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston), **and Scott Harris** (College of Charleston)

Primum non nocere: A "Least" Invasive Approach to Understanding St. Paul's Church Site (Hollywood, South Carolina)

Primum non nocere - First do no harm. This is the basic premise for archaeological investigations at the site of the c.1707 St. Paul's Parish church near Hollywood, South Carolina. As very little archaeological research has been conducted on the colonial Anglican churches of South Carolina, any archaeological excavation offers a rare, but destructive, glimpse into these early churches. By integrating both non-invasive and invasive techniques, including historical documentary research, archaeological excavation, and GPR testing, a series of fundamental questions were addressed while preserving the majority of the site for the future. (Session 8, 3:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Rafferty, Janet (see Carlock, Bradley)

Randall, Asa M. (University of Florida)

Archaic Cities of Shell

An age-old debate has resurfaced regarding the significance of shell mounds and the processes responsible for their final disposition. While aspects of this debate are fruitful, there is a risk of reifying long-held stereotypes of primitiveness, stasis, and over-determination that have inflected past interpretations. I explore alternative frameworks for investigating the social contexts surrounding the emergence and histories of shell mounds, including the metaphor of "The City," as a means of moving beyond the current discourse. Examples will be drawn from Archaic-age shell mounds along Florida's St. Johns River recently investigated by the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology. (Session 16, 9:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Ransdell, Davie (see Blankenship, Sarah A.)

Rees, Mark (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

Coles Creek-Plaquemine Historical Ecology and Political Culture in the Southern Lower Mississippi Valley

Native American polities of the Mississippian Southeast are commonly regarded in terms of intermediate complexity, through different models of hierarchy and social inequality. Lacking comparable evidence for prestige goods, long-distance exchange, and agricultural intensification, Coles Creek and Plaquemine societies in the southern Lower Mississippi Valley are thought to have been less hierarchical and less complex. Regional variations in historical ecology and political culture highlight alternative complexities and histories in the Deltaic Plain and adjacent Gulf Coast. Subsistence economies, monumentality, and historically-documented ethnic diversity suggest power relations and inequalities organized by means of social heterogeneity, kinship and coercive violence. (Session 26, 1:20 pm, Bon Secour Ballrooms III)

Regnier, Amanda (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Reilly III, F. Kent (Texas State University)

Identifying the Face of the Sacred: Tattooing the Images of Gods and Heroes in the Art of the Mississippian Period

Within all cultures the images of gods and heroes carry specific marks, colors, or tattoos that allow the initiated to recognize their identities. When William Bartram, in the late seventeenth century, noted that the Muscogee elite bore tattoos that could be "records of their tribes or families or of memorable events," he was observing a tradition that had its roots in the Mississippian Period, if not earlier. Iconographic investigations of body decoration and tattooing in several examples of Braden-style art reveal patterns that may allow the identification of specific preternatural beings in the art of the Mississippian Period. (Session 4, 10:40 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Rigney, Phyllis (University of Tennessee)

The Function of Flake Tools from the Townsend Project (Sites 40BT89, 40BT90, 40BT91, and 40BT94), Blount County, Tennessee

The purpose of this study was to examine flake tools from Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Cherokee components at the Townsend project (sites 40BT89, 40BT90, 40BT91, and 40BT94) in Blount County, Tennessee and to determine the functions of these flake tools and whether they are expedient. Changes to function over time were assessed, as well as how these changes might apply to surrounding archaeological sites. A stepwise microwear examination was conducted, including macroscopic, stereoscopic, and incident light examination. It was found that the flake tools from the Townsend project can be divided into two different modes of flake tools: selected and shaped tools. (Session 23, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Roberts, Erika (University of Florida)

History and Archaeology at Kingsley Plantation: Understanding the Historical Archaeology of Fort George Island, Florida

Kingsley Plantation, located on Fort George Island, is an ideal case study for examining the complex and conflicting relationship between history and archaeology. Archaeological research focuses specifically on slave cabins that were occupied exclusively during owner Zephaniah Kingsley's tenure on the island. I then focus on interviews with Zephaniah Kingsley and Zephaniah Kingsley's own writings to explore how the archaeology broadens the understanding of the lives of the enslaved on the plantation. What emerges is a complex interplay between the identity formation of the enslaved occupants under Kingsley's regime and the historical memories of the plantation on Fort George Island. (Session 31, 10:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Rodning, Chris (Tulane University)

Public Architecture and Adaptations to European Contact in the Southern Appalachians

Public structures known as townhouses were hubs of public life in Native American towns in the southern Appalachians before and after European contact. This paper summarizes the characteristics of townhouses in the southern Appalachians from late prehistory through the eighteenth century, focusing on size and shape, architectural elements, and the presence or absence of burials. Continuity and change in townhouses reflects native responses to European contact in the Southeast. Townhouses were sources of cultural stability and conservatism during periods of dramatic change, and they were an architectural medium through which Native American towns adapted to life in the postcontact Southeast. (Session 30, 2:40 pm, Schooner Suite)

Rohm, Mackenzie Caldwell (Southern Illinois University Cabondale and Versar, Inc.)

A Hopewellian Connection? Analysis of a Unique, Terminal Middle Woodland Ceramic Complex From Southern Illinois

Located near the Ohio River in southern Illinois, 11Mx109 was excavated in 1974 by Jon Muller. The Middle Woodland ceramic assemblage recovered during these excavations was recently analyzed for the first time. The grog-tempered plainware and grog-tempered decorated wares commonly associated with Hopewellian ceramics are completely dissimilar to the well-documented local Middle Woodland tradition. Such Hopewellian presence has not been documented previously in the Ohio River corridor below the Wabash confluence. This presentation considers the source of this presence and re-considers the assumed degree of cultural continuity and population diversity in the region at the close of the Middle Woodland. (Session 3, 8:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Rolland, Vicki (University of North Florida)

Considering Colonoware from the Native American Perspective

Discussions of colonoware pottery often focus on its role as table wares which were desired by Spanish colonial society. Such vessels symbolized continuity of at least one aspect of homeland culture. Due to a lack of clear archaeological and documentary evidence, less is understood concerning the other half of the colonoware equation, that which interprets roles and statuses of the Native American potters, presumably women, who reproduced those European vessel forms. This paper considers that within the aboriginal communities production of colonowares may have visually inferred or established special statuses to chiefs, their villages, or the potters who supplied them. (Session 20, 11:40 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Rooney, Clete (University of Florida)

Expanding Perspectives of Kingsley Plantation

Models of the landscape and social dynamics of historic plantations are largely based on sites in the mid-south. The plantation landscape in Florida, while extensive, is poorly understood and requires further investigation. The University of Florida's current multi-year archaeological project at Kingsley Plantation in north Florida has been examining areas and time periods under-represented in southern historic archaeology. In this paper, I give an overview of some of the current work at Kingsley, and offer a theoretical context and some future directions for the on-going work at this important site. (Session 31, 10:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida Museum of Natural History) **and Melissa Ayvaz** (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Rehabilitation of Archaeobotanical Collections from Pineland: A Major Coastal Archaeological Site Complex in Southwest Florida

Archaeobotanical collections exist from excavation projects that took place at southwest Florida's Pineland Site Complex from 1988 to 1995. They focus on its A.D. 50-1710 cultural and environmental histories. The collections consist of dry, wet (waterlogged), and conserved plant specimens. A grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities is supporting curation. Project methods follow national standards and are illustrated with multiple images. A monitored programmatic plan for the preservation of waterlogged specimens has been developed and is highlighted here. Ultimately, this project will greatly improve the long-term stability and accessibility of these rich and rare archaeobotanical collections from Pineland. (Session 29, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Ruhl, Donna (see Marquardt, William)

Russo, Mike (National Park Service)

Salt Springs Florida, a Middle Archaic Drowned Shoreline

An ancient shoreline was discovered six feet beneath the surface waters of the Salt Springs pond in the Ocala National Forest, Florida. A two week salvage excavation recovered gourds, squash, and carved wooden artifacts along with typical Middle Archaic Points and bone and shell tools. At the bottom of the shoreline deposits, two Late Paleo lithic artifacts were recovered. This paper discusses the excavation and the preliminary findings including anticipated radiocarbon dates. (Session 11, 2:20 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Russo, Michael (see Dengel, Craig)

Sabo III, George (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Jerry E. Hilliard** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **and Leslie C. Walker** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Petroglyphs of the Eastern Ozark Escarpment, Arkansas

Three interesting rock art sites have been documented in the Eastern Ozark Escarpment area of Arkansas. Each site is associated with a unique geological feature. Dozens of petroglyphs representing a uniform "style" of artistic expression predominate at all three sites. These represent human figures, ceremonial objects, footprints and tracks, and a variety of geometric shapes featuring a variety of concentric circle, cross-in-circle, and rayed circle motifs. In this paper, we assess the iconographic content of these sites within the context of the local Mississippian, Greenbrier Phase cultural landscape. (Session 14, 1:40 pm, Windjammer Suite)

Sain, Douglas (Eastern New Mexico University)

A Comparative Analysis of Clovis Blade Technology from the Topper and Big Pine Tree Sites, Allendale County, South Carolina

A Recent technological analysis of a sample of Clovis blades from the Topper site has demonstrated little evidence for blade use at the site. Extensive archaeological investigations at the nearby Big Pine Tree Site, a Clovis quarry-related site on Smiths Lake Creek, yielded a number of similar prismatic blades and cores. Analysis of these blades has been conducted to compare blade manufacture and use with that of Topper. Results indicate more technological modification and use of blades at Big Pine Tree. Located on a tributary of the Savannah River, Big Pine Tree may represent more habitation activities as opposed to quarry-manufacturing. (Session 11, 1:40 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Sams, Adrienne (University of West Florida) **and John Phillips** (University of West Florida)

Arcadia Mill: An Industrial Community in the Antebellum South

This paper summarizes ongoing efforts to examine the archaeology of ethnicity, social structure and community organization of the Arcadia Mill Complex, the first large-scale, water-powered commercial lumber and textile mill complex established in antebellum Florida. Recent archaeological investigations yielded evidence of a community of free and enslaved laborers who built the enterprises and worked in the mills. Artifact assemblages, distribution patterns, and architectural features are described. (Session 18, 9:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom I)

****Samuelsen, John** (University of Arkansas)

Archaeogeophysical Investigations of Early Caddo Settlement Patterning at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6)

The Teran-Soule model provides a testable hypothesis for the settlement pattern of the Great Bend Region Red River Caddo being composed of vacant mound centers with dispersed farmsteads. An archaeogeophysical survey of the Crenshaw site (3MI6) conducted in the off-mound areas determined if structures exist. The 3.2 hectare survey concluded with over 100 possible structures, of which 50 are likely structures associated with either a Caddo or Fourche Maline occupation. Possible structures were found in linear patterns, including an oval of possible structures 90 by 85 m in diameter. The results provide ample possibilities for testing the Teran-Soule model. (Session 26, 3:40 pm, Bon Secour Ballrooms III)

Sanders, Merritt (Tulane University)

Preliminary Investigations of South Appalachian Mississippian Architecture at the Catawba Meadows Site, Burke County, North Carolina

The Catawba Meadows site is situated along the upper Catawba River in the western North Carolina Piedmont. Aboriginal pottery from the site is attributable to the Burke phase, and it indicates that Catawba Meadows is contemporaneous with the nearby mound center at the Berry site. The north corner of a single structure was identified in 2004, and in 2009, the structure was exposed in its entirety. In this paper I will relate this site to the regional settlement pattern, and I will make preliminary comparisons between the structure at Catawba Meadows and South Appalachian Mississippian architecture, more generally. (Session 12, 4:20 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Sanger, Matthew C. (see Boone, Galen)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida)

Introducing the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey

In 2009 the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology, University of Florida, launched a new archaeological program in the Lower Suwannee and Cedar Key National Wildlife Refuges of Florida. The program is structured by a three-prong approach involving reconnaissance, rescue, and research consistent with the comprehensive conservation needs of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The unifying goal of all aspects of the program is development of detailed, long-term perspectives on cultural and environmental change, notably the effects of transgressive coastlines on the availability of inhabitable land and biotic resources of human importance. Opportunities for graduate student research and funding abound. (Session 16, 8:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see Anderson, David G.)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see O'Donoghue, Jason M.)

Saunders, Rebecca (Louisiana State University)

Symposium Discussant (Session 28, 4:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Saunders, Rebecca (see Jones, Dennis)

Sawyer, Johann (see Dalton, Jesse O.)

****Schilling, Timothy** (Washington University in St. Louis)

A Construction Chronology of Monks Mound, Cahokia

Monks Mound stands as the largest single Mississippian period construction north of Mexico. Since it was first noticed by the scientific community in the early nineteenth century, scholars have speculated on both when the mound was built and how much time was required to build such a monument. Recent developments in the mathematical modeling

of radiocarbon dates based on Bayes' Law now permit a fine-grained understanding of the mound's construction. Bayesian analysis of the radiocarbon sequence from Monks Mound indicates construction was extremely quick and later in the sequence than previously supposed. These results call into question interpretations of the social milieu of mound building. (Session 12, 1:40 pm, Bon Secour Bay III)

Schnell, Frank

Mandeville Revisited

2009 marks the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of excavations of the Mandeville site (9CY1) in southwestern Georgia. Excavations at Mound A, the Standley mound, uncovered one of the first recorded examples of a Middle Woodland platform mound, although at the time of discovery, its identification as such was controversial. As sometimes happens, work at the site and upon the results of the excavations were plagued with budgetary, logistic, theoretical, and historical problems. This paper explores some of those problems and how the results of the excavations impacted understanding of Middle Woodland in Eastern United States archaeology. (Session 3, 9:40 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Schober, Theresa (Town of Fort Myers Beach)

"Calusa Carts": The Mobile Mound House Project

Staff of the Mound House archaeological site developed unique portable exhibits to enhance interaction with diverse public audiences. The "Calusa Carts" are important learning tools that can be used to facilitate complex topics such as shell mound deposits, stratigraphy, radiocarbon dating, artifact context, and culture history in the Caloosahatchee region. The Mobile Mound House project (i.e., "Calusa Carts") is comprised of two self-contained, interactive exhibits produced with grants from the Florida Division of Historical Resources and Florida Humanities Council. The Calusa Carts are designed for use at archaeological and environmental festivals, schools, and other community events or as static displays. (Session 29, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Schober, Theresa (see Peres, Tanya)

Scott, Robert (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Late Prehistoric Occupation of the Saline Valley Borderlands in Southeast Arkansas

The Saline river basin represents a borderland where peoples and cultures of the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV) met and interacted with those of the Fourche Maline and Caddoan cultural traditions of the Trans Mississippi South (TMS). Recent work at sites along the Saline River and Moro Creek in Cleveland County, AR, combined with the reexamination of older collections, is beginning to produce new information on the occupational history of the poorly understood territory bordering the Middle Saline region of the TMS and the Felsenthal region of the LMV. Limited testing has encountered substantial midden deposits at several sites and materials diagnostic of Fourche Maline, Caddoan and Mississippi period phases in adjacent regions of the TMS and LMV. (Session 16, 8:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom II)

Scott, Stacy Ann (University of Southern Mississippi)

Shady Grove Site: Analysis of Health and Mortuary Practices

A portion of the Shady Grove site (22QU525), that was previously occupied by a small mound, was excavated in 1975 by Connaway and Brookes. Unit 10S-10E shows evidence of a Mississippian Period human ossuary intruding into a Late Woodland Period shell midden. Evaluation of the skeletal collection has revealed an MNI of 24 individuals (juveniles and adults) with few signs of growth disruption or poor health present. Connaway believes the cremation was a person of high status (Connaway 1981:27-31); recent analysis has found a bluish-green coloration on the calcined bone and context is associated with bundle burials. (Session 5, 8:20 am, Schooner Suite)

Shanks, Jeffrey B (National Park Service SEAC)

Baker's Mound (8By29): A Swift Creek Sand Mound and Ring Midden

Recently, we conducted a survey on Tyndall AFB for the purpose of relocating sites that C. B. Moore excavated over a century ago. One of these was Baker's Mound (8By29), described by Moore as a mound with a nearby shell enclosure and associated by Willey with the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek culture. More recent investigations had identified a midden as 8By29, but the mound had not been relocated. Our survey was successful in relocating the mound and delineating

the shell enclosure. Using the results of this investigation, this paper will compare 8By29 with existing Swift Creek and Weeden Island settlement models. (Session 3, 10:40 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Sharp, Robert (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Shelby, Thomas M. (Georgia Institute of Technology)

Shape and Space: some random comments on anthropology and architectural discourse

As one of the most important components of material culture studies, architecture can greatly inform our understanding of both prehistoric and contemporary societies. In this paper I would like to (re)call attention to and summarize some of the broad paradigms in architectural discourse, some old and some newer, that are relevant to prehistoric southeastern architecture. These comments are drawn from a number of different fields of inquiry, ranging from Anthropology and ethnography, Archaeology, architecture and morphology, space syntax, social theory, and cognition, all of which are framed within the two elemental themes of shape and space. (Session 2, 9:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Sheldon Jr., Craig T. (see Cottier, John)

Sherwood, Sarah (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Shorter, George (University of South Alabama)

Old St. Stephens: Frontier of a New Nation

Established on the southwestern frontier in 1788 by the Spanish, St. Stephens became the site of a Spanish fort and church, an American fort and trading post, the Federal land office, and the Alabama Territorial capitol. By 1818 it could boast several thousand residents and 450 substantial buildings. Excavations focus on the Globe Hotel and Chamberlain home. The artifact assemblage depicts early nineteenth-century material culture along the Alabama frontier. By the Civil War Old St. Stephens had disappeared, its buildings in ruin and its citizens moved elsewhere. (Session 18, 9:20 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom I)

Shuler, Kristrina A. (Auburn University) **and William Stevens** (University of South Carolina)

Osteological Correlates of the Life Stresses of Slavery from Plantations in South Carolina and Barbados

Quality of life for enslaved Africans is not well documented for the British colonies of South Carolina and Barbados in spite of historic connections. We present new bioarchaeological data from two cemeteries: Newton Plantation (Barbados) and Hagley Plantation (Georgetown, South Carolina). Comparisons with reported skeletal and archival data from previously assessed South Carolina plantations (Bellevue and Remley) by Rathbun and colleagues facilitates exploration of differential labor and health patterns between Caribbean "gang" labor and southern "task" systems. Barbadian enslaved, particularly women, demonstrate the lowest life expectancy, but otherwise very similar patterns emerge for stature, infectious diseases, and other stress indicators. (Session 5, 10:20 am, Schooner Suite)

Simek, Jan (see Blankenship, Sarah A.)

Smallwood, Ashley (see Johanson, Erik)

Smallwood, Ashley M. (see Miller, D. Shane)

Smith, Karen (Monticello)

Joseph Caldwell on the Lower Chattahoochee River

Although Caldwell (1959) spoke of a growing interest within the discipline for ecological and functional processes, his methods of chronological inference remained firmly and correctly rooted in culture history. In fact, Caldwell's application of the historical methods of seriation and percentage stratigraphy at Fairchild's and Hare's Landings on the lower Chattahoochee River epitomizes their enduring value. Here, I review Caldwell's contributions to Woodland period research in Southwest Georgia, emphasizing the chronological methods he employed, and draw connections to current work aimed at understanding the mechanisms by which Swift Creek and Weeden Island ceramic styles spread through time and across space. (Session 13, 2:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Smith, Karen (see Hally David)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University) and **Michael C. Moore** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
The Enigma of the Noel Cemetery: Thruston's "Ancient Metropolis of the Stone Grave Culture"
For over a century, Gates P. Thruston's well-illustrated *Antiquities of Tennessee* (1890, 1897) has provided a key resource about Mississippian artifacts from Middle Tennessee. Most of Thruston's collection came from an estimated 3000 stone box graves on the Noel Farm. Our recent re-discovery of an unpublished 1878 map, fieldnotes, and collections generated by Peabody Museum expeditions a decade before Thruston provides new insights. In this paper, we combine information from 19th century excavations, Oscar Noel's personal collection, and limited excavations by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology in 1973 to generate some new hypotheses about this enigmatic "ancient metropolis." (Session 19, 10:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Smith, Louise (University of Mississippi)

A Preliminary Ceramic Chronology at the Carson Mound site, Coahoma County, MS

The Carson Mound group has been determined to be an Early-Late Mississippian site, with additional possible Woodland components. In an effort to fine tune the chronology, this paper is an effort to effectively determine horizon markers for Early, Middle, and Late Mississippian specific to the Carson Mound site. (Session 6, 10:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Smith, Maria O. (see Betsinger, Tracy K.)

Smith, Marvin T. (Valdosta State University)

The Stump Island Site: Historic Period Ethnicity on the Upper Coosa River of Alabama

During the 1970s, artifact collectors discovered an historic period Native American site eroding out of the shore of Lake Weiss in northern Alabama. Preliminary analysis at that time suggested occupation sometime between the middle of the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century. A thorough search of period maps and secondary historical sources failed to locate evidence of activity in the area that would correlate with the remains. Being unable to identify the site's occupants, I halted efforts to report the site. The current paper attempts to refine the date of the site and to suggest a possible identification of the site's inhabitants. (Session 30, 3:20 pm, Schooner Suite)

Smith, Rhonda (Earth Search, Inc.), **Angele Montana** (Earth Search, Inc.), and **John Underwood** (Mississippi Department of Transportation)

Life's A Beach: Katrina Recovery at 22HA613

The paper presents the results of Phase II testing undertaken at site 22HA613, along Beach Boulevard, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. Earth Search, Inc., undertook the investigations for the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) as part of the Hurricane Katrina recovery efforts to restore the roadway. Site 22HA613 is a multi-component site with intact archaeological deposits dating to the Coastal Issaquena/Marksville and Troyville/Coles Creek periods. The Phase II investigations confirmed that the site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Subsequently, MDOT altered their roadway restoration plans to avoid the site and preserve it for future generations. (Session 28, 3:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Snow, Frankie (see Blanton, Dennis)

Snow, Frankie (see Hally, David)

Snow, Frankie (see Stephenson, Keith)

Sommerkamp, Cindy (University of West Florida)

Along the Pathway of Souls: An Iconographic Analysis of the Hickory Ridge Cemetery Site (8ES1280) in Pensacola, Florida

The late Mississippian Hickory Ridge cemetery yielded an artifact assemblage rich in ideological expression. Iconographic analysis of these materials using recently developed interpretive techniques of the "Southwest School" provides a functional interpretation of the site within a Mississippian cosmological framework. Analysis suggests that

the people of Hickory Ridge shared a multi-layered cosmological model with the inhabitants of Moundville, believing that their souls traveled along the Pathway of Souls (the Milky Way) after death. (Session 9, 2:20 pm, Schooner Suite)

Spanos, Mary (Anthropological Textiles)

Clothing Museum Figures for Woodland and Mississippian Dioramas: Searching for Garments among Textile Impressed Potsherds

A new archaeology museum, currently under construction at the University of South Alabama, will use artifact displays, video, text, and a series of dioramas to show how archaeology informs us about the prehistory and history of the Gulf Coast region. While archaeological research on pre-contact yarn and fabric is available, there is limited data for the Woodland and Mississippian wardrobes that are required for the life-size figures in this new museum. This paper will discuss the clothing developed for these prehistoric Southeast Indian figures, and the archaeological data and historical references that provided the foundation for this atypical research project. (Session 2, 9:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Stahlgren, Lori (see Blankenship, Sarah A.)

Stanton, Thadra (National Park Service, SEAC)

Preliminary Analysis of Lithics from Salt Springs (8Mr2322)

In March 2009, archeologists from the Technical Assistance and Partnerships section of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service were asked to monitor construction activities at the Salt Springs Recreation Site (8MR2322), in the Ocala National Forest. An inundated Archaic Period (and Paleo Period) spring bed was excavated and organic material along with lithics and utilized bone material was uncovered. Over a dozen one-meter by one-meter units were opened and controlled excavations were conducted over the course of two weeks. This paper will provide an overview of the lithic tools and debitage that have been analyzed to date. (Session 11, 2:40 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Stanyard, William F. (TRC, Inc.)

Structures, Features, and Burials: A Chronological Perspective on Internal Site Organization at the Spirit Hill Site

This paper begins by describing the types and approximate number of structures that were present at Spirit Hill during the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. The relationship between those structures, and the arrangement of contemporaneous features and burials (human and canine), will then be explored as a means to examine how the site's configuration and internal organization changed through time. (Session 27, 1:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Stanyard, William F. (TRC, Inc.)

The Spirit Hill Site in Regional Context

This concluding paper will briefly summarize our findings at the Spirit Hill site, and place them into regional context. It will also outline our goals as the analyses continue, and provide suggestions for future research. (Session 27, 4:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Stanyard, William F. (see McKee, Larry)

Stanyard, William F. (see McKee, Larry)

Steere, Benjamin A. (University of Georgia)

Swift Creek Paddle Designs as Tattoos

For over a decade researchers have suggested that the elaborate paddle-stamped designs found on Swift Creek pottery were also used in other media, such as woodcarving, basketry, and tattooing. I examine ethnological and archaeological evidence for this claim. Ethnohistoric records suggest a long tradition of tattooing in the Southeast, and comparative ethnographic examples provide support for the idea that groups practicing household ceramic production apply similar designs to pots and people. Less certain is whether a tattooing toolkit can be inferred from archaeological evidence at Swift Creek and other Middle Woodland period sites in the Southeast. (Session 4, 9:20 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Steere, Ben (see Hally David)

Stephens, Miranda (see Cook, Danielle)

Stephens, Sarah (University of Mississippi)

Examining Past Collections: The South Cape Site of Southeast Missouri

The South Cape Site is a Mississippian period village located in southeast Missouri. Examination of previously unanalyzed ceramics recovered at this site in the 1970s and 80s by Southeast Missouri State University led by Dr. Duncan Wilkie help to determine the site's regional context. As expected, links to the immediate region are present. However, stylistic trends reveal more northerly, American Bottom connections as well. (Session 26, 2:00 pm, Bon Secour Ballrooms III)

Stephenson, Keith (University of South Carolina) **and Frankie Snow** (South Georgia College)

Joseph Caldwell's Northern Ceramic Tradition in the Deep South

In his monograph *Trend and Tradition* (1958), Caldwell described the cultural processes he believed led to increased regional differentiation in the Eastern US. For the Deep South, he noted a discontinuity in ceramic style within the Southern Appalachian Tradition marked by "cord-decorated pottery in the simple northern conoidal form." The presence of this enigmatic cordmarked ware particularly on the South Atlantic Coastal Plain has prompted various models of population movement, interaction, and exchange that extend Caldwell's notion of the Northern Tradition influence. We revisit these models with regard to the Late Woodland cordmarked pottery sites of interior southern Georgia. (Session 13, 2:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Stephenson, Keith (see Hally, David)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), **George E. Lankford** (Lyon College), **Vernon J. Knight** (University of Alabama), **and Robert Sharp** (The Art Institute of Chicago)

Iconography, Style, and Function of Effigy Pipes in the Lower Mississippi Valley

Mississippi period effigy pipes are seemingly a regional specialty in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Naked crouching humans, long-tailed panthers, and monstrous animal composites such as owl/serpent/fish are among the subjects depicted. We have examined a corpus of these pipes, with attention to geological sourcing, stylistic groups, and the iconography of such details as hair arrangements. We offer a new, hypothetical interpretation of the religious use of these pipes. We interpret the anthropomorphic ones as depicting tobacco smokers in a trance state, and we interpret the zoomorphs as the dominantly beneath-world powers capable of being contacted in shamanic smoking ritual. (Session 9, 2:00 pm, Schooner Suite)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (see O'Hear, John C.)

Stevens, William (University of South Carolina), **Laura Cahue** (University of South Carolina), **Christopher Judge** (University of South Carolina), **Jonathan Leader** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **and Christopher Young** (University of South Carolina)

Skeletal Remains from the School of Anatomy, De Saussure College, University of South Carolina

Archival sources suggest that De Saussure College, the University of South Carolina's second oldest building, was a Federal Army hospital during Columbia's 1865 occupation. The building was later USC's anatomy school in the early 1870's. In August 2009, construction exposed human remains in a trench. An ongoing project by the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology and the Department of Anthropology recovered skeletal remains and artifacts. Preliminary analysis suggests that they most likely represent cadavers and waste associated with the anatomy school. This project stands to inform our understanding of 19th century medical training, cadaver procurement, and dissection practices. (Session 5, 10:40 am, Schooner Suite)

Stevens, William (see Schuler, Kristina A.)

Strickland, Glenn

Digital Modeling and Interpretation

Parchman Place Mounds (22-Co-511) is a Late Mississippian mound group located in the Yazoo Basin of northwestern Mississippi. The area between the two largest mounds within the complex, identified as the A-B Swale, is digitally

rendered into a multidimensional visual model to demonstrate the application of computer generated modeling as related to archaeological interpretation. (Session 2, 8:00 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Stringfield, Margo (University of West Florida)

The Wings of an Angel: A Multi-Component Conservation Project at Historic Key West Cemetery

Historic Key West Cemetery (established in 1847) is an open air museum reflecting the diverse history of Key West, Florida. The impact of extreme environmental conditions on funerary architecture and an ever growing population of the dead present many conservation and preservation challenges at this site. This paper addresses the inaugural conservation project at the cemetery which resulted in the stabilization and conservation of funerary architecture ranging from formal and vernacular masonry structures to metal fencing. (Session 10, 4:40 pm, Schooner Suite)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (University of Tennessee)

Symposium Discussant (Session 27, 4:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

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

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

Swedlund, Charles A. (see Wagner, Mark)

Thacker, Paul D. (Wake Forest University), **Joel Hardison, and Carolyn Conklin**

Provisioning Middle Archaic Places: Changing Technological Organization and Raw Material Economy in the Uwharrie Mountains

Flaked stone artifact assemblages from stratified contexts at 31MG328 in the Uwharrie National Forest reveal a significant shift in lithic provisioning strategies. It was a special purpose lithic procurement location during the terminal Early Archaic, with large bifacial preforms and projectile points transported from the site, resulting in the recovery of a truncated reduction sequence. During the Middle Archaic, 31MG328 was a campsite of significant occupation duration based on the presence of archaeological features. The complete Middle Archaic reduction sequence is present for both rhyolite and quartz raw materials. Changing technological and site organization may represent an emerging strategy of longer duration sites as Middle Archaic populations intensified use of patchy subsistence resources. (Session 21, 9:20 am, Schooner Suite)

Thomas, Larissa (TRC, Inc.) and **Andrea Shea Bishop** (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation)

Plant Use at the Spirit Hill Site, 1JA642

Archaeobotanical analysis of 108 Spirit Hill flotation samples has revealed a diverse assemblage of materials reflecting food gathering, cultivating, and processing activities, construction materials, environmental conditions in the site vicinity, and fuel selection and use. Representing undisturbed, primary deposits, the contents of the samples analyzed to date reflect the ways in which a variety of feature types were likely used. Plant remains are helping tell an important part of the story of the site's late prehistoric occupation. (Session 27, 3:20 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Thompson, Amanda Roberts (University of West Florida)

A New Economic Framework for Colonial Spanish Outposts: An Example from Presidios Santa Maria de Galve and Isla de Santa Rosa

Spanish settlements of Florida were in a precarious position from the moment of their establishment. The Crown prohibited colonists from trading with foreigners and expected them to exist off the Spanish situado. This insufficient system spurred individuals to participate in numerous actions to support their economic interests. In complex colonial settlements such as this, we need to consider all ways in which individuals provided for everyday life. Therefore, an economic framework that considers legal and illegal actions is necessary. This paper outlines such a framework using data from Presidios Santa María de Galve and Isla de Santa Rosa. (Session 1, 8:40 am, Windjammer Suite)

Thompson, Lori C. (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.) and **Tom Lewis** (Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.)

Examination of a Late Etowah Phase Household at 9CK1, the Long Swamp Site

Site 9CK1, the Long Swamp site, is a Mississippian village site located in the Etowah River Valley of North Georgia. During the 2007-08 Phase III excavations, the burned remains of a Late Etowah phase structure were identified. In this

paper, we examine the distribution of cultural remains inside the structure and in surrounding associated pit features in an effort to understand better how Late Etowah phase households utilize interior and exterior space. (Session 26, 2:40 pm, Bon Secour Ballrooms III)

Thompson, Victor D. (The Ohio State University), **John A. Turck** (University of Georgia) and **Chester B. DePratter** (South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology)

Cumulative Actions and the Historical Ecology of Islands along the Georgia Coast

The consumption and deposition of shellfish in the estuarine back-barrier environment of the Georgia coast fundamentally altered the ecosystem by both creating and modifying upland habitats. These human legacies in the form of shell mounds and middens continue to influence the modern ecosystem. We argue that these areas may be best characterized as "keystone structures", and thus the entire coastal ecosystem represents a distinctly anthropogenic landscape. To illustrate this argument we present a series of data at varying scales of analysis to illustrate the impact and scale of human behavior in this environment. (Session 20, 8:40 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Thunen, Robert (University of North Florida)

Testing for Vera Cruz: The 2009 Field Season at the Cedar Point West Site

This paper presents results from the 2009 field season by the University of North Florida's field school looking for the boundaries and possible structures of a Mocama Village known as Vera Cruz. This was an important early visita for the Spanish and may be a village the French visited in 1564. Located on Black Hammock Island, the Cedar Point West Site lies within the National Parks Service's Timucua Ecological and Historic Preserve. Some 200-shovel tests and four block excavations were dug to examine the north end of the Cedar Point West Site. Late Archaic to Plantation Period artifacts were documented. (Session 20, 11:00 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Torrence, Corbett (see Peres, Tanya)

****Tune, Jesse W.** (American University)

Prehistoric Ear Ornaments from the Southeast: A Review of Type, Style, and Material

Archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence has shown that the prehistoric cultures living in the southeastern United States employed extensive body decorations, including that of ear ornamentation. Prehistoric ear ornaments exhibit substantial quantity and diversity. While there is considerable variation throughout the region, certain types and styles are regularly observed in the archaeological record. The diversity that exists in prehistoric ear ornament type, style, and material lends need for a review of the compiled data. A synthesis of these artifacts will help establish a better chronological and regional understanding of prehistoric ear ornamentation. (Session 4, 8:40 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Turck, John (University of Georgia)

Geomorphology and the Dynamic Interaction between Humans and Their Environment

For a more complete understanding of human settlement patterns, it must be realized that the interactions between culture and environment are dynamic. The geomorphological processes of a study area must be understood because these processes affect both the distribution of resources over time, as well as the visibility of the archaeological record. This allows models of past interactions to be dynamic. This paper discusses probing, coring, and the recording of drowned tree stumps performed in coastal Georgia as an initial step to gain a better understanding of the changing landscape over time, and the implication for past human settlement. (Session 25, 1:40 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Turck, John A. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Tuschl, Josh (TRC, Inc.) and **Kelly Hockersmith** (TRC, Inc.)

A Study of Guntersville Basin Ceramics: Analysis of the Spirit Hill Site

Ceramic sequences in the Guntersville Basin in northern Alabama are not well-defined for the Middle Woodland through Early Mississippian Periods. The Spirit Hill Site (1JA642) presents an opportunity to further develop classification schemes for ceramics in the Middle Tennessee River Valley. The ceramic assemblage spans an unbroken sequence from Early Woodland to Early Mississippian Periods. This paper presents findings from both sherd-based

and vessel-based analyses and provides new insights into aspects of Woodland to Mississippian cultural transition in this region. (Session 27, 2:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Tykot, Robert (see Hays, Christopher)

Underwood, John (see Smith, Rhonda)

VanDyke, Ryan (University of Florida)

Faunal Remains from San Juan del Puerto Mission: A Preliminary Comparative Analysis, 1961 and 2007

Past excavations at the San Juan del Puerto Mission site (8DU53) on Fort George Island, FL have yielded faunal remains that allow for some reconstruction of animal use patterns. The 1961 excavation, led by William H. Jones, and the 2007 University of Florida excavation, under the direction of Rebecca D. Gorman, recovered faunal remains from intact mission period deposits. Specific attention has been paid to comparing the selected faunal samples from both the excavation seasons in an attempt to identify possible culturally distinct activity areas. (Session 1, 9:20 am, Windjammer Suite)

VanDyke, Ryan (see Marquardt, William)

Vang, Natasha (Middle Tennessee State University)

Biological Distance: An Examination of the Biological Relationship Between Two Nashville Basin Mississippian Populations

Biological distance studies are used to measure the degree of relatedness within and between populations. Although the mechanisms behind phenotypic expression of a genetic trait are still poorly understood, there is general agreement that a correlation exists. Biological distance is based on that premise, and the heritability of traits and the phenotypic expression of them serves as an indication of familial correlation. This study examines the biological relationship between two Mississippian populations from the Nashville Basin, from the Arnold (40WM5) and Averbuch (40DV60) sites. Standard cranial and dental nonmetric and dental metric traits were used in the research. (Session 29, 1:30 to 4:30 pm, Clipper Suite)

Vasut, Kimberly (see Clinton, Jennifer M.)

Vavrsek, Jessica (University of Tennessee) **and Stephen Carmody** (University of Tennessee)

Looting Chickens: Unusual Archaeological Discovery at the River Plain Park Site, Knoxville, Tennessee

During a Phase I excavation of Area 3 at the River Plain Park site in Knoxville, Tennessee, two historic pit features were discovered and excavated. The pits contained the remains of several dozen chickens, more specifically the head, neck, feet and intestinal tracts of the chickens. In addition, several microliths-turned-gastroliths were discovered in the pits. The microliths are believed to have been consumed by the chickens from a yet-to-be discovered prehistoric site and re-deposited into the archaeological record upon the chicken's untimely demise. (Session 23, 8:30 to 11:30 am, Clipper Suite)

Wagner, Gail E. (University of South Carolina)

Colonial Period Native American Plant Remains from Coastal South Carolina

Plant remains recovered by flotation from the lower Creek town of Palachacolas (38HA161) and the Ashley phase dispersed homesteads of Fogarty Creek (38BK552) and Daniel Island (38BK1633) represent a mixture of native-grown (e.g., maize, squash, gourd, tobacco) and introduced species (e.g., peach, cowpea). I compare the plant remains recovered from these South Carolina Coastal Plain sites to local early historic accounts of vegetation and crops in the same area. (Session 30, 4:20 pm, Schooner Suite)

Wagner, Mark (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), **Heather B. Carey** (Shawnee National Forest), **Mary R. McCorvie** (Shawnee National Forest), **and Charles A. Swedlund** (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

The Bay Creek Site (11Pp-52): A Mississippian Period Pictograph Site on the Shawnee National Forest in Pope County, Illinois

The Bay Creek site is a remote rock shelter on the Shawnee National Forest that has been known since the 1970s to contain several Mississippian paintings including the only ogees yet reported in Illinois. Minor vandalism in 2009

resulted in SNF and SIU researchers visiting the site for the first time in over a decade. This revisit resulted in the discovery of numerous additional paintings including some that are only visible using enhanced photographic techniques. This paper summarizes the recent research and interprets the site within the context of the late Mississippian period occupation of interior southern Illinois. (Session 14, 3:00 pm, Windjammer Suite)

Walker, Chester P. (see McKinnon, Duncan P.)

Walker, Karen J. (see Marquardt, William)

Walker, Leslie C. (see Sabo III, George)

Wallace, Antoinette B. (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

They Do Not Omit to Paint Their Bodies ... With a Thorn to Prick Their Flesh: Indian Body Decoration in the Post Contact Southeast

When Europeans encountered the native inhabitants of the New World, they reported that the Natives decorated their faces and bodies extensively with paint and tattooing. Artists that accompanied the first explorers in the Southeast provided a visual record of body decoration. In the 19th and 20th centuries, ethnologists studied the Indian nations to recover information on their vanishing cultures, and customs including body decoration. A review of ethnohistorical, visual and ethnological sources can contribute to our understanding of Native American body decoration at contact and the changes that happened with acculturation. (Session 4, 9:00 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Wallis, Neil J. (University of West Florida), and **Ann S. Cordell** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

Swift Creek Interactions under the Microscope: Petrographic Analysis of Pottery and Clay Samples from the Atlantic Coast

Petrographic analysis of thin sections from pottery and clays from southeast Georgia and northeast Florida indicate distinct resource groups that were used to infer vessel provenance. These data are compared with results of Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis of the same sample. The combination of methods allow for better resolution in resource groups that more firmly establish the provenance of vessels than either method alone. The data indicate that while most vessels at sites were produced locally, some vessels were carried from the Altamaha River to the St. Johns River to be finally deposited at burial mounds. (Session 20, 10:20 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Waselkov, Gregory A. (University of South Alabama) and **Ashley A. Dumas** (University of West Alabama)

Archaeological Clues to a Seventeenth-Century Pan-Southeastern Revitalization Movement

In southeastern North America sometime during the early to mid-seventeenth century, native societies with very different ceramic traditions began to use broadly similar decorative motifs on their pottery. Some of these motifs are known to be cosmograms, symbolic representations of one or more layers of the three-tiered cosmos, a belief generally shared by southeastern Indians since at least early Mississippian times, ca. AD 1000. This sudden reemergence and widespread expression of religious beliefs on mundane household goods across the region suggests the emergence of a revitalization movement similar to those documented during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in the Southeast. (Session 9, 3:00 pm, Schooner Suite)

Waselkov, Gregory A. (see LaGrange, Lindsey)

Watson, Patty Jo (see Dye, David)

Watts, Elizabeth (see Alt, Susan)

Weber, Jennifer (see Cheong, Kong)

Weinstein, Rich (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Prehistoric Shell Middens on the Central Texas Coast: 8,000 Years of Human Adaptation Related to Dynamic Estuarine Environments

Sea-level fluctuation over the past 8,000 years resulted in changing adaptive strategies by people residing along the central Texas coast. Salinity changes brought about by rising (sometimes falling) sea level, progradation of river

systems into estuaries, and development of barrier islands caused both dramatic and subtle habitat changes that affected local shellfish and finfish populations. Such changes required people to adopt new procurement strategies and to shift their settlement and extraction locations to better exploit the region's estuarine resources. This paper utilizes data from two sites, Kendrick's Hill (41JK35) and Guadalupe Bay (41CL2), to help examine these adaptive modifications. (Session 28, 1:00 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

Weinstein, Richard (see Hays, Christopher)

Welch, Paul D. (see Butler, Brian)

Wendt, LeeAnne (Panamerican Consultants Inc.) and **Kenny Pearce** (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

Steatite Procurement in the Chattahoochee River Valley

In the fall of 2008, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. mitigated Site 9CE2470 in the Chattahoochee River Valley. This short-term hunting encampment was utilized continuously throughout the Early Archaic to Historic Creek periods. Numerous diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this site, including 17 projectile points, steatite vessel fragments and a gorget, and possible Vining Simple Stamped sherds. This presentation focuses on locating steatite outcroppings in the site region, and using geochemistry to try to match the site's steatite materials to one of the outcroppings. (Session 33, 9:00 am, Bon Secour Bay II)

Wendt, LeeAnne (see Oesch, Karla; *On the Other Side: Excavations of Three Sites on the Alabama Side of Ft. Benning*)

Wesson, Cameron (University of Vermont) and **John Cottier** (Auburn University)

Recent Investigations at the Liddell Site (1WX1)

Previous archaeological investigations of the Liddell site (1WX1) have provided a great deal of information on the nature of Native American occupations in the Alabama River drainage, and provided much of the primary data used to define the Alabama River Phase. During the last decade a series of archaeological investigations by Auburn University have aided our understanding of Liddell site occupations. This paper presents the results of these investigations, including recent geophysical prospection at the site by the University of Vermont, and places these findings within the context of recent investigations at contemporary sites in the region. (Session 30, 3:40 pm, Schooner Suite)

Wesson, Cameron B. (see Cottier, John)

Wettstaed, James (Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests)

Managing Rock Art Sites on Public Lands in North Georgia

Rock art sites on public lands present a challenge to cultural resource managers. Such sites are popular places for the public to visit, while at the same time they are common targets for vandalism. These issues are considered using examples from two sites on the Chattahoochee National Forest in North Georgia. Track Rock Gap is probably the best known rock art site in Georgia, while the Hickorynut Mountain site is essentially unknown. Both sites present different challenges in regards to management and protection. (Session 10, 4:20 pm, Schooner Suite)

Wettstead, Judith (New South Associates, Inc.), and **R. Jeannine Windham** (New South Associates, Inc.)

Secular and Sacred: Zooarchaeology at the Spirit Hill Site (1JA642)

The Spirit Hill site (1Ja642) on the Tennessee River of north Alabama revealed complex patterns of animal use including subsistence, tool and craft production, and canine burials. This study is twofold and provides an overview of the secular and sacred use of animals during Middle to Late Woodland and Mississippian periods at the site. First, an optimal foraging framework is used to examine changes in prey selection over time. Second, we discuss animal remains in ritual contexts. Comparison with other regional sites offers insights into the use of fauna within the subsistence and social spheres during the late prehistoric timeframe. (Session 27, 2:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Whatley Rich, Kelley (University of Alabama), **Robin Cobb**, and **C. Fred T. Andrus** (University of Alabama)

Recent Investigations of Gulf of Mexico Bivalve Species for the Application of Archaeological Midden Shells as Paleoclimate Proxies

Isotopic analysis of archaeological midden shells has been applied to both archaeological and geological investigations in an effort to understand paleoclimatic conditions and estimate season of capture; however, the application of such a proxy requires intensive research into the relationship between the biology of any particular species and the environment in which that species lived prior to applying archaeological shells as a proxy for reconstructing past climates. This paper will present research related to the investigation of modern mollusk species commonly found in shell middens, in particular, recent investigations into Gulf of Mexico populations of *Donax variabilis* and *Rangia cuneata*. (Session 25, 3:20 pm, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Whidden, Erin (University of Florida)

Overview of University of Florida Department of Anthropology Archaeological Field School Summer 2009: Kingsley Plantation (8DU108) , Fort George Island, Duval County

Pioneering research was first done on Ft. George island by Charles Fairbanks in conjunction with the University of Florida in 1968. Kingsley Plantation derives its name from Zephaniah Kingsley who owned the island from 1814-1839 and was by most accounts an unusually permissive slave owner. Original research was centered on the Kingsley era however several other areas of interest have been examined. Among other things we were searching for material culture representative of African culture practiced in the Americas. This paper discusses some of our findings and describes the field school experience from an undergraduate perspective. (Session 31, 9:40 am, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

White, Andrea (University of New Orleans) **and Jay C. Martin** (Lake Pontchartrain Basin Maritime Museum and SE Louisiana University)

The Tchefuncte River Light Station

In Louisiana, the shores of Lake Pontchartrain and the Tchefuncte River have been an important home to maritime cultures through prehistoric and historic times. During the Mississippian period, the inhabitants of the lighthouse site took advantage of the surrounding natural resources. In 1837, the Tchefuncte River Light Station was erected in the area to serve as a home and navigational aid. Like many coastal sites, natural disasters and environmental changes have had profound effects on the landscape and the people who occupied the lighthouse site. This paper discusses the history and archaeology of lighthouse site as well as the environmental impacts to this dynamic location. (Session 28, 2:40 pm, Mobile Bay Ballroom III)

White, Nancy M. (University of South Florida)

Late Middle Woodland at Gotier Hammock Mound on the Northwest Florida Gulf Coast

The Swift Creek-early Weeden Island-period Gotier Hammock mound (8Gu2) was first recorded by C.B. Moore and then lost for a century until a local collector found it and brought USF to investigate. Located on salty St. Joseph Bay, the bulldozed mound retains intact cultural deposits, features, and both plain and fancy ceramics. Soot on a Basin Bayou Incised jar was radiocarbon-dated to A.D. 650. A shell midden on the bayshore 185 m west of the mound is the possible domestic area, but has mostly check-stamped and plain pottery. This late Middle Woodland adaptation is also seen in coastal Alabama. (Session 3, 11:00 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Whitley, Thomas G. (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

Habitat, Calories, and the Concept of Spatial Currency: Some New Thoughts on Settlement and Exchange on the Georgia Coastal Plain

For many years, the vast expanse of wetlands and low sandy bluffs of the Georgia Coastal Plain have been assumed to be archaeologically indistinguishable as attractors for prehistoric settlement. With the technology now in hand, it is possible to define detailed habitats for exploited animal and plant species. Coupled with analyses of habitat preference and seasonality, the potential caloric returns from each species can be spatially depicted to reveal the hidden heterogeneity of this landscape. This paper presents recent research into understanding the spatial value predicted by caloric returns and its manipulation as a currency for social control and exchange. (Session 20, 8:20 am, Grand Bay Ballrooms I and II)

Widmer, Randolph (University of Houston)

Shell Gorget Manufacturing: Implications from Mesoamerican Research

Replication studies on shell artifact manufacturing by researchers at the Templo Mayor Museum of INAH in Mexico have yielded important insights on the manufacturing process of shell artifacts. These studies involve the experimental

use of tools and media for artifact manufacture. The steps and processes are characterized with an electron microscope and resulting wear patterns are compared with actual wear patterns from artifacts. The findings of these studies have direct application to Southeastern shell gorget manufacture and provide an understanding of how shell gorgets were produced. (Session 19, 11:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Williamson, Matthew A. (Georgia Southern University) **and Stephen A. Hammack**

Cranial Modification during the Late Prehistoric/Early Historic Period in Georgia: Variation in Form and Potential Cultural Significance

During growth toward skeletal maturity the human cranial vault retains plasticity which, under certain circumstances, can permit a change in the shape of the head that is different from the population norm. Possible causes of modified head shape include genetic disorders, positional plagiocephaly, cradleboarding, and head binding. Remains of 441 individuals who lived during the Late Prehistoric/Early Historic Period across Georgia were examined for modified crania. Type and frequency of modification were recorded and analyzed with regard to age, sex, and burial treatment. 28 cases of modification were noted with both adult males and females represented and one infant. (Session 5, 11:20 am, Schooner Suite)

Wilson, Gregory (University of California, Santa Barbara) **and Brad Koldehoff** (ITTARP)

Organization Variation among Mississippian Groundstone Celt Industries

Mississippian groundstone celts used as woodworking tools and weapons of war have received far less analytical attention than other archaeological materials. However, understanding the organization of celt-manufacturing industries in relation to power, social structure, and resource availability promises to greatly inform our understanding of Mississippian political economy. This paper compares and contrasts evidence of celt manufacture and use from the Black Warrior Valley of west-central Alabama, the American Bottom region of southwestern Illinois, and the Central Illinois River Valley of west-central Illinois. Interregional organizational variation in celt production highlights differences in political complexity among Mississippian polities. (Session 19, 9:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Windham, R. Jeannine (see Wettstead, Judith)

Wood, M. Jared (University of Georgia)

Fitzner: A New Mississippian Mound Site in the Savannah River Valley

In the summer of 2009, the UGA archaeological field school conducted survey and testing of Fitzner, a previously unknown mound site in the lower Savannah River valley. Preliminary results of this testing indicate multiple occupations of the site, including the construction and use of a small mound during the Mississippian period. Although excavation and analyses are ongoing, Fitzner is proving to be an important and potentially critical link in our understanding of the Mississippian occupation and eventual abandonment of the lower Savannah River valley. (Session 26, 2:20 pm, Bon Secour Ballrooms III)

Worth, John E. (University of West Florida)

Finding Mission San Joseph de Escambe

On April 9, 1761, the Apalachee mission San Joseph de Escambe was destroyed a band of Creek Indian warriors along the northwestern margin of Spanish West Florida north of Presidio San Miguel de Panzacola. Using a combination of contemporaneous Spanish accounts and subsequent British maps and published texts, a target search area was identified along the Escambia River in 2009. During the course of a 10-week archaeological field school conducted by the University of West Florida this summer, the archaeological site of Mission Escambe was located and tested, revealing an unplowed and remarkably well-preserved site, as detailed in this paper. (Session 1, 8:00 am, Windjammer Suite)

Worthington, Brian (see Hardy, Meredith)

Wright, Alice (University of Michigan) **and Jay Franklin** (Middle Tennessee State University)

Stylistic Influences and Interaction in Middle Woodland Southern Appalachia: The Ceramic Assemblage from Eastman Rockshelter, Tennessee

Archaeologists have long postulated various degrees of interaction among Middle Woodland populations in Southern Appalachia. Contributing to this discourse, this paper presents the preliminary results of re-analysis of Middle

Woodland ceramics from Eastman Rockshelter in upper East Tennessee. Variability in temper and surface decoration within this assemblage builds upon and amends traditional ceramic typologies for the mid-South as they are applied in East Tennessee specifically and Southern Appalachia in general. When considered alongside other Middle Woodland assemblages from East Tennessee and North Carolina's Appalachian Summit, these results suggest dynamic patterns of interaction within and beyond the southern Appalachians during this period. (Session 3, 9:20 am, Bon Secour Bay III)

Wroebel, Gabriel (see Johnson, Jay K.)

Yerka, Stephen (see Gage, Matt)

Yerka, Stephen (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Yerka, Stephen J. (see Johanson, Erik)

Young, Christopher (see Stevens, William)

Previous SEAC Meetings

- 2008 65th Annual Meeting, November 12-15, Charlotte, North Carolina (Janet E. Levy, V. Ann Tippett, J. Alan May, C. Margaret Scarry and John F. Scarry)
- 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 Homerkamp)
- 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, 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 20-21, 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)

Past Award Winners

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference Award for Lifetime Achievement in Southeastern Archaeology

- 2008 Eugene Futato
 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

- 2008 **Jeremy Davis (University of Alabama)** Crafting in the Countryside: A Comparison of Three Late Prehistoric Nonmound Sites in the Black Warrior River Valley (1st place)
Christopher Moore (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 (2nd place)
 2007 **Glenn Strickland (University of Mississippi)** The Archaeological Unifying Constant: Interpretation 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 Green (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 D. 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 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
- 1992 Amy Lambeck Young (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)** An Analysis of Nails from the Gibbs House Site

**The Lower Mississippi Valley Survey C.B. Moore Award
for Excellence in Southeastern Archaeology**

- 2008 Edmond Boudreux III**
- 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**