



**Southeastern
Archaeological
Conference**

Bulletin 53

2010

**Proceedings of the 67th Annual Meeting
October 27-30, 2010**

Edited by
George M. Crothers
David Pollack

**Hilton Lexington / Downtown Hotel
Lexington, Kentucky**

Hosted by
Department of Anthropology
University of Kentucky

Meeting Organizers
George M. Crothers
David Pollack
Richard W. Jefferies
Steven Ahler

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Student Paper Award	

Cover Illustration: Adena earthwork, Biggs Mound (15Gp8), Greenup County, Kentucky. January 22, 1939. Image courtesy of the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky (Neg. No. 3189).

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is with great pleasure that the University of Kentucky Department of Anthropology welcomes everyone to the 67th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. It has been sixteen years since SEAC was in Lexington. Mary Powell, Dick Jefferies, Margie Scarry, and John Scarry organized the 51st Annual Meeting in Lexington, which was a joint affair with the Midwest Archaeological Conference. If you attended that conference, the surroundings may seem familiar. The Hilton Lexington/Downtown is the same meeting location, but under different management and recently renovated. We wish to thank the staff of the Hilton, especially Director of Convention Services Brad Barbour and Sales Manager Jennifer Goodpaster, for accommodating our many requests and helping us to field such a large meeting, and Bond Jacobs of the Lexington Convention and Visitors Bureau.

The SEAC Annual Meeting has indeed grown into a large affair. This year more than 370 people will present papers and posters, participate in panel discussions and workshops, or moderate open forums. We expect registration to surpass 700 individuals, including more than 280 student members. Given the number and diversity of paper topics, it would seem that southeastern archaeology is vibrant and the future very encouraging. In addition to a range of symposia and general sessions on prehistoric and historic archaeology, site preservation, and public education, we would like to highlight a few of the special sessions. Two symposia celebrate the significant contributions of two long-term southeastern archaeologists: Berle Clay and David Hally. The Native Affairs Liaison Committee is once again sponsoring a panel discussion on Tribal consultation with representatives from the Absentee Shawnee Tribe, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Chickasaw Nation, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. Chair of the committee, Brett Riggs, deserves special thanks for organizing these discussions, as do the state and federal agencies that helped with the costs of bringing participants to Lexington. The Student Affairs Committee is also sponsoring a workshop on Integrating Subdisciplinary Research and a lunch forum on Professionalism and Practicality. We thank SEAC Student Representative Viki Dekle for organizing these events.

A host of student volunteers help every year with registration, sessions, and organization. We thank the many volunteers during this year's conference and especially Zada Komara, Nick Laracuenta, and Maureen Meyers for their pre-meeting help. We would also like to acknowledge the Chairs of the fourteen general sessions who generously agreed to that task. Special thanks to tour organizers Eddie Henry, Kim McBride, Steve McBride, Eric Schlarb, Carl Shields, and Terry Tune. The cover design for the Program was created by Hayward Wilkison, whose talents are greatly appreciated. Finally, several SEAC officers and past meeting organizers were extremely helpful as we planned these meetings and sometimes reinvented the wheel. We especially thank past-President Ken Sassaman, President David Anderson, President-Elect Ann Early, Treasurer Victor Thompson, Associate Editor and webmaster Phil Hodge, and co-organizers of last year's meeting, Phil Carr, Ashley Dumas, Tara Potts and Sarah Price.

Physiographically, Kentucky is on the periphery of the southeastern U.S.; however, historically, Kentucky is inextricably linked to SEAC as an organization. Bill Haag, then at the University of Kentucky, served as editor of the Newsletter from the beginning (1939) until 1956. The 6th Annual Meeting of SEAC was held in Lexington. William Webb gave many southeastern archaeologists their first job in archaeology. Webb pioneered the idea of purchasing archaeological sites to preserve them and lobbied hard to establish archaeological research as a precondition for federal undertakings rather than just as a make-work project. It is in memory of these two giants of Kentucky archaeology—William G. Haag and William S. Webb—that we dedicate this conference.

**SPECIAL THANKS TO CO-SPONSORS OF THE STUDENT AFFAIRS
RECEPTION AND THE GENERAL MEETING RECEPTION**

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**Eastern Kentucky University
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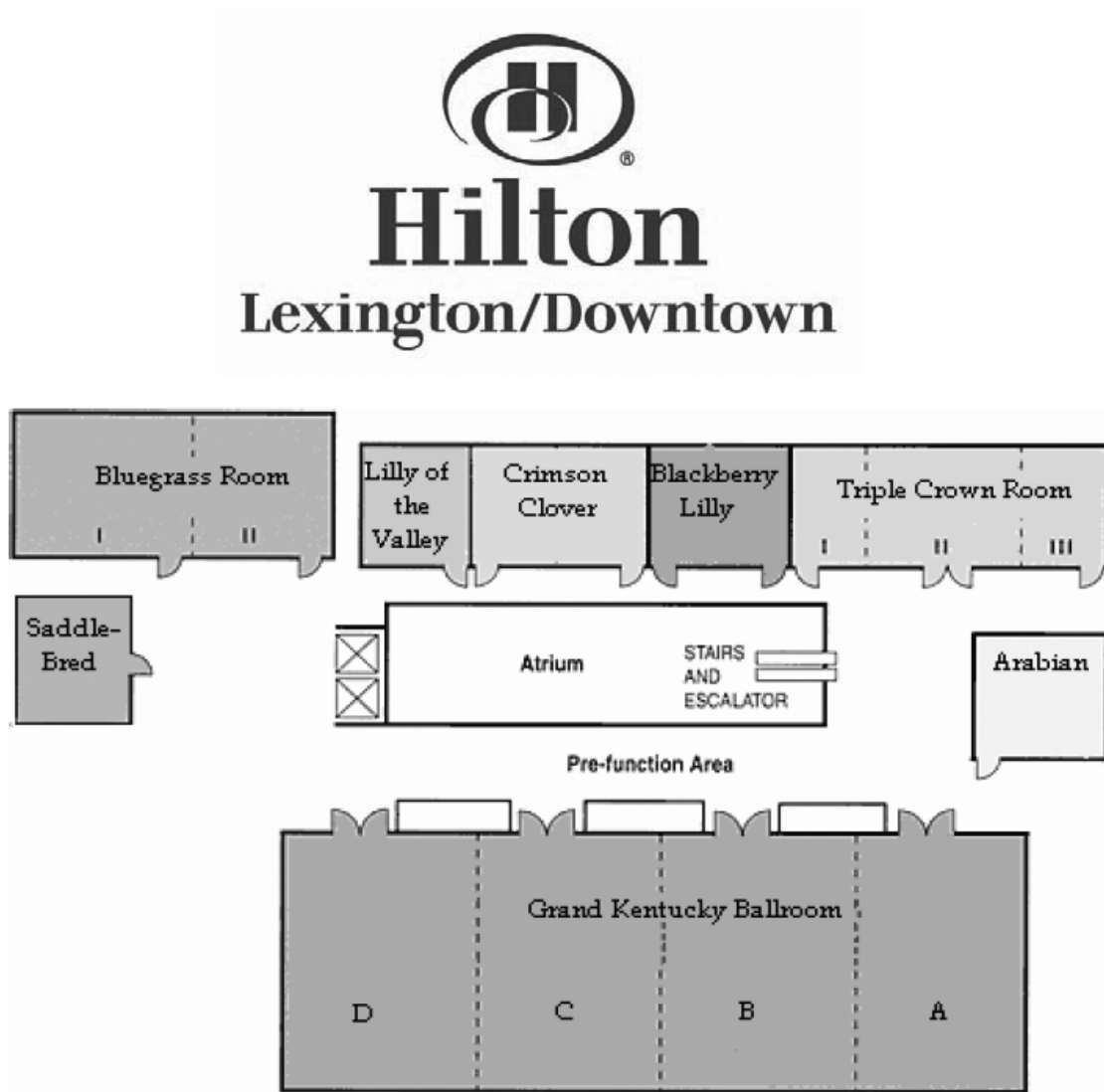


**University of Kentucky
Department of Anthropology**



**Western Kentucky University
Department of Folk Studies and Anthropology**

DIAGRAM OF THE MEETING FACILITIES



Please Note:

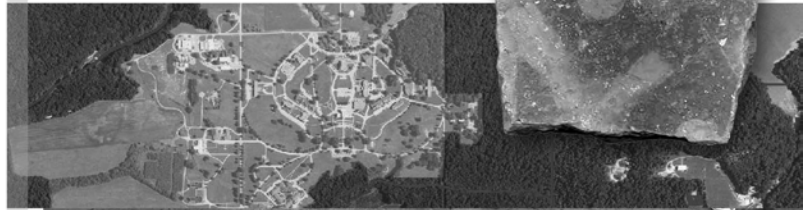
All session rooms are located on the second floor.

The Book Room is in the Magnolia Room on the first floor.



Shaping the Future

- Archaeological Survey, Testing, and Data Recovery
- Architectural Inventory and View Shed Assessment, HABS/HAER
- Specialized Analysis (Microwear studies, Faunal, Other)
- Historic Cemetery Management, Human Skeletal and Mortuary Studies
- Geophysical Survey (Remote Sensing)
- Geographic Information System (GIS) & Database Management
- Native American Consultation and Public Outreach



Contact Our Representatives

Louisville, KY

502.267.0700

Lexington, KY

859.231.0070

amec.com

SPECIAL EVENTS AND SCHOLARLY SESSIONS

REGISTRATION

Second Floor Lobby, Across for Escalator

Wednesday 4:00 to 8:00 pm
Thursday 7:30 am to 4:00 pm
Friday 7:30 am to 12:00 pm

BOOKS AND EXHIBITS

Magnolia Room (First Floor)

Wednesday 6:00 to 8:00 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 am)

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

SEAC Executive Board Meeting

Wednesday - 6:30 to 10:00 pm
Crimson Clover

SEAC Native Affairs Liaison Committee - Panel Discussion - The Role of Tribal Consultation in Kentucky Archaeology

Thursday - 9:00 am to 12:00 pm
Session 4 - Ballroom C

Public Archaeology Interest Group Forum

Thursday - 8:00 am to 12:00 pm
Session 8 - Crimson Clover

SEAC BUSINESS MEETING

Friday - 5:30 to 6:45 pm
Ballrooms C and D

SEAC DANCE

Friday - 9:00 to 1:00 pm
Ballrooms A-D
Featuring: Sensations Dance Band

SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE EVENTS

Student Affairs Workshop - Integrating Subdisciplinary Research

Organizer - Victoria Dekle
Thursday - 3:00 to 5:00 pm
Session 19 - Blackberry Lily

Student Affairs Lunchtime Forum Professionalism and Practicality: Balancing Life While Building a Career

Friday 12:00 to 1:00 pm
Blackberry Lily

RECEPTIONS

Native Affairs Liaison Committee Reception

Wednesday - 4:00 to 7:00 pm
Blackberry Lily

Student Affairs Reception

Thursday - 5:00 to 7:00 pm
Top of Escalator, Pre-Function Area in Front of Ballrooms A and B

SEAC Reception

Thursday - 7:00 to 9:00 pm
Victorian Square - Across the street from the Hilton, 401 West Main Street

Tour Reception

Saturday - 6:00 to 11:00 pm
Bodley-Bullock House - A couple of blocks from the Hotel, 200 Market Street

TOURS

Meet at 12:30 pm in front of the Hilton
Adena Mounds - Mt. Horeb, Lebus Circle, and Nelson Gay - Led by Eric J. Schlarb, Edward R. Henry, and Teresa W. Tune.
Bourbon Trail - Labrot and Graham, and Buffalo Trace - Led by Carl Shields
Shakertown and Camp Nelson - Led by Kim McBride and W. Stephen McBride

Thursday Morning

THURSDAY MORNING**

Session 1 - Window Box

Posters - Methods and Public Education

- 1 **Krebs, John** - Terra to Terracotta, Clay Resource Utilization in Escambia County, Florida
- 2 **Potts, Tara L.** - Responding to an Oil Spill in Alabama
- 3 **Cajigas, Rachel** - Soil Temperature and Ceramic Rehydroxylation Study at St. Catherines Island, Georgia
- 4 **Friberg, Christina** - Shell Sourcing with PXRF: Elemental Analysis of Archaeological Shell
- 5 **Lambert, Shawn** - Methodological Approaches to Stippling Prehistoric Artifacts
- 6 **Thacker, Paul** - Interpreting Sediment Magnetic Susceptibility Variability at Archaeological Sites: Anthropogenic, Pedogenic, and Experimental Processes from Southeastern Contexts
- 7 **Homsey, Lara and Kayce Humkey** - Microartifact Analysis of a Mississippian House Floor at Wickliffe Mounds, Kentucky
- 8 **Tucker, Bryan, Heath Tucker, and Matt Luke** - Potential Applications of Augmented Reality in Archaeological and Historical Education
- 9 **Funk, Chan and Audrey Dawson** - Ready, Aim, Inspire: Meaning and Compliance at a Fort Jackson, SC Cultural Site

Session 2 - Ballroom A

Symposium - Pots Political Complexity and Remote Sensing: Papers in Honor of R. Berle Clay's Contributions to Southeastern Archaeology

Organizers: Richard Herndon and Andrew Bradbury

- 8:00 **Niquette, Charles** - The Renaissance Man from Bourbon County
- 8:20 **Brooks, Robert L.** - The Allcorn Site (34ML1) and the Nagle Site (34OK4) in

Central Oklahoma and Their Relationship to the Arkansas River Basin Caddoan Area

- 8:40 **Greber, N'omi** - Adena in Ohio and Hopewell in Kentucky
- 9:00 **Seeman, Mark** - Adena Tombs as Traditional Expressions of Early Woodland Mortuary Ceremonialism
- 9:20 **Bradbury, Andrew, D. Randall Cooper, and Richard L. Herndon** - Kentucky's Small Triangular Subtypes: Old Theories and New Data
- 9:40 **Schroeder, Sissel** - From Chronology to Community: Clay's Contributions to Mississippian Studies
- 10:00 **Wesler, Kit W.** - Fifty Years (almost) of Western Kentucky Prehistoric Ceramics
- 10:20 **Cobb, Charles R., Brian M. Butler, and Kathryn E. Parker** - Anthropogenic Landscapes of the Mississippian Interior
- 10:40 **Jackson, H. Edwin** - Tactics, Strategy and Operations: A look at the Mississippian System in the Mississippi Delta
- 11:00 **Johnson, Jay K., and Bryan S. Haley** - Ten Years of Geophysical Research in the Southeast: A Retrospective and Assessment
- 11:20 **Hargrave, Michael** - Remote Sensing Makes Sense: Berle Clay's Contributions to Archaeo-geophysics
- 11:40 **Clay, R. Berle** - Discussant

Session 3 - Ballroom B

Symposium - Symbolic and Visual Communication in the Mississippian Period: Interpretation Context and Methodology: Part 1

Organizers: Kent Reilly and Adam King

- 8:00 **Knight, Jim** - A Proposed Lower Mississippi Valley Provenance for Certain Engraved Shell Cups
- 8:20 **Phillips, Erin** - Convergent Stylistic Traditions in Early Hemphill-Style Pottery at Moundville
- 8:40 **Davis, Jeremy** - Mississippian Art as Process
- 9:00 **Scarry, John F. and Robert V. Sharp** - Living Metaphors: Natural Images in Mississippian Iconography

**Indicates paper entered in Student Competition

Thursday Morning

- 9:20 Sommerkamp, Cindy** - Where the Sky Meets the Sea
- 9:40 Reilly, Kent** - Two-Stepping In the Dance Hall of the Dead: Dance, and the Postures and Gestures of Ritual Performance Within the Corpus of Craig-A Style Gorgets

Break

- 10:20 Sabo III, George and Leslie C. Walker** - The Antiquity of Dance on the Western Edge of the Mississippian World
- 10:40 McKinnon, Duncan P.** - The Landscape as a Ritual Object: Exploring Spatiality and Cosmic Vision at a Middle to Late (A.D. 1200-1680) Caddo Site in Southwestern Arkansas
- 11:00 Dacus, Brandy, Kevin E. Smith, and Emily L. Beahm** - Mississippian Earthlodge, Council House, or Temple? Investigations of a Large Circular Structure on the Castalian Springs Plaza
- 11:20 Hodge, Shannon C., Michael K. Hampton, and Kevin E. Smith** - Ritual Use of Human Skulls at Castalian Springs, Tennessee

Session 4 - Ballroom C

Panel Discussion - The Role of Tribal Consultation in Kentucky Archaeology

Organizer: SEAC Native Affairs Liaison Committee (9:00 am to 12:00 pm)

Panel - Karen Kaniatobe, Robin Dushane, George Strack, Richard L. Allen, Russell Townsend, Kirk Perry, and Ian Thompson

Session 5 - Ballroom D

Symposium - Archaeologist Mentor Friend: Papers in Honor of David J. Hally. Part One

Organizer: Ramie A. Gougeon, Adam King and Maureen Meyers

- 8:40 Gougeon, Ramie A., Adam King, and Maureen Meyers** - Archaeologist, Mentor, Friend: David J. Hally, An Introduction to the Symposium
- 9:00 Langford, James B.** - King of Coosa, Ruler of Little Egypt: David Hally's Life in Ruins

- 9:20 Garrow, Patrick H.** - Back to the King Site

- 9:40 Livingood, Patrick** - The Many Dimensions of Hally Circles

Break

- 10:20 Chamblee, John F.** - The Impact of the Overview: David Hally's Contribution to Mississippian Period Macroregional Archaeology
- 10:40 Wood, M. Jared** - Mississippian Chiefdoms in the Savannah River Valley
- 11:00 Gougeon, Ramie A.** - The King Site as a Model of an Architectural Grammar of the Late Mississippian Period in Northwest Georgia
- 11:20 Foster, Thomas and Meggie Miller** - Architectural Household Analysis of Proto-Historic and Historic Period Structures at Etowah, Georgia

Session 6 - Triple Crown

Symposium - Camp Lawton: Lessons in Civil War Archaeology

Organizer: James Chapman

- 8:20 Derden, John** - Searching for the Whole Story: The Historical Resurrection of "the World's Largest Prison"
- 8:40 Moore, Sue** - Camp Lawton: Challenges and Future Directions
- 9:00 Elliott, Daniel T.** - Name, Rank and Serial Murder: GPR, MD, and POW Discoveries at Camp Lawton Near Millen, Georgia
- 9:20 Chapman, James Kevin** - Lessons Learned in Survey Techniques at Camp Lawton
- 9:40 Morrow, Amanda** - Artifacts of Camp Lawton

Break

- 10:20 Crass, David** - Archaeology Partnerships and an Example from Georgia
- 10:40 Newberry, Matthew H.** - Public Archaeology at Camp Lawton
- 11:00 Kanaski, Rick** - "Securing Camp Lawton, Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery, Jenkins County, Georgia"
- 11:20 Luke, Matthew** - Use of LiDAR Scanning at Camp Lawton, Millen, Georgia

Thursday Morning

Session 7 - Bluegrass

General Session - Surveys and Settlements

Chair: Marc Wampler

- 8:00 Napolitano, Matthew** - Determining the Role of Back-barrier Islands in Coastal Forager Economies
- 8:20 Brown, Ian and Daniel A. LaDu** - An Archaeological Survey of the Second Creek Drainage in the Natchez Bluffs Region, Mississippi
- 8:40 Lansdell, Brent** - Analysis of Late Pre-Contact Site Distributions along the Central Coastal Zone of South Carolina
- 9:00 Judge, Chris** - Late Prehistoric Cultural landscapes in the Great Pee Dee River of South Carolina
- 9:20 Wendt, LeeAnne** - Reassessing Site Location Methodology in the Black Warrior River Valley
- 9:40 Langston, Lucinda and Jay D. Franklin** - Archaeological Survey of Pogue Creek State Natural Area: A GIS Perspective

Break

- 10:20 Anderson, David, D. Shane Miller, Tom Pertierra, Thaddeus G. Bissett, and Stephen B. Carmody** - Cumberland River/Midsouth Paleoindian Survey Project
- 10:40 Gregory, Danny** - Section 110 Inventories along the Cumberland River in Kentucky and Tennessee
- 11:00 Wampler, Marc E. and Shawn Chapman** - Archaeology at Arnold Air Force Base, South-Central, Tennessee
- 11:20 Harding, Gregg** - Exploring Subterranean Florida: The Past, Present, and Future of Cave Archaeology in Florida
- 11:40 Johnson, Hunter B., Kevin Harrelson, and Keith J. Little** - Archaeological Investigations of an Upland Karst Landscape in the Middle Tennessee Valley of North Alabama

Session 8 - Crimson Clover

Forum - Public Archaeology Interest Group:

Each hour-long segment will consist of a short presentation and discussion

Organizers: Cassandra Rae Harper, Mary L. Kwas, and A. Gwynn Henderson

- 8:00 Focus on Public Outreach activities/programs**
Helena Ferguson, Erika Shofner, and Meg Gaillard - Moderators
- 9:00 Web tools (Facebook, Twitter, web presence, e-newsletters)**
Irina T. Sorset and Nicolas R. Laracuente - Moderators
- 10:00 Assessments of outreach programs**
Cassandra Rae Harper and A. Gwynn Henderson - Moderators
- 11:00 Open Discussion** -
Mary L. Kwas - Moderator

Thursday Afternoon

THURSDAY AFTERNOON**

Session 9 - Window Box

Posters - Perishable Materials Protohistoric and Historic

- 1 **Pappas, Christina A.** - Woodland Perishables in McCreary County, Kentucky
- 2 **Scott, Robin McBride** - Putting the Pieces Back Together; Reconstructing Pre-contact Rivercane Mats
- 3 **Troccoli, Ruth** - Mapping Women Chiefs Through Time
- 4 **Christopher, Raven and Gregory Waselkov** - The Changing Path of the Alabama River and the Search for Historic Creek Sites of the Redstick War
- 5 **Thunen, Robert** - The Search for Vera Cruz: The 2010 Field Season
- 6 **Baumann, Timothy** - From Slavery to Freedom in Missouri's Little Dixie
- 7 **Boyd, Cliff and Robert C. Whisonant** - Strategic Then and Now: Preserving the Civil War Heritage of Saltville, Virginia
- 8 **Laracuenta, Nicolas** - Archaeology of Kentucky Bourbon: Engaging the Endangered Bluegrass Cultural Landscape of Kentucky

Session 10 - Ballroom A

Symposium - Exploring Middle Archaic Preconditions of Southeastern Social Complexity: Multiregional Approaches to a Complex Problem

Organizers: Thaddeus G Bissett and Stephen B Carmody

- 1:00 **Meeks, Scott** - Early-Middle Holocene Climate Change and Cultural Dynamics in the Southeast: Assessing the Role of Environment in the Development of Middle Archaic Complexity
- 1:20 **Carmody, Stephen B.** - The Relationship Between Middle Archaic Foraging Strategies and Complexity in Northwest Alabama

1:40 **Hollenbach, Kandace D. and Stephen B. Carmody** - A Diachronic View of Middle Archaic Plant Use in the Mid South: Preconditions for Social Complexity?

2:00 **Moore, Christopher R.** - Mobility, Facilities, and Trade: Toward Formulating a Coherent Picture of the Green River Archaic

2:20 **Bissett, Thaddeus** - Linking resource abundance, population, and the rise of regional exchange networks in the Middle Archaic Midsouth

2:40 **Shields, Ben M.** - Middle and Late Archaic Mortuary Practices: Inclusion and Exclusion in the Middle Tennessee River Valley

Break

3:20 ****Turck, John A.** - Where Are All the Coastally-Adapted People during the Middle Archaic in Georgia?

3:40 **Sanger, Matthew** - Monument Creation in "Simple" Societies - Theoretical Impact of Southeastern Middle Archaic Mounds

4:00 **Thompson, Victor D.** - Discussant

4:20 **Kidder, T. R.** - Discussant

Session 11 - Ballroom B

Symposium - Symbolic and Visual Communication in the Mississippian Period: Interpretation Context and Methodology: Part 2

Organizers: Kent Reilly and Adam King

- 1:00 **Brown, James** - The Pawnee Star Map as Cosmology
- 1:20 **Dye, David** - Great Serpent Cult Shrines and Ceramic Workshops in the Central Mississippi Valley
- 1:40 **Sawyer, Johann** - Owls, Twins, and Medicine Rites: The Iconography of Ritual Epithets during the Mississippian Period
- 2:00 **Corsi, Alexander and David Macias** - The Eyes Have It: A Look at the Context, Chronology and Styles of the Eye Surround Motif in the Mississippian World
- 2:20 **Lankford, George E.** - Long-Nosed Gods - The Next Step

**Indicates paper entered in Student Competition

Thursday Afternoon

2:40 Dalton, Jesse - From the Charnel House to the Grave: Examination of the Southeastern Native Mortuary Practices

Break

3:20 Duncan, James and Carol Diaz-Granados - Linking Imagery and Ritual: Reconstructing a Unique Practice Evidenced in Dhegihan Iconography Predating the Cahokia Florescence

3:40 Smith, Kevin E. and Emily L. Beahm - Triskeles, Ophidian Bands, and Swirl Crosses: Chronology, Distribution, and Interpretation

4:00 King, Adam - Cultural Syncretism at Etowah as seen through Form, Theme, and Style

4:20 Andrews, Brandon C., Mark M. Crawford, and Kevin E. Smith - Rattlesnake Genre Marine Shell Gorgets: Context and Chronology

Session 12 - Ballroom C

General Session - Native American Studies

Chair: Rachel K. Wentz

1:00 Wentz, Rachel K. - Was There a Doctor in the House? Inferring Medicine in the Prehistoric Archaeological Record

1:20 Ross-Stallings, Nancy A. and John M. Connaway - The Burials at the Dog Branch Site (22Cr522), a ca. AD 1700 Chakchiuma Village Site Located on the Yazoo River Bluffs

1:40 Ashley, Keith - Armellino Site: The Mocama Village of Sarabay?

2:00 Mahar, Ginessa - Decree and Divergence: Investigating the Spiritual Conquest of Spanish La Florida

2:20 Bradley, James W. - Re-Visiting Wampum, and other 17th century Shell Games

2:40 Ethridge, Robbie - The Seventeenth-Century Indian Slave Trade and the Emergence of the Colonial South

Break

3:20 **Lewis, Keely - Glass Tool Use by Native Americans in the 18th Century Savannah River Valley

3:40 Dyson, John P. - Sourcing "Yaneka" of the Chickasaw: An Alabama Connection

4:00 Cranford, David - Don't Throw the Body (sherd) out with the Bathwater: Estimating the Total Vessel Assemblage from Occaneechi Town

4:20 Sheldon, Craig and Tara L. Potts - The Historic Creek Site of Holy Ground, Alabama

4:40 Cottier, John W., Cameron B. Wesson, and Craig T. Sheldon, Jr - The Tallise Phase: A Reorganization of the Late Historic Creek in Alabama

Session 13 - Ballroom D

Symposium - Archaeologist Mentor Friend: Papers in Honor of David J Hally. Part Two

Organizer: Ramie A Gougeon, Adam King, and Maureen Meyers

1:00 **Meyers, Maureen - Ceramic and Settlement Pattern Evidence for Trade at the Mississippian Frontier

1:20 Benyshek, Tasha, Benjamin A. Steere, Paul Webb, Joel Jones, and Hannah Guidry - Finding, Delineating, and Recording Structure Patterns: Recent Excavations in Western North Carolina

1:40 Marcoux, Jon - Improvising Community: Materiality and Memory at the Edge of the Cherokee World

2:00 Markin, Julie G. - A Tale of Transition: Reconsidering the Woodstock Phase

2:20 Worth, John - Explaining Ceramic Stylistic Variability during the Late Mississippi Period in Northwest Georgia: A Design Type Analysis of Lamar Bold Incised Pottery

2:40 Smith, Marvin - Protohistoric Ceramics of the Upper Coosa River Drainage

Thursday Afternoon

Session 14 - Ballroom D

General Session - Woodland

Chair: Nancy O'Malley

- 3:40 **LaDu, Daniel** - The Inspiration for the Marksville Period Earthworks: Evaluating Continuity between Hopewell and Marksville Earthworks using an Architectural Grammar
- 4:00 Kimble, Elicia and Nancy Marie White** - Archaeology of St. Vincent Island, Northwest Florida
- 4:20 Roe, Lori M.** - Elite Domain or Community Center? Research at a Coles Creek Period Mound Group
- 4:40 Steponaitis, Vincas P., John W. O'Hear, and Megan C. Kassabaum** - Coles Creek Ritual and Plaza Construction Near Mound D at Feltus

Session 15 - Triple Crown

Symposium - Southeastern Bioarchaeology:

Recent methods and Case Studies in the Reconstruction of Health and Human Behavior

Organizers: Kristrina A Shuler and Shannon Chappell Hodge

- 1:00 Musselwhite, Nicole** - Drawing Human Remains: Field Illustrating for Bioarchaeology
- 1:20 Shuler, Kristrina A., Eric C. Poplin, and Ralph Bailey, Jr.** - A Tale of Two Cemeteries: Bioarchaeology at the Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina
- 1:40 Wrobel, Gabriel, Jenna James, and Stacy Ann Scott** - Analyses and Comparisons of Dental Morphology from the Late Mississippian Sites of Carson and Shady Grove, Northern Mississippi
- 2:00 Hodge, Shannon Chappell** - Preservation of Human Dental Surface Micro-Topography with Three-Dimensional Non-Destructive Digital Imaging
- 2:20 Cook, Danielle N.** - A "Bio" Archaeological Paradox: Juxtaposing archaeological and health data from Lake George (22YZ577), Mississippi
- 2:40 Funkhouser, Lynn** - A possible case of Klippel-Feil Syndrome at the Kellogg Village Site (22CL527)

Break

- 3:20 Cook, Della Collins** - Intentional Shaping versus Congenital Anomaly: a Cranium from Irby Site, De Soto County, Mississippi
- 3:40 Listi, Ginesse** - Bioarchaeological Analysis of Diet a Lake George
- 4:00 Betsinger, Tracy, Mark C. Griffin, and Maria Smith** - Regional Patterns in Oral Health: Are these Cultural Differences?
- 4:20 **Lubsen, Kyle** - Archaic Shell Fishing and the Sexual Division of Labor in the Tennessee River Valley: Evidence from Auditory Exostoses
- 4:40 Hill, M. Cassandra** - Interpreting Prehistoric Perimortem Trauma for an Individual from Northeastern Arkansas

Session 16 - Bluegrass

General Session - Military Sites

Chair: W. Stephen McBride

- 1:00 McBride, W. Stephen** - Archaeological Investigations at Col. George Washington's Ashby's Fort, Mineral County, West Virginia
- 1:20 McBride, Kim and W. Stephen McBride** - Revolutionary War Forts within the Landscape of Colonial Western Virginia
- 1:40 Needham, Maggie, Phillip T. Ashlock II, and Daniel Thornton Elliott** - Exposing Ebenezer: How Ground Penetrating Radar Revealed a Giant Cemetery and a Really Cool British Fort
- 2:00 Miller, Sarah and Michele Williams** - Preliminary Results from Excavations at Ft. Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas National Park
- 2:20 Mabelitini, C. Brian** - The Archaeology of the Hammock Landing Battery and the Confederate Fortification of the Apalachicola River, Florida

Thursday Afternoon

Session 17 - Bluegrass

General Session - Plantations

Chair: Lori Stahlgren

- 3:00 Rooney, Clete, James Davidson, and Karen McIlvoy** - Preliminary Results of the 2010 University of Florida Archaeological Field School at Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida
- 3:20 Morgan, David W., Kevin C. MacDonald, and Fiona Handley** - An Analysis of the Manufacturing Attributes of Colonowares: Perspectives from the Coincoin 1786-1816 Creole-African Plantation along Cane River, Louisiana
- 3:40 Leonard, Banks L.** - A Multidisciplinary Study at Nitta Yuma Plantation, Sharkey County, Mississippi Delta
- 4:00 Underwood, John R., Lizbeth J. Velasquez, and Robert J. Myrick** - The Nitta Yuma Plantation Site (22SH655): Nineteenth-Century Life Along Deer Creek, Sharkey County, Mississippi
- 4:20 Stahlgren, Lori** - "One Room, with a Loft Above": Slave Housing from Three Plantations in the Borderland, Jefferson County, Kentucky

Session 18 - Crimson Clover

General Session - Lithic Studies

Chair: Rick Burdin

- 1:00 **Parish, Ryan** - Chert Patina Formation and Its Implications for FT-IR Spectroscopic Provenance Studies.
- 1:20 Williams, Justin P.** - Debitage Attribute Replicability
- 1:40 Kinsella, Larry** - The Bannerstone: A Game Specific Adaptation in the Eastern Woodlands
- 2:00 Hadley, Alison M. and Philip J. Carr** - The Organization of Lithic Technology and the Role of Lithic Specialists during the Archaic
- 2:20 Horowitz, Rachel and Grant McCall** - Evaluating Indices of Curation for North American Bifaces
- 2:40 Price, Sarah and Philip J. Carr** - Founded Upon a Rock: Assessing Raw Material Landscapes and the Organization of Technology

Break

- 3:20 Dye, Andrew, Jay D. Franklin, and Maureen A. Hays** - Lithic Technology and Site Function at Early Times Rock Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee
- 3:40 Carr, Philip J. and Andrew Bradbury** - Investigating Patterning in Early Archaic Lithic Assemblages: Skepticism, Technological Organization, and Statistics
- 4:00 Stallings, Richard** - Reconsidering the Function of Middle Woodland Bladelets
- 4:20 Hammond, Michelle** - Settlement, Mobility Patterns and the Organization of Technology at the Clark Lake Site (22Sh535): A Small Scale Middle Woodland Settlement
- 4:40 DelCastello, Brian and Andrew P. Bradbury** - Lithic Resource Selection and Utilization at 11PK1718, An Upland Late Woodland Site in West-Central Illinois

Session 19 - Blackberry Lily

Student Affairs Workshop - Integrating Subdisciplinary Research

Organizer - Victoria Dekle

(3:00 to 5:00 pm)

Panel: Robbie Ethridge, George Milner Heather Lapham, Bryan Haley, and Elizabeth Horton

SEAC Student Affairs Reception

Top of Escalator, Pre-Function Area in Front of Ballrooms A and B

(5:00 to 7:00 pm)

SEAC Reception

Victorian Square

401 West Main Street

(7:00 to 9:00 pm)

Friday Morning

FRIDAY MORNING**

Session 20 - Window Box

Posters - Bioarchaeology and Archaic

- 1 **Herrmann, Nicholas P., Jessica C. Stanton, and Joanne L. Devlin** - Bioarchaeological Spatial Analysis of the Walker-Noe (15Gd56) Crematory
- 2 **Fauchier, Rachel** - Fourche Maline Mortuary Practices in Southeastern Oklahoma and Southwestern Arkansas
- 3 **Coolidge, Rhonda, Erin Kimmerle, and Robert Tykot** - Trace Element Analysis of Four Florida Archaeological Populations by Portable XRF
- 4 **Graham, Lain, Valarie Davis, and Hugh B. Matternes** - In Response to a New Life: Joint Disease in an Emancipated Negro Community near Savannah, Georgia
- 5 **Ruhl, Donna** - Archaeobotany at Two Late Archaic Shell Rings on St. Catherines Island, Georgia
- 6 **Trubitt, Mary Beth** - Fishing, Farming, and Novaculite Flaking by the Ouachita River
- 7 **Walker, Karen, William H. Marquardt, Susan deFrance, Lee Newsom, Donna Surge, and Ting Wang** - Coastal Southwest Florida's Archaeological Shell Middens/Mounds as Records of Human Relationships with Climate and Sea-Level Change: A.D. 50 - 1710
- 8 **Dawson, Audrey and Chan Funk** - Targeting the Middle Archaic in the Sandhills of Fort Jackson, South Carolina

Session 21 - Ballroom A

Symposium - Joara and Fort San Juan: Colonial Encounters at the Berry Site North Carolina

Organizers: Robin Beck, Jr., Christopher B. Rodning, and David Moore

- 8:00 Moore, David, Robin A. Beck, Jr., and Christopher B. Rodning** - The Exploring Joara Project: Native Chiefdoms and

Spanish Forts in the Western North Carolina Piedmont

- 8:20 Rodning, Christopher B. and Sarah Watkins-Kenney** - The Material Culture of the Juan Pardo Expeditions
- 8:40 Beck, Jr., Robin A., Christopher B. Rodning, and David Moore** - The Architecture of Contact: Exploring the Built Environment of Fort San Juan
- 9:00 Newsom, Lee** - Wood Selection and Technology at Fort San Juan, the Berry Site Spanish Compound
- 9:20 Sherwood, Sarah** - Microstratigraphic Analysis at Joara and the Spanish Fort San Juan
- 9:40 Fritz, Gayle** - Food and Politics at Fort San Juan: Very Early Colonial Paleoethnobotany
- Break**
- 10:20 Lapham, Heather A.** - A Soldier's Diet at Spanish Fort San Juan
- 10:40 Moody, C. Adam** - Lithic Analysis of Berry Site Structures 1 and 5
- 11:00 Martin, Trevor** - The pottery of Fort San Juan: Burke Phase ceramics and Spanish soldiers
- 11:20 Worth, John** - Discussant
- 11:40 Hudson, Charles** - Discussant

Session 22 - Ballroom B

Symposium - The Ritual and Domestic Landscapes of Early and Middle Woodland Peoples in the Southeast. Part One: Site Scale Perspectives

Organizers: Alice Pelczar Wright and Edward R. Henry

- 8:00 Kimball, Larry R., Thomas R. Whyte, and Gary D. Crites** - Biltmore Mound and the Appalachian Summit Hopewell
- 8:20 Dekle, Victoria G.** - Ritual Life and Landscape at Tunacunnhee, Georgia
- 8:40 Wright, Alice** - Under the Mound: The Early Life History of the Garden Creek Mound No. 2 Site
- 9:00 Applegate, Darlene** - Archaeological Investigations of the Massey Springs Earthworks, Warren County, Kentucky

**Indicates paper entered in Student Competition

Friday Morning

- 9:20 Jefferies, Richard W., George R. Milner, and Edward R. Henry** - Winchester Farm Earthwork: A Small Adena Enclosure in Central Kentucky
- 9:40 Crothers, George M.** - The Role of Caves during the Early Woodland of the Midsouth: The View from Mammoth Cave, Kentucky
- Break**
- 10:20 Saunders, Joe** - A View of the Past from the Present: The Great Mound of Troyville (16CT7)
- 10:40 Boudreaux, Tony** - Middle Woodland Moundbuilding and Ceremonialism on the Mississippi Gulf Coast: Recent Investigations at the Jackson Landing Site (22Ha515)
- 11:00 Thompson, Victor and Thomas J. Pluckhahn** - Monumentalization and Ritual Landscapes: An Example from Fort Center in the Lake Okeechobee Basin of South Florida
- 11:20 Pluckhahn, Thomas and Victor D. Thompson** - Constituting Similarity and Difference in the Deep South: The Ritual and Domestic Landscapes of Kolomoki, Crystal River, and Fort Center
- 11:40 Blitz, John and Lauren E. Downs** - The Graveline Site: A Woodland Period Platform Mound in Coastal Mississippi

Session 23 - Ballroom C

Symposium - Since Adams County: Twenty-five Years of Fort Ancient Research And What's Next? Part One: Artifacts Activities and Settlement Patterns

Organizers: A. Gwynn Henderson and David Pollack

- 8:00 Henderson, A. Gwynn and David Pollack** - Looking Back: Twenty-five Years of Fort Ancient Research
- 8:20 Carmean, Kelli** - Intra-Site Ceramic Distributions at Broadus, a Middle Fort Ancient Site in Madison County, Kentucky
- 8:40 Krieg, Jill E.** - The Wegerzyn Garden Center Site (33MY127): Pots as Indicators for Social Organization

- 9:00 Miller, Donald and Woody Sanford** - An Analysis and Interpretation of Diachronic Changes of Fine Triangular Projectile Point Morphology Within the Mid-Ohio Valley During the Fort Ancient Cultural Period, A.D. 1000-1750
- 9:20 Drooker, Penelope B.** - What We Know, and What We Don't Know, about Fort Ancient Mortuary Practices
- 9:40 Stoner, Wesley D. and Steven Ahler** - Architectural and Functional Assessment of a Fort Ancient Structure at the Eastern Edge of the Bluegrass

Break

- 10:20 Martin, Kristie** - Modeling Late Prehistoric Maize Horticultural Potential in the Miami Valley of Southwestern Ohio
- 10:40 Cook, Robert A.** - Pieces and Parts: Investigating Fort Ancient Village Structure in Southern Ohio
- 11:00 Bowen, Jonathan** - Regional Settlement Patterns in Southern Ohio: AD 1100-1600
- 11:20 Raymer, C. Martin** - Interpreting Patterns of Reoccupation of Previously Abandoned Settlement Localities by Fort Ancient Groups in Kentucky
- 11:40 Nolan, Kevin C. and Robert A. Cook** - Late Prehistoric Systematics in the Middle Ohio Valley: It's Time to Change the Way We Study Change Over Time

Session 24 - Ballroom D

General Session - Mississippian I

Chair: David Breetzke

- 8:00 **Krus, Anthony** - Classifying Bastions: A Low-Cost Technique for Classification and Analysis of Artifacts
- 8:20 Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** - Mississippian Fortifications at Parkin and Neeley's Ferry, Northeast Arkansas
- 8:40 Boles, Steve L. and Erin M. Benson** - Feature 181: A Burnt Stirling Phase Structure at East St. Louis
- 9:00 Kruchten, Jeffery and Joseph M. Galloy** - Ongoing Investigations at the East St. Louis Mound Center
- 9:20 Schilling, Timothy** - It's About Time: The Pace and Tempo of Monumental Construction at Cahokia

Friday Morning

9:40 Harl, Joe - Prehistoric Hillbillies? Does Mississippian Society Exist in East-Central Missouri?

Break

10:20 Kelly, John and James A. Brown - A Cahokian Topology

10:40 Skousen, Benjamin - Posts as People: New Insights into Monumental Posts in the Midwest

11:00 **Thornock, Christopher - The Built Environment at Etowah: Organizing Space for the Maintenance of Power

11:20 **Steere, Benjamin A. - House Size at Large and Small Mississippian Sites

11:40 Wilson, Greg - Mississippian Household Organizational Trends in the Central Illinois River Valley

Session 25 - Bluegrass

Symposium - U.S. Forest Service Archaeology: The Management of Cultural Resources on National Forests in the Southern Region. Part One

Organizer: Andrew Triplett

8:00 Twaroski, Melissa H - The U.S. Forest Service in the Southern Region: Who are We, Where are We Located, and How Do We Manage Your Cultural Resources?

8:20 Adams, Natalie - The Archaeology of Community: Understanding Society from the Bottom Up

8:40 Young, Stacey - Identifying Cultural Resources: Results of Recent Large-Scale Survey Investigations in the Francis Marion National Forest and What We Learned

9:00 Wettstaed, James - Recent Investigations at Tenant Farm Sites in the Georgia Piedmont

9:20 Holstein, Harry O. and Valerie Glesner - Sacred Native American Stone Structure Sites within the Talladega National Forest: Preliminary Research and Possible Cultural Explanations as to their Function and Placement across the Landscape

9:40 Pasquill, Bob - From "Canals to Prosperity" to "HazMat Vats"

Break

10:20 MacNeill, William - Prospecting for Alabama Pay Dirt: A History and Preliminary Survey of Historic Mining Operations on the Talladega National Forest

10:40 McCarty, Rita D. - Condition Survey and Assessment as an Initial Step in World War I Training Trench Preservation at the Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center

11:00 Etchieson, Meeks - Investigations at the Herndon Site: A Post Removal Choctaw Site in SE Oklahoma

11:20 Zaragoza, Sally - It's Not Just Black or White: Managing Controversial Cultural Resources

11:40 Abbott, David - Discussant

Session 26 - Triple Crown

General Session - Subsistence

Chair: Christina A. Pappas

8:00 **Kassabaum, Megan C. - Conceptualizing and Reconceptualizing Feasts

8:20 Wagner, Gail - Charting Sumpweed (*Iva annua*) Across Space and Time

8:40 Dietz, Catherine - Investigations in late Middle Woodland Owl Hollow Phase Sites in Central Tennessee

9:00 Bardolph, Dana N. - Cooking in Contact: Changes in Foodways at the Lamb Site

9:20 VanDerwarker, Amber and Dana Bardolph - Cultivating the Countryside: Diachronic Trends in Mississippian Plant Foodways in the Central Illinois River Valley

9:40 Carey, Heather, Mary McCorvie, and Mark J. Wagner - "A Peculiar Method" of Grinding: Examples of Indian Kettles and Hominy Holes from Southern Illinois

Break

10:20 Suarez, Jon Simon - Preliminary Faunal Analysis from the Thornhill Lake Shell Ridge on the Upper St. Johns, Volusia County, Florida

10:40 **Colaninno-Meeks, Carol - The Horizontal Distribution of Vertebrate Fauna from Four Areas of the St. Catherines Shell Ring, St. Catherines Island, Georgia

Friday Morning

- 11:00 Palmiotto, Andrea** - Faunal Remains from Pineland's Old Mound (8LL37), A.D. 100 through 650.
- 11:20 Rafferty, Janet and Evan Peacock** - Bet-Hedging and Settlement Patterning in the Southeastern Archaic and Woodland Period

Blackberry Lily
SEAC Student Affairs Lunchtime Forum - Professionalism and Practicality: Balancing Life While Building a Career (12:00 to 1:00 pm)
Panel: Maureen Meyers, Anthony Boudreaux, Tanya Peres, and Christopher Rodning

Session 27 - Crimson Clover **General Session - Geosciences** **Chair: Philip Mink**

- 8:40 Lowry, Sarah** - Geophysical Prospection as an Archaeological Survey Method: Ground-penetrating Radar, Magnetometer, and Inter-site Patterning in North-Central Tennessee
- 9:00 Bigman, Daniel** - They Didn't Sleep in the Earth Lodge: Recent Geophysical Investigations at Macon Plateau, Georgia
- 9:20 Machiran, Robin** - Locating Sites in Urban and Flood Plain Settings
- 9:40 Cyr, Howard, Erin Broyles, Keith Little, and Boyce Driskell** - Revisiting the Past: A Geoarchaeological Investigation of the Widows Creek Site, Northeastern Alabama

Break

- 10:20 Mehta, Jayur, Kelsey Lowe, and Rachel Stout-Evans** - Geomorphological Investigations at the Carson Mounds Site, (22Co505 and 518), Coahoma County, Mississippi
- 10:40 O'Hear, John W., Nicholas P. Herrmann, and Brian S. Haley** - Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at the Origin: History, Mapping, GIS and Geophysics at the Nanih Waiya Mound Site.
- 11:00 Beverly, Howard** - Moving Across the Landscape: A GIS Perspective on Settlement
- 11:20 Mink, Philip, Carl Shields, Ted Grossardt, and John Ripy** - Predictive Archaeological Site Modeling Using GIS-Based Fuzzy Set Estimation: A Case Study from Kentucky

Friday Afternoon

FRIDAY AFTERNOON**

Session 28 - Window Box

Posters - Woodland and Late Prehistoric

- 1 **Kassabaum, Megan C. and Michael T. Goldstein** - Form and Function in Coles Creek Ceramics
- 2 **Jones, Eric and Madison Gattis** - Factors Influencing the Settlement Locations of Late Woodland Communities in the North Carolina Piedmont
- 3 **Hammerstedt, Scott and Sheila Bobalik Savage** - Late Prehistoric Architecture and Mound Construction in Northeastern Oklahoma
- 4 **Dowd, Elsbeth Linn** - Investigations at Ramos Creek, a Caddo Site in the Ouachita Mountains
- 5 **Smith, Burton** - An Initial Analysis of Pottery Vessels from an Unnamed Mississippian Site in Northern Cross County, Arkansas
- 6 **Williams, Travis** - All Around Mulberry Creek, Natives Built Their Villages: Cultural Transition and Mississippian Settlement Pattern in Western North Carolina
- 7 **Stahlman, Kathleen and John E. Kelly** - Mapping Cahokia
- 8 **Walker, Chester P. and John H. Blitz** - Geophysical Survey at Moundville

Session 29 - Ballroom A

Symposium - Sentinel to History: Historical Archeology in the State of Arkansas

Organizers: Carl Carlson-Drexler and David Markus

- 1:40 **Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. "Skip"** - The Power of Things in Places: Some Historical Archeology of Antebellum Arkansas
- 2:00 **Markus, David** - Dixie Diaspora: The Convergence of Jews and Africans on the 19th Century Arkansas Frontier
- 2:20 **McKinnon, Duncan P., and Jason T. Herrmann** - A Sacred Landscape of

States' Rights: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding the Spatial Layout of the Confederate Cemetery in Fayetteville, Arkansas

- 2:40 **Chowdhury, Pritam and Jamie C. Brandon** - Urban Farmstead Landscapes at the Royston House (3HE236-91), Historic Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas

Break

- 3:20 **Brennan, Mary Z.** - The Archeology of Kinship at Treat, Arkansas: Intersections of Past Lives, Memory, and Identity on the Landscape
- 3:40 **McAlexander, William** - An Efficient Use of Space: Ebert's Field, A WW I Aerodrome at Lonoke, Arkansas
- 4:00 **Carlson-Drexler, Carl** - Defending the Red: Archaeology of Conflict at Dooley's Ferry, Hempstead and Lafayette Counties, Arkansas
- 4:20 **Brandon, Jamie C.** - Discussant

Session 30 - Ballroom B

Symposium - The Ritual and Domestic Landscapes of Early and Middle Woodland Peoples in the Southeast. Part Two: Regional Scale Perspectives

Organizers: Edward R. Henry and Alice Pelczar Wright

- 1:00 ****Kistler, Logan** - Ancient DNA Analysis Confirms a Local Origin of Domesticated Chenopod in Eastern North America
- 1:20 **Schlarb, Eric J. and David Pollack** - Adena, Off-Mound Rituals
- 1:40 **Henry, Edward R.** - The Adena Landscape in Kentucky: Where They've Been, Where We're Going
- 2:00 **Clay, R. Berle** - "Like a dead dog:" Strategizing Mortuary Ritual in the Ohio Valley Middle Woodland
- 2:20 **Franklin, Jay D., Meagan Dennison, Jeffrey Navel, Maureen A. Hays, and Chase W. Beck** - Rock Shelters and Middle Woodland Adaptations, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee

**Indicates paper entered in Student Competition

Friday Afternoon

2:40 Smith, Karen and Keith Stephenson - Costly Signaling in Ritual Context: Weeden Island Mortuary Practices

Break

3:20 Keith, Scot - The Woodland Period Cultural Landscape of the Leake Site Complex: Encompassing the Diversity of Human Action

3:40 Greber, N'omi - Reflections on Interpreting Ritual and Domestic Sites

4:00 Dancy, William S. - Methodological Issues in Ohio Woodland Settlement Archaeology

4:20 Anderson, David G. - Discussant

4:40 Brown, James A. - Discussant

Session 31 - Ballroom C

Symposium – Since Adams County: Twenty-five Years of Fort Ancient Research And What's Next? Part Two: Sites and Boundaries

Organizers: A. Gwynn Henderson and David Pollack

1:00 Kennedy, William E. and Jill E. Krieg - Experimental Reconstruction of Fort Ancient Architecture at SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park (33MY57)

1:20 Picklesimer II, John W. - The Kentuckiana Farms Site (15SC183): An Early to Middle Fort Ancient Occupation in Central Kentucky

1:40 Genheimer, Robert A. - Deciphering Multiple Occupations: Middle and Late Fort Ancient Villages at the Hahn Site Near Cincinnati,

2:00 Maslowski, Robert F. - Landscape Archaeology, Fort Ancient, and the Clover People

2:20 Pullins, Stevan - Fort Ancient in the Appalachian Plateau: A Late Prehistoric Palisaded Village on the Kanawha River in West Virginia

2:40 Fuerst, David, Rick Burdin, and David Pollack - Archaeological Investigation of the Late Fort Ancient McGraw Farm Site (46Rg7), Raleigh County, West Virginia

Break

3:20 French, Michael W. - Shippingport (15JF702): A Village Situated Near the

Mississippian/Fort Ancient Northeastern Border

3:40 Rossen, Jack - Revisiting the East-West Model of Kentucky Late Prehistoric Plant Use: The View from the Fort-Ancient/Mississippian Boundary

4:00 McCullough, Robert - Oliver Phase: Fort Ancient's Westernmost Expression, A.D. 1200-1450

4:20 Pollack, David, and A. Gwynn Henderson - Looking Ahead: Fort Ancient Research: Where Do We Go From Here?

Session 32 - Ballroom D

Symposium – Revitalizing the Protohistoric South

Organizers: Gregory A. Waselkov and Ashley A. Dumas

1:00 Waselkov, Gregory A. and Ashley A. Dumas - Protohistoric Pan-Southeastern Revitalization: Theory and Context

1:20 Dumas, Ashley A. and Gregory A. Waselkov - Protohistoric Pan-Southeastern Revitalization: Rethinking Material Culture

1:40 Regnier, Amanda - Who were the Mobilians? Pottery Styles and Social Change in the Sixteenth-Century Alabama River Valley

2:00 Gill, Cameron - Protohistoric Public Architecture at Hickory Ground, A Creek Rotunda Precursor?

2:20 Saunders, Rebecca - Worldly Symbols: Native American Pottery in La Florida

2:40 Gadus, Eloise Frances - Caddo Bowls, Bottles, Social Identity, and the Mississippian Cosmos

Break

3:20 Walker, Leslie C. - Community Interaction and Artistic Variation on the Protohistoric Frontier

3:40 Early, Ann M. - Stylistic Change in Caddo Ceramics and Negotiating New Cultural Boundaries in the Protohistoric Southeast

4:00 Ethridge, Robbie - Discussant

4:20 Pauketat, Timothy - Discussant

Friday Afternoon

Session 33 - Bluegrass

Symposium - U.S. Forest Service Archaeology: The Management of Cultural Resources on National Forests in the Southern Region. Part Two

Organizer: Andrew Triplett

- 1:00 Bodkin, Frank M., Randall D. Boedy, and William E. Sharp** - A Debitage Size Grade Analysis Experiment from Twelve Sites on the Daniel Boone National Forest
- 1:20 Bennett, Jamie** - New Kid on the Block: Starting From Scratch
- 1:40 Adams, Wayna and Frank Bodkin** - Fitchburg Furnace: Past Accomplishments and Future Goals
- 2:00 Shelnut, Kay** - Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of Railroad Logging in Kentucky's Red River Gorge
- 2:20 Boedy, Randall, Tom Des Jean, Joanne Devlin, Jan Simek, and Fred E. Coy, Jr.** - The Rock Creek Mummy, McCreary County, Kentucky, 15McY1138
- 2:40 Ashcraft, A. Scott** - Rock Art on the National Forests in North Carolina: A Regional Perspective

Break

- 3:20 Snedeker, Rodney J., A. Scott Ashcraft, and Joel C. Hardison** - View From the Dripline: Rock Shelter Research on the National Forests in North Carolina
- 3:40 Ashcraft, A. Scott, Rodney J. Snedeker, and Joel C. Hardison** - Preserving the National Forests in North Carolina's Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy
- 4:00 Bass, Quentin** - A Most Ancient Trace: The Unaka Road and the Trail of Tears
- 4:20 Riggs, Brett** - Fort Armistead, Lost and Found: The Archaeology of a Removal Period Army Post on the Cherokee National Forest
- 4:40 Kaczor, Mike** - Discussant

Session 34 - Triple Crown

General Session – Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland

Chair: Greg Maggard

- 1:00 **Tune, Jesse W.** - The Wells Creek Clovis? Site: A New Interpretation Based on the Results of a Reanalysis

- 1:20 Meredith, Steven M.** - Testing Early Paleoindian Mobility Models at the Chastain Site in Southwest Alabama
- 1:40 Daniel, Randy** - A New Look at an Old Sequence: Time, Typology, and Intrusive Traditions in the Carolina Piedmont
- 2:00 Powis, Terry** - Heaps, Piles, Mounds, or Concentrations: Defining a Shell Midden Site on Point Peter Peninsula, Georgia
- 2:20 Little, Keith J.** - Late Holocene Paleoclimate Proxies from the Widows Creek Shell Midden Site in the Tennessee Valley of North Alabama
- 2:40 Break**
- 3:00 Gage, Matthew** - Ties that Bind, Regionally: Archaeology of Place on the Nolichucky River
- 3:20 Loughlin, Michael L., Nicolas R. Laracuate, and David Pollack** - Terminal Archaic Rituals in Southern Kentucky: The Pierce Site
- 3:40 Greenlee, Diana, Richard Hughes, and Tom Origer** - New Research on Poverty Point's Obsidian
- 4:00 Hays, Christopher, Richard A. Weinstein, and James B. Stoltman** - Poverty Point Objects and Baked Clay Objects in the Southeast: A Consideration of Function, History, and Meaning

Session 35 - Crimson Clover

Symposium - Tobacco Pipes in the Upper South

Organizer: Lauren McMillan

- 1:00 Blanton, Dennis** - Smoking Ritual in South Appalachian Mississippian Societies: Variation over Time and Space
- 1:20 Bollwerk, Elizabeth** - Social Signatures of the Smoking Complex: An Exploration of the Complexities of Native Social Organization in the Middle Atlantic Region of the United States, A.D. 1000-1700
- 1:40 Lawson, Dustin** - Analysis of the Clay Tobacco Pipe Assemblage for Site 44NB180, Newman's Neck
- 2:00 Lee, Lori** - Carved in Stone: Stone Smoking Pipes at Historic Sites in Central Virginia

Friday Afternoon

- 2:20 Beaman, Thomas** - "Het regent pijpestelen" at Brunswick Town: An Analysis of Tobacco Pipes and Smoking Behaviors in Colonial North Carolina
- 2:40 **McMillan, Lauren** - Put This in Your Pipe and Smoke it: An Evaluation of Tobacco Pipe Stem Dating Method

Session 36 - Crimson Clover

General Session - Historic Archaeology I

Chair: Nancy O'Malley

- 3:20 Devlin, Morgan, Nicole Musselwhite, and Amanda Harvey** - Building A Bridge: The Community and Academic Partnership at Greenwood Island (22JA516)
- 3:40 Pyszka, Kimberly, Maureen Hays, and Kalen McNabb** - "Wyd was his parish, and houses far asunder:" A Tale of St Paul's Parsonage
- 4:00 Sandefur, Tracey A. and Dona Daugherty** - From Tavern to Hotel: Archaeology at the Baber Hotel, Rumsey, Kentucky
- 4:20 Botwick, Brad** - Mineral Industries of the South Carolina and Georgia Sandhills: An Historic Context and Research Proposal

Ballrooms C and D

SEAC Business Meeting

(5:30 to 6:45 pm)

Ballrooms A-D

SEAC Dance - 9:00 to 1:00 pm

Featuring the Sensations Dance Band

Saturday Morning

SATURDAY MORNING**

Session 37 - Ballroom A

Symposium - The Heart and Soul of

Southeastern Zooarchaeology: Current Practices and Future Trends

Organizers: Tanya M. Peres and Jaimie M. Ide

- 8:00 Walker, Renee and R. Jeannine Windham** - The Dogs of Spirit Hill: An Analysis of Domestic Dog Burials from Jackson County, Alabama
- 8:20 Peres, Tanya M. and Ali Jordan** - Reconstructing Prehistoric Hunting Patterns in Middle Tennessee Based on Seasonal-Growth Increments in White-tailed Deer
- 8:40 Windham, R. Jeannine** - Revisiting Tennessee Valley Zooarchaeology: A Look at Current Analyses in Context
- 9:00 Deter-Wolf, Aaron, Tanya M. Peres, and Shannon C. Hodge** - Modern Floods, Ancient Feasts: The Cumberland River Emergency Archaeology Survey
- 9:20 Moe-Hoffman, Amy, Evan Peacock, Robert J. Scott, and Marvin D. Jeter** - Freshwater Mussel Shell from Two Late Prehistoric Sites in Southeastern Arkansas: Biogeography and Contextual Considerations
- 9:40 Compton, Matthew** - Abundant Amphibians of the Appalachian Summit: Food, Drug, or Natural Accumulation?
- Break**
- 10:20 Ide, Jaimie and Tanya M. Peres** - Let the Feast Begin! An Analysis of Feasting Residues from a Late Mississippian Mound Complex in Williamson County, Tennessee
- 10:40 Clinton, Jennifer M.** - Identity through Foodways: Changes in Cherokee Hunting and Butchering at European Contact
- 11:00 Blessing, Meggan E.** - The Symbolic Ecology of Stallings Bone and Antler Tools
- 11:20 LeFebvre, Michelle** - Discussant
- 11:40 VanDerwarker, Amber** - Discussant

Session 38 - Ballroom B

Symposium - Late Prehistoric Archaeology and Bioarchaeology in the Upper Tennessee River Valley

Organizers: Bobby Braly and Lynne P Sullivan

- 8:00 Sullivan, Lynne** - Digs, Dams, and "Dallas Culture:" Mississippian Period Archaeology in the Upper Tennessee Valley
- 8:20 Koerner, Shannon** - Woodland Traditions and the Formation of Mississippian Identities in the Upper Tennessee Valley (ca. A.D. 900-1200)
- 8:40 Auerbach, Benjamin** - Isolation at the edge of the Mississippian? Postcranial variation and implications for regional relationships in eastern Tennessee
- 9:00 Braly, Bobby** - Norris, New Deal, and the Reservoir Learning Curve: An Innovative Approach to Complex Societies along the Clinch and Powell Rivers of Eastern Tennessee
- 9:20 Vogel, Juliette** - A Biocultural Investigation of Status and Health at the Cox Site
- 9:40 Dalton-Carriger, Jessica** - Prehistoric Landscape Modification and Social Memory at Upper Hampton Farm, Rhea County, Tennessee
- Break**
- 10:20 Smith, Maria and Tracy K. Betsinger** - Location, Location, Location: Mortuary Treatment and Health Status Do Matter in the Tellico, Melton Hill, and Chickamauga Reservoirs of East Tennessee
- 10:40 Yerka, Stephen, Shannon D. Koerner, and Lynne P. Sullivan** - On Higher Ground: 40KN266, the One that Got Away (from TVA)
- 11:00 Harle, Michaelyn S., Scott C. Meeks, Maria Smith, Tracy K. Betsinger** - Environmental and Dietary Variation During the Dallas Phase Period in East Tennessee
- 11:20 King, Adam** - Discussant
- 11:40 Schroedl, Gerald** - Discussant

**Indicates paper entered in Student Competition

Saturday Morning

Session 39 - Ballroom C

Symposium - Shell Hath no Theory like a Midden Formed: Alternative Approaches to Shell Sites and Their Significance

Organizer: Asa R. Randall

8:00 Randall, Asa R. - Something is Rotten in the State of Shell Site Studies

8:20 Blessing, Meggan E. - For Whom the Shell Tolls: The Use of Death Assemblages in the Deposition of Freshwater Shellfish

8:40 Schober, Theresa and Tanya M. Peres - Dead Shells Do Tell Tales: The Archaeological Correlates of Aquaculture

9:00 McFadden, Paulette S. - Come Shell or High Water: The Need for a Relative Sea Level Curve along Florida's Gulf Coast

9:20 O'Donoghue, Jason M. - Shell Springs Eternal

9:40 Gilmore, Zackary I. - Shell-ving the Midden-Mound Dichotomy: A Diverse History of Archaic Period Shell Deposition Practices at Locus B, Silver Glen Run (8LA1), Florida

Break

10:20 Sassaman, Kenneth, Asa R. Randall, Jason M. O'Donoghue, Paulette S. McFadden, and Richard W. Estabrook - The Shell Game at Silver Glen Run: Now You See an Archaic Village, Now You Don't

10:40 Vento, Frank and Matthew Sanger - Dam Theory - Why Adaptationist Models Hold No Water in Explaining Monuments

11:00 Schwadron, Margo - I'm Not Kjoekenmodding Anymore: The Socially Constructed Shell Work Landscapes of the Ten Thousand Islands, Florida

11:20 Randall, Asa R., Micah Mones, and Kenneth E. Sassaman - Visit Shell City: Another Coastside Attraction

Session 40 - Ballroom D

Symposium - Mobility Temporality and Social Memory: Locating Objects and Persons in the Southeast

Organizers: Melissa Baltus and Sarah Otten

8:00 Otten, Sarah E. and Melissa Baltus - Mobility, Temporality and Social Memory: Contextualizing the Symposium in Space, Time and Concept

8:20 Betzenhauser, Alleen - Don't Hassle Me, I'm Local: Changing Landscapes of Power in the American Bottom Region

8:40 **Brennan, Tamira K. - The Big Implications of Small Scale Changes: Intra-site level Community and Identity

9:00 Otten, Sarah E. - Semi-Circulating Identity: Movement and Placement in Southeastern Mississippian Mortuary Practice

9:20 Buchanan, Meghan E. - Dwelling in the Bois Brule Bottom, MO: Reflections on the Mississippian Landscape in the Common Field Region

9:40 Butler, Amanda - Up in Smoke: An Examination of the Abraded Blockpipes of Orendorf Settlement D and their Social/Political Significance

Break

10:20 Zych, Thomas - More than Rolling a Stone: Chunkey and the Historic Experience in the Mississippian World

10:40 Watts, Elizabeth and Jeffery D. Kruchten - Moving Objects, Moving People: Non-Local Pottery at East St. Louis

11:00 Baltus, Melissa - Making Time: Monumentality and Temporality in Cahokian Mississippian

11:20 Wallis, Neill - Discussant

11:40 Rodning, Christopher B. - Discussant

Saturday Morning

Session 41 - Bluegrass

General Session - Ceramic Studies

Chair: Melissa Ramsey

- 8:40 Cordell, Ann and Thomas J. Pluckhahn** - Paste Characterization of Weeden Island Pottery from the Kolomoki Site, Georgia
- 9:00 Bow, Sierra M** - Ceramic Variability at the Griffin Rockshelter
- 9:20 Sommers, Kelley** - Woodland Pottery Studies in Bibb County, Alabama
- 9:40 Semon, Anna M.** - Sizing up Late Prehistoric Vessel Assemblages on St. Catherines Island, Georgia

Break

- 10:20 Potter, Thomas** - The Ceramic Discoidal In the Southeastern United States
- 10:40 Whyte, Thomas R., Scott A. Fleeman, and Cathleen D. Evans** - Use of Feather Quills in Pottery Decoration in Appalachian Summit Prehistory
- 11:00 **Eubanks, Paul** - Interaction, Sedentism, and Aggregation in Woodland-stage Central Alabama
- 11:20 Vanier, Jeremy** - A Ceramic Vessel Function Analysis and Foodways Approach to the Late Woodland/Mississippian Interface in Central South Carolina

Session 42 - Triple Crown

General Session - Late Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric

Chair: Sandy, Stevens

- 8:40 Branch-Raymer, Leslie E., and Timothy Lloyd** - Late Archaic Site Patterning at Site 12FR336: A View from the Archaeobotanical Remains
- 9:00 Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa, Leslie E. Branch-Raymer, and Judith Wettstaed** - They Didn't Eat Maize But They Did Eat Deer: Archaeobotanical and Zooarchaeological Study from the Late Woodland Argosy Occupation at Site 12FR336 in Southeastern Indiana
- 9:20 Stevens, Sandy** - A New Ceramic Name on an Old Ceramic Type: The Late Woodland Argosy Ceramic Complex at 12FR336 in Southeastern Indiana
- 9:40 Wescott, Kimberly** - Buffer Zones and Abandonment: Spatial and Temporal Analyses of the Middle Savannah River

Break

- 10:20 Blankenship, Sarah A., Mark J. Wagner, and Jan F. Simek** - Portable X-Ray Fluorescence Analyses of Prehistoric Paints from the Painting Site, A Mississippian-Period Rock Art Site in Southwest Illinois
- 10:40 Howell, Cameron** - Comparing Methodologies: Shovel Testing versus Surface Collection
- 11:00 Mountjoy, Nathan** - Systematic Looting at a Mississippian Stone Box Cemetery

Session 43 - Crimson Clover

General Session - Historic Archaeology II

Chair: M. Jay Stottman

- 8:40 Quinley, Justin** - A Comparison of Laboratory Cleaning Techniques for Ferrous Metal Artifact Analysis
- 9:00 Oesch, Karla** - Merging Archival Research and Artifact Recovery on Historic Sites
- 9:20 Faberson, Tanya** - What Was Once a Neighborhood: How Trenching in Two Narrow Greenspace Right-of-Way Corridors Revealed an Important Part of Downtown Louisville's Forgotten Past
- 9:40 Johnson, Ben** - The Extant Cemeteries of Savannah River Site

Break

- 10:20 Stottman, M. Jay** - Thie Materiality of Memory in the Historic Landscape
- 10:40 DeMuth, Robert Carl** - The Nuttallburg Mapping Project: Projecting Industrial Appalachia into the 21st Century
- 11:00 Komara, Zada and Kim McBride** - Ironstones and Porcelain Thrones: Material Culture and Identity Processes at a Kentucky Coalmining Town

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Tours

Adena Mounds

Bourbon Trail

Shakertown and Camp Nelson

(12:30 to 5:00 pm)

Reception

Bodley-Bullock House

200 Market Street

(6:00 to 11:00 pm)



FLORIDA PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY NETWORK

The **Florida Public Archaeology Network** is working “To engage the public by promoting and facilitating the appreciation, value, and stewardship of Florida’s archaeological heritage through regional centers and partnerships.” We do this through public outreach, assistance to local government, and assistance to the Florida Department of Historical Resources. We are a program of the **University of West Florida** headquartered on Pensacola Bay. The Network consists of 8 Regional Public Archaeology Centers operate by UWF and by our partners:

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Questions? Ask one of our faculty or students attending SEAC this year!

LIST OF SESSIONS WITH SYMPOSIA ABSTRACTS

[1] Poster Session ▪ **Methods and Public Education**

Thursday morning, 8:00 A.M - 12:00 noon; Window Box

[2] Symposium ▪ **Pots, Political Complexity, and Remote Sensing: Papers in Honor of R. Berle Clay's Contributions to Southeastern Archaeology**

Organizers: **Richard Herndon** (Cultural Resource Analysts) and **Andrew Bradbury** (Cultural Resource Analysts)

Thursday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Ballroom A

During his 50-year career, Dr. R. Berle Clay made numerous contributions to Southeastern and Midwestern archaeology. His most recent efforts have focused on properly integrating geophysical data into the research design of archaeological projects, although he is best known for his fieldwork and theoretical discussions concerning Kentucky/Lower Ohio River archaeology, as well as topics dealing with the Adena/Hopewell and Mississippian chiefdoms. His influence spanned both the academic and CRM sides of the profession. A prehistoric ceramicist at heart, he also ventured into lithic analysis, political complexity, historical archaeology, and the French Upper Paleolithic. This symposium is an attempt to highlight some of these contributions.

[3] Symposium ▪ **Symbolic and Visual Communication in the Mississippian Period: Interpretation, Context, and Methodology. Part One**

Organizers: **Kent Reilly** (Texas State) and **Adam King** (South Carolina)

Thursday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Ballroom B

The participants in this symposium will present a series of new style categories and interpretive visions based on ancient Native American Art and ritual objects of the Eastern Woodlands that were crafted in the Mississippian Period. As the participants will demonstrate, the success of any such effort must be strongly grounded in a multidisciplinary approach that incorporates Archaeological, Art Historical, Ethnographic, Folk Lore, and Linguistic methodologies. The presentations presented at this symposium will clearly reveal that this superb ancient art records a cosmic vision that is both animated and peopled and alive today among many descendants of America's First Nations.

[4] Panel Discussion ▪ **The Role of Tribal Consultation in Kentucky Archaeology**

Organizer: **SEAC Native Affairs Liaison Committee**

Thursday morning, 9:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Ballroom C

This panel brings together representatives of federally recognized tribes that consult on heritage issues in Kentucky to discuss current and recent topics ranging from repatriation and reburial to the participation of tribal members in the Red River Gorge Living Archaeology Weekend. This public forum explores archaeological resources management in Kentucky from an explicitly tribal viewpoint, and presents the needs and aims of the descendant native communities that are primary stakeholders in much of Kentucky's archaeological heritage.

[5] Symposium ▪ **Archaeologist, Mentor, Friend: Papers in Honor of David J. Hally. Part One**

Organizers: **Ramie Gougeon** (West Florida), **Adam King** (South Carolina), and **Maureen Meyers** (Kentucky)

Thursday morning, 8:40 - 11:40 A.M.; Ballroom D

In May 2010, after a career of 41 years, David J. Hally retired from teaching at the University of Georgia. In this session we gather to celebrate the importance of Dave's contributions to archaeology in the Southeast and beyond. While his temporal focus has remained Mississippian, Dave's research agenda has been extraordinarily broad, ranging from ceramics to households to settlement systems and chiefdom organization. His three decade examination of the King site will stand as one of the most thorough studies of a single site in American archaeology. Colleagues and students will present papers celebrating and building upon Dave's legacy.

[6] Symposium • **Camp Lawton: Lessons in Civil War Archaeology**

Organizer: **James Chapman** (Georgia Southern)

Thursday morning, 8:20 - 11:40 A.M.; Triple Crown Room

Camp Lawton, a Confederate prisoner of war stockade, has provided an opportunity to explore a multifaceted approach to archaeology. Various aspects to be discussed include not only the archaeology conducted at the site but also public relations and outreach, artifact conservation and analysis, site security and information release strategies, cutting edge technological applications, and the creation and maintenance of a collaboration of diverse partners. Beyond shedding light on a little known chapter of American history, this project is a blueprint for successful public archaeology.

[7] General Session • **Surveys and Settlements**

Chair: **Marc Wampler** (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

Thursday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Bluegrass Room

[8] Forum • **Public Archaeology Interest Group**

Organizers: **Cassandra Rae Harper** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Mary L. Kwas** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and **A. Gwynn Henderson** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Thursday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Crimson Clover Room

At last year's SEAC conference, a small group got together to discuss their desire to form a community of professionals who do archaeological education/outreach. We hope to bring together seasoned professionals, folks new to the discipline, and everyone in between so we can learn from and support each other. This year we have planned a discussion-based format to cover 1) public outreach activities/programs, 2) web tools (Facebook, Twitter, web presence, e-newsletters), 3) assessments of outreach programs, and 4) interest group open discussion. Each hour-long segment will consist of a short presentation and discussion. All interested people are welcome!

[9] Poster Session • **Perishable Materials, Protohistoric, and Historic**

Thursday afternoon, 1:00 - 5:00 P.M.; Window Box

[10] Symposium • **Exploring Middle Archaic Preconditions of Southeastern Social Complexity: Multiregional Approaches to a Complex Problem**

Organizers: **Thaddeus G. Bissett** (Tennessee) and **Stephen B. Carmody** (Tennessee)

Thursday afternoon, 1:00 - 4:40 P.M.; Ballroom A

Many recent studies have presented compelling arguments for the existence of organizationally complex hunter-gatherer societies during the Late Archaic. Fewer have specifically investigated Middle Archaic "preconditions" for the development of such organization. Environmental changes and cultural transformations during the Middle Archaic contributed to the rise of complex forms of social organization in many areas of the Southeast by the 6th millennium B.P. The goal of this symposium is to examine the nature of those transformations. Session participants will bring new data and interpretations to bear on issues critical in our understanding of cultural dynamics and development in the Archaic Southeast.

[11] Symposium • **Symbolic and Visual Communication in the Mississippian Period: Interpretation, Context, and Methodology. Part Two**

Organizers: **Kent Reilly** (Texas State) and **Adam King** (South Carolina)

Thursday afternoon, 1:00 - 4:40 P.M.; Ballroom B

See abstract for [3].

[12] General Session • **Native American Studies**

Chair: **Rachel K. Wentz** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Thursday afternoon, 1:00 - 5:00 P.M.; Ballroom C

[13] Symposium ▪ **Archaeologist, Mentor, Friend: Papers in Honor of David J. Hally. Part Two**

Organizers: **Ramie Gougeon** (West Florida), **Adam King** (South Carolina), and **Maureen Meyers** (Kentucky)

Thursday afternoon, 1:00 - 3:00 P.M.; Ballroom D

See abstract for [5].

[14] General Session ▪ **Woodland**

Chair: **Nancy O'Malley** (Kentucky)

Thursday afternoon, 3:40 - 5:00 P.M.; Ballroom D

[15] Symposium ▪ **Southeastern Bioarchaeology: Recent methods and Case Studies in the Reconstruction of Health and Human Behavior**

Organizers: **Kristrina A. Shuler** (Auburn) and **Shannon Chappell Hodge** (Middle Tennessee State)

Thursday afternoon, 1:00 - 5:00 P.M.; Triple Crown Room

Bioarchaeologists of the 21st century face unique challenges in the wake of NAGPRA. Today's scholars continue to explore biocultural adaptations within past communities while providing invaluable outreach to contemporary communities. This session highlights some of ways we meet these challenges through innovative resources including 3-D imaging, stable isotopes for dietary reconstruction, and Geographic Information Systems to discern mortuary patterning. We address concerns and hazards confronting bioarchaeologists in the field, particularly those in CRM, and present state of the art case studies that assess diet and nutritional health, trauma and rare congenital anomalies in prehistoric and historic populations across the Southeast.

[16] General Session ▪ **Military Sites**

Chair: **W. Stephen McBride** (McBride Preservation Services)

Thursday afternoon, 1:00 - 2:40 P.M.; Bluegrass Room

[17] General Session ▪ **Plantations**

Chair: **Lori Stahlgren** (Syracuse)

Thursday afternoon, 3:00 - 4:40 P.M.; Bluegrass Room

[18] General Session ▪ **Lithic Studies**

Chair: **Rick Burdin** (Kentucky)

Thursday afternoon, 1:00 - 4:40 P.M.; Crimson Clover Room

[19] Student Affairs Workshop ▪ **Integrating Subdisciplinary Research**

Organizer: **Victoria G. Dekle** (Kentucky)

Thursday afternoon, 3:00 - 5:00 P.M.; Blackberry Lilly Room

[20] Poster Session ▪ **Bioarchaeology and Archaic**

Friday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Window Box

[21] Symposium ▪ **Joara and Fort San Juan: Colonial Encounters at the Berry Site, North Carolina**

Organizers: **Robin Beck** (Michigan), **Christopher Rodning** (Tulane), and **David Moore** (Warren Wilson)

Friday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Ballroom A

In January 1567, the Spanish explorer Juan Pardo garrisoned thirty soldiers at Fort San Juan, built in the Appalachian Foothills at the native town of Joara. Occupied for 18 months, Fort San Juan was the earliest European settlement in the interior of what is now the United States. The Berry site in the upper Catawba Valley of North Carolina is the location of Joara and Fort San Juan, and from 2007-2008 we excavated two of five burned buildings associated with Pardo's garrison. Our symposium summarizes these excavations and subsequent analyses, emphasizing the household practices that structured this colonial encounter.

[22] Symposium ▪ **The Ritual and Domestic Landscapes of Early and Middle Woodland Peoples in the Southeast. Part One: Site Scale Perspectives**

Organizers: **Alice Pelczar Wright** (Michigan) and **Edward R. Henry** (Mississippi)

Friday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Ballroom B

In the Woodland Southeast volume published eight years ago, the editors close their preface hoping to see similar research collections in the future. However, we feel that Early and Middle Woodland research has been underrepresented at recent SEAC meetings. This symposium seeks to amend this deficiency. We highlight projects from across the region and neighboring areas that explore ritual, domestic, and social dimensions of life for Early and Middle Woodland peoples. The authors work at different spatial and temporal scales - from intra-site patterns to regional landscapes, from short-term occupations to monumental life histories - and employ various theoretical and interpretive approaches that enrich our understanding of this under-studied period of Southeastern prehistory.

[23] Symposium ▪ **Since Adams County: Twenty-five Years of Fort Ancient Research And What's Next? Part One: Artifacts, Activities, and Settlement Patterns**

Organizers: **A. Gwynn Henderson** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Friday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon, Ballroom C

In August 1986, archaeologists met in Adams County, Ohio, to assess the state of Fort Ancient research in the middle Ohio Valley. These discussions led to the recognition that, ca. A.D. 1400, regional ceramic series, such as Baum, Anderson, Jessamine, and Manion, gave way to the pan-regional Madisonville Series. Accompanying changes in vessel form and settlement patterns led the attendees to define the Madisonville Horizon. This symposium examines what we have learned since that meeting and identifies avenues for future research that will help define the next 25 years of Fort Ancient research.

[24] General Session ▪ **Mississippian I**

Chair: **David Breetzke** (GAI Consultants)

Friday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Ballroom D

[25] Symposium ▪ **U.S. Forest Service Archaeology: The Management of Cultural Resources on National Forests in the Southern Region. Part One**

Organizer: **Andrew Triplett** (U.S. Forest Service)

Friday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Bluegrass Room

In order to comply with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, a variety of methods are used by Forest Service archaeologists and our partners to properly manage cultural resources found within US Forest Service lands in the Southeast. While Phase I survey and excavation play major roles in this process, a number of other methods, such as oral histories, historic records research and historic preservation, also make essential contributions. This group of papers illustrates the variety of cultural resources found on Forest Service lands and the ways in which they are managed.

[26] General Session ▪ **Subsistence Studies**

Chair: **Christina A. Pappas** (Kentucky)

Friday morning, 8:00 - 11:40 A.M.; Triple Crown Room

[27] General Session ▪ **Geosciences**

Chair: **Philip Mink** (Kentucky)

Friday morning, 8:40 - 11:40 A.M.; Crimson Clover Room

[28] Poster Session ▪ **Woodland and Late Prehistoric**

Friday afternoon, 1:00 - 5:00 P.M.; Window Box

[29] Symposium • **Sentinel to History: Historical Archeology in the State of Arkansas**

Organizers: **Carl Carlson-Drexler** (William & Mary) and **David Markus** (Arkansas)

Friday afternoon, 1:40 - 4:40 P.M.; Ballroom A

The diversity of its inhabitants and landscapes gives Arkansas its rich, disparate history. From the rolling hills of the Ozarks to the fertile soils of the valleys of the Red and Mississippi Rivers, Arkansans created and witnessed a multitude of histories. Historical archaeology in Arkansas reflects this richness and variety. This session includes papers from periods including the antebellum, Civil War, and Reconstruction eras in addition to more recent periods that cover a multiplicity of cultural groups and industries.

[30] Symposium • **The Ritual and Domestic Landscapes of Early and Middle Woodland Peoples in the Southeast. Part Two: Regional Scale Perspectives**

Organizers: **Edward R. Henry** (Mississippi) and **Alice Pelczar Wright** (Michigan)

Friday afternoon, 1:00 - 5:00 P.M.; Ballroom B

See abstract for [22].

[31] Symposium • **Since Adams County: Twenty-five Years of Fort Ancient Research And What's Next? Part Two: Sites and Boundaries**

Organizers: **A. Gwynn Henderson** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Friday afternoon, 1:00 - 4:40 P.M.; Ballroom C

See abstract for [23].

[32] Symposium • **Revitalizing the Protohistoric South**

Organizers: **Gregory A. Waselkov** (South Alabama) and **Ashley A. Dumas** (West Alabama)

Friday afternoon, 1:00 - 4:40 P.M.; Ballroom D

Late in the sixteenth century, native societies in far-flung parts of southeastern North America developed broadly similar decorative motifs on pottery, coincident with widespread adoptions of novel artifact styles and public architectural forms. Because many of these innovations are symbolic representations of the three-tiered cosmos (a belief generally shared by southeastern Indians since early Mississippian times), their sudden and widespread expression across the region suggests a revitalization movement or series of interrelated movements that reasserted community cohesion over privileges of status in the wake of mid-sixteenth-century social disruptions. This symposium critically examines material evidence for societal change in the protohistoric.

[33] Symposium • **U.S. Forest Service Archaeology: The Management of Cultural Resources on National Forests in the Southern Region. Part Two**

Organizer: **Andrew Triplett** (U.S. Forest Service)

Friday afternoon, 1:00 - 5:00 P.M.; Bluegrass Room

See abstract for [25].

[34] General Session • **Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland**

Chair: **Greg Maggard** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Friday afternoon, 1:00 - 4:40 P.M.; Triple Crown Room

[35] Symposium • **Tobacco Pipes in the Upper South**

Organizer: **Lauren McMillan** (Tennessee)

Friday afternoon, 1:00 - 3:00 P.M.; Crimson Clover Room

Tobacco pipes are one of the most ubiquitous artifact types found on historic and prehistoric archaeological sites in the southern United States and in the past few decades have become the focus of much research, insight and debate. The purpose of this session is to bring together scholars who are studying the same artifact type, pipes, but whose

approaches and purposes are very different. Participants in this session are using pipes to discuss many aspects of the recent past including site dates and uses, consumer choice and consumption, trade, local industry and culture change.

[36] General Session • **Historic Archaeology I**

Chair: **Nancy O'Malley** (Kentucky)

Friday afternoon, 3:20 - 5:00 P.M.; Crimson Clover Room

[37] Symposium • **The Heart and Soul of Southeastern Zooarchaeology: Current Practices and Future Trends**

Organizers: **Tanya M. Peres** (Middle Tennessee State) and **Jaimie M. Ide** (Southern Mississippi)

Saturday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Ballroom A

This session focuses on current and future zooarchaeological research in the Southeast. The heart of zooarchaeology is the research. Participants in this session explore the roles of animals in the economic, social, and ideological realms of the Southeastern Indians, endeavoring to better understand the natural and created worlds of the past. The soul of zooarchaeology is the researchers. Established practitioners in both the public and private sectors (the current), and emerging zooarchaeologists (the future), will present their research into ancient human-animal interactions in the southeast. Discussants will reflect on the current state of zooarchaeology in the Southeast and discuss future trends.

[38] Symposium • **Late Prehistoric Archaeology and Bioarchaeology in the Upper Tennessee River Valley**

Organizers: **Bobby Braly** (Tennessee) and **Lynne P. Sullivan** (Tennessee)

Saturday morning, 8:00 A.M. - 12 noon; Ballroom B

A considerable amount of new data from the Upper Tennessee River Valley spanning the Late Prehistoric Period has been amassed. Large archaeology and bioarchaeology projects from the region offer a wealth of information about sociopolitical changes in the region across time and space. This symposium offers the opportunity to discuss interconnected projects and synthesize current information from the Late Woodland to Mississippian Periods. Papers address long standing views, present new research, summarize current theoretical models, and discuss future implications. Topics range from site level to multi-reservoir analyses and together offer a more complete picture of prehistoric societies in the area.

[39] Symposium • **Shell Hath no Theory like a Midden Formed: Alternative Approaches to Shell Sites and Their Significance**

Organizer: **Asa R. Randall** (Florida)

Saturday morning, 8:00 - 11:40 A.M.; Ballroom C

Shellfish have obtained a particularly elevated status among archaeologists, and they figure prominently in the reconstruction of ancient communities. Yet our current discourse is dominated by how shellfish represent processes in the past: as evidence for the intentional modification of the environment, a proxy record of environmental conditions, or an inventory of consumptory practices. Such positions risk reducing past traditions into the static categories inherent in contemporary theories. Contributors to this symposium will consider how shellfishing and its material results were interanimated with the ongoing production of communities in the course of daily and ritual events.

[40] Symposium • **Mobility, Temporality and Social Memory: Locating Objects and Persons in the Southeast**

Organizers: **Melissa Baltus** (Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) and **Sarah Otten** (Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

Saturday morning, 8:00 A.M. 12 noon; Ballroom D

The movement of persons and objects, as animate agents, had both spatial and temporal implications, evidenced in social processes such as migration, circulation of objects and persons, monumental construction, pilgrimages, trading, etc. Social memories were created, group histories (re)constructed, and object biographies were written in the movements of people and things through historically constructed and socially meaningful landscapes. Such movements also took place within culturally specific temporal frameworks while concurrently creating and altering perceptions of time and space. This symposium seeks to explore the spatial and temporal aspects of movement as

contributions to the construction of unique historical trajectories, social identities, and conceptualizations of space and time.

[41] General Session • **Ceramic Studies**

Chair: **Melissa Ramsey** (Kentucky)

Saturday morning, 8:40 - 11:40 A.M.; Bluegrass Room

[42] General Session • **Late Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric**

Chair: **Sandy Stevens** (John Milner Associates)

Saturday morning, 8:40 - 11:20 A.M.; Triple Crown Room

[43] General Session • **Historic Archaeology II**

Chair: **M. Jay Stottman** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

Saturday morning, 8:40 - 11:20 A.M.; Crimson Clover Room

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STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES

Review Committee:

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Judith Knight (Alabama Press)

The purpose of the Student Paper Competition is to foster student participation in the annual meetings of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The First Place prize consists of display copies of new and recent titles in southeastern archaeology and related topics contributed by the vendors in the book salesroom. The Second Place prize consists of lifetime membership in SEAC and back issues of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. The winners of the competition will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting during the conference. A list of past winners may be found at the end of the proceedings.

Student paper competition entries for the 67th Annual Meeting include:

Brennan, Tamira K. (Southern Illinois, Carbondale)

[40] *The Big Implications of Small Scale Changes: Intra-site Level Community and Identity.*

Colaninno-Meeks, Carol E. (Georgia)

[26] *The Horizontal Distribution of Vertebrate Fauna From Four Areas of The St. Catherines Shell Ring, St. Catherines Island, Georgia.*

Eubanks, Paul (Alabama)

[41] *Interaction, Sedentism, and Aggregation in Woodland-stage Central Alabama.*

Kassabaum, Megan C. (North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

[26] *Conceptualizing and Reconceptualizing Feasts.*

Kistler, Logan (Pennsylvania State)

[30] *Ancient DNA Confirms a Local Origin of Domesticated Chenopod in Eastern North America.*

Krus, Anthony (Indiana)

[24] *Classifying Bastions: A Low-cost Technique for Classification and Analysis of Artifacts.*

LaDu, Daniel (Alabama)

[14] *The Inspiration for the Marksville Period Earthworks: Evaluating Continuity Between Hopewell and Marksville Earthworks using an Architectural Grammar.*

Lewis, Keely (South Carolina)

[12] *Glass Tool Use by Native Americans in the 18th Century Savannah River Valley.*

Lubsen, Kyle (Southern Illinois, Carbondale)

[15] *Archaic Shell Fishing and the Sexual Division of Labor in the Tennessee River Valley: Evidence from Auditory Exostoses.*

McMillan, Lauren (Tennessee)

[35] *Put This in Your Pipe and Smoke It: An Evaluation of Pipe Stem Dating Methods.*

Meyers, Maureen (Kentucky)

[13] *Ceramic and Settlement Pattern Evidence for Trade at the Mississippian Frontier.*

Parish, Ryan (Memphis)

[18] *Chert Patina Formation and Its Implications for FT-IR Spectroscopic Provenance Studies.*

Steere, Benjamin (Georgia)

[24] *House Size at Large and Small Mississippian Sites.*

Thornock, Christopher (South Carolina)

[24] *The Built Environment at Etowah: Organizing Space for the Maintenance of Power.*

Tune, Jesse W. (Texas A&M)

[34] *The Wells Creek Clovis? Site: A New Interpretation Based on the Results of Reanalysis.*

Turck, John A. (Georgia)

[10] *Where are all the Coastally-Adapted People during the Middle Archaic in Georgia?*





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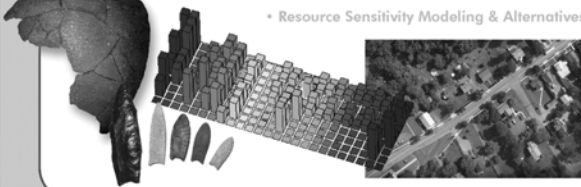
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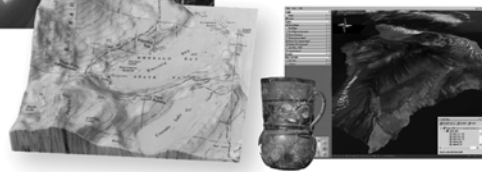
Other Studies:

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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Abbott, David (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[25] Discussant

Adams, Natalie (New South Associates)

[25] *The Archaeology of Community: Understanding Society from the Bottom Up*

Archaeologists sometimes find it difficult to assess an historic site within the context of its archaeological-historical universe since that universe is often vague at best. By creating a context of the community at the proper scale and identifying its social and economic drivers, meaningful questions can be identified and a fuller understanding of that community can be built on site by site. For National Forests this is particularly possible, as compartments often envelope small historic rural communities. Archaeological survey has the potential to assist in a greater understanding of the lives of extended families, community ties, race relations, etc. even when sites are not examined beyond the survey level. This discussion uses as example communities in Sumter National Forest located in piedmont South Carolina.

Adams, Wayna (U.S. Forest Service) and **Frank M. Bodkin** (U.S. Forest Service)

[33] *Fitchburg Furnace: Past Accomplishments and Future Goals*

Built in 1868 and acquired by the Daniel Boone National Forest in 1973, the Fitchburg Furnace is a double-stack, steam-blast iron furnace built and operated during the post-Civil War era. One of the largest charcoal-fired furnaces ever built, it now stands as a silent monument to the once thriving Kentucky iron industry. Though it never achieved the potential its creator, Frank Fitch, had hoped for, it remains a testament to his genius and determination. Today, the Furnace is a popular destination for tourists with an interest in history. Most recently, the Forest Service has been working to stop the decline of the massive structure and to improve access for the public. This work has resulted not only in the stabilization of the furnace, but also in the discovery of remnants of machinery that created cast “pig” iron from local iron ores. While the recent restoration work completed to date will help ensure the long-term survival of the impressive structure, additional plans are being shaped to develop improved interpretation for the public at the site.

Ahler, Steven (see Stoner, Wesley D.)

Allen, Richard L. (Cherokee Nation)

[4] Panelist

Anderson, David (Tennessee), **D. Shane Miller** (Tennessee), **Tom Pertierra** (Tennessee), **Thaddeus G. Bissett** (Tennessee), and **Stephen B. Carmody** (Tennessee)

[7] *Cumberland River/Midsouth Paleoindian Survey Project*

From July 8th -August 11th 2010 a team of 25 students and scholars conducted exploratory archaeological survey and excavation along the Cumberland River near Nashville, Tennessee. The research was directed to locating and documenting deeply stratified sites, and included inspection and cleaning of riverbank profiles, controlled surface collection, and systematic shovel testing. Occupations of all time periods were examined, including a historic farmstead, three Archaic shell middens, and a number of earlier Archaic and Paleoindian lithic sites. Extensive paleosubsistence, paleoenvironmental, and radiometric samples were taken at a number of localities and are currently undergoing investigation.

Anderson, David (Tennessee)

[30] Discussant

Andrews, Brandon C. (Middle Tennessee State), **Mark M. Crawford** (Middle Tennessee State), and **Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State)

[11] *Rattlesnake Genre Marine Shell Gorgets: Context and Chronology*

Marine shell gorgets exhibiting a central herpetomorphic ("rattlesnake") motif have been classified into as many as five "styles" or "types" geographically centered in East Tennessee and surrounding areas. On-going analysis of contextual data for over 300 gorgets in this genre tests previous hypotheses concerning their chronological, spatial and functional interrelationships.

Applegate, Darlene (Western Kentucky)

[22] *Archaeological Investigations of the Massey Springs Earthworks, Warren County, Kentucky*

Massey Springs Earthworks are located on a hilltop overlooking Green River. First recorded in 1850, the site complex became a local landmark associated with Massey Springs Hotel and Resort in the late 1800s-early 1900s. In 2010 Western Kentucky University conducted the first professional survey and excavations at the site complex. Earthworks include a "fort" bounded by two parallel walls, sections of a hilltop enclosure, several mounds, and borrow pits. Excavations at the east fort wall revealed earth and stone construction methods and a daub-covered palisade or screen. The site complex dates to the late Middle Woodland period, circa AD 500.

Ashcraft, A. Scott (Pisgah National Forest)

[33] *Rock Art on the National Forests in North Carolina: A Regional Perspective*

Rock Art research in the Southeast has progressed in recent years, bringing this once overlooked site type into the prehistoric contextual fray. Millions of acres and thousands of sites are managed by the Southern Region of the US Forest Service, including a diverse group of Southeastern rock art sites. Documentation from a variety of petroglyphs, pictographs, and mud glyphs on National Forest land reveals distinctive site types, rock art styles, as well as regional themes and associations. This paper presents North Carolina's recent achievements recording, researching, and preserving rock art sites along a continuum of Southern Region rock art study and site management.

Ashcraft, A. Scott (U.S. Forest Service), **Rodney J. Snedeker** (U.S. Forest Service), and **Joel C. Hardison** (U.S. Forest Service)

[33] *Preserving the National Forests in North Carolina's Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy*

In March of 1983, the Forest Service began inheriting the most massive group of cultural resources in the agency's history. A virtual infrastructure of 1930s Civilian Conservation Corps era improvements summarily became historic properties and archaeological sites, all cultural resources with diverse and challenging management needs. From roads, bridges and culverts, to recreation areas and lodges and from fire towers to stream gauges, this aging infrastructure has since become a "priority heritage asset". Over the past two decades, the NFsNC has preserved and rehabilitated a significant cross section of these CCC endeavors, all while developing the historic context of America's New Deal Era "Iron Mike" generation.

Ashcraft, A. Scott (see also Snedeker, Rodney J.)

Ashley, Keith (North Florida)

[12] *Armellino Site: The Mocama Village of Sarabay?*

The popular image of the contact-era Mocama or Maritime Timucua of northeastern Florida and southeastern Georgia is derived largely from the writings of late sixteenth century European explorers and colonists. Excavated in 1998-99 by the University of North Florida, the Armellino site (8Du633) on Big Talbot Island, Florida is the proposed location of the Mocama village of Sarabay. This paper uses the results of a recent analysis of the site's material assemblage to widen our archaeological understanding of the Mocama.

Ashlock, Phillip T., II (see Needham, Maggie)

Auerbach, Benjamin (Tennessee)

[38] *Isolation at the edge of the Mississippian? Postcranial variation and implications for regional relationships in eastern Tennessee*

Researchers have argued that Mississippian style variants in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains in eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia denote a unique regional tradition. Whether this tradition in turn represented an endogamous group with little gene flow or migration with neighbors to the south or west has not been extensively examined. Using postcranial skeletal dimensions, this paper assesses the morphological relationships among these regions. Furthermore, the amount of variation present within the eastern Tennessee region is analyzed to better understand population movements and continuity at the eastern edge of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex.

Bailey, Ralph, Jr. (see Shuler, Kristrina A.)

Baltus, Melissa (Illinois)

[40] *Making Time: Monumentality and Temporality in Cahokian Mississippian*

Time is both a structuring agent (ordering ritual, social, and daily life) and a constructed agent ("natural" time negotiated through a socially established calendar) (Berger and Luckmann 1966). The materialization of time, through clocks, sundials or even aspects embedded in the landscape (e.g., monumental architecture) constructs new perceptions of time and is even used to manipulate temporality (and thus history). This paper explores the changing temporality throughout Cahokia's history as time is materialized on the landscape in mounds and woodhenges. These constructions do not just "mark time" but create and change it, as well as how people move through it.

Baltus, Melissa (see Otten, Sarah E.)

Bardolph, Dana N. (California, Santa Barbara)

[26] *Cooking in Contact: Changes in Foodways at the Lamb Site*

Through paleoethnobotanical data analysis, this paper discusses the intensification of food production by Late Woodland peoples native to the Central Illinois River Valley in the context of migration and culture contact. The late prehistoric Illinois Valley was the setting for significant cultural change in the EVELAND phase c. AD 1050 as a result of the northward expansion of Mississippian peoples, ideas, and traditions. This paper documents the intensification of maize cultivation at the Lamb site in the region and includes a comparison with American Bottom assemblages, with the goal of further understanding changes in foodways in response to Mississippian influence.

Bardolph, Dana N. (see also VanDerwarker, Amber)

Bass, Quentin (U.S. Forest Service)

[33] *A Most Ancient Trace: The Unaka Road and the Trail of Tears*

The Unaka Road, perhaps the oldest trace in North America, was in one of its last phases of use, tragically, a central segment of the Trail of Tears of the Cherokee Removal of 1838. As of 1999, a large portion of this remarkably well preserved trace, which courses from southwestern North Carolina through southeast Tennessee, has been incorporated by act of Congress into the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail. The Forest Service is now in the process of developing a plan to preserve this National Historic Trail and corridor as well as associated historic sites, including the site of Fort Armistead, a remarkably preserved Trail of Tears period fort located directly on the Trail recently acquired by the Forest Service.

Baumann, Timothy (Indiana)

[9] *From Slavery to Freedom in Missouri's Little Dixie*

Missouri's Little Dixie region, located in central Missouri along the Missouri River, was settled primarily by Upper South immigrants from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia in the early nineteenth century, transporting their cultural traditions and agricultural system that utilized enslaved African Americans. After the Civil War, these former slaves

sought equal citizenship with the freedom to buy property, to receive an education, and to operate or patronage any business, but their options were often limited both economically and racially. Since 1996, archaeological research in this region has attempted to clarify African American life from slavery on plantations to freedom in a segregated postbellum neighborhood of Arrow Rock, Missouri.

Beahm, Emily L. (see Dacus, Brandy; see also Smith, Kevin E.)

Beaman, Thomas (Wake Technical Community College)

[35] *"Het regent pijpestelen" at Brunswick Town: An Analysis of Tobacco Pipes and Smoking Behaviors in Colonial North Carolina*

A complete reanalysis of the white clay pipe fragments from households at Brunswick Town, an eighteenth-century port town in southeastern North Carolina, yielded valuable qualitative and quantitative data on the current state of the 40-plus year old excavated collections. Both sets of data will be presented, with focus on the origin of the pipes and the accuracy of different dating formulas as compared to known mean occupation dates of individual households. High percentages of pipes and bowl-to-stem ratios are considered whether indicative of personal preference for smoking or a cultural response to one or more environmental factors.

Beck, Chase W (see Franklin, Jay D.)

Beck, Robin A., Jr. (Michigan), **Christopher B. Rodning** (Tulane), and **David Moore** (Warren Wilson College)

[21] *The Architecture of Contact: Exploring the Built Environment of Fort San Juan*

In January 1567, a Spanish expedition under Captain Juan Pardo arrived at the native town of Joara, located at the Berry site in the upper Catawba Valley of western North Carolina. Here, Pardo established Fort San Juan and manned it with 30 soldiers who lived at Joara for a year and a half. From 2007-2008, excavations at Berry focused on two of the five burned buildings that are believed to have housed Pardo's soldiers. This paper compares these buildings and links architectural distinctions between them to deteriorating relations between Joarans and Spaniards during the eighteen months of the garrison's occupation.

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

Bennett, Jamie (Land Between The Lakes)

[33] *New Kid On the Block: Starting From Scratch*

LBL, the newest USFS unit, has had a limited history of cultural resource compliance and no history of cultural resource management, program development, or stewardship. The need to make up for the lack of compliance over the past 40 years has forced us to develop and test new field methods and approaches to the Section 106 compliance process in order to kick-start a heritage program. This presentation is an introduction to LBL Heritage Management including a look at what types of cultural resources we have, where we've been, some of the methodologies we are testing, challenges we continue to face (as well as some we have overcome), and where we are heading.

Benson, Erin M. (see Boles, Steve L.)

Benyshek, Tasha (TRC), **Benjamin A. Steere** (Georgia), **Paul Webb** (TRC), **Joel Jones** (TRC), and **Hannah Guidry** (TRC)

[13] *Finding, Delineating, and Recording Structure Patterns: Recent Excavations in Western North Carolina*

As David Hally's King site study demonstrates, late prehistoric and early historic period structural data are vital for reconstructing households and communities but are difficult to recover and interpret. A review of Southeastern structural data highlights the variability in existing data sets and the importance of documenting structures during fieldwork. Our recent work in western North Carolina has uncovered the remains of over 200 prehistoric and Historic

Cherokee structures. In this paper we discuss methods that we found effective for identifying, delineating, and recording structural patterns in the field, and how these are helping us generate usable, comparable household data.

Betsinger, Tracy (SUNY-Oneonta), **Mark C. Griffin** (San Francisco State), and **Maria O. Smith** (Illinois State)
[15] *Regional Patterns in Oral Health: Are these Cultural Differences?*

Dental pathological conditions are indicators of diet and social patterns of consumption. A meta-analysis of oral health was conducted for Late Mississippian populations from northern Georgia and lower East Tennessee to assess whether distinct regional patterns of diet emerged. Skeletal remains from the David Davis Farm site (Georgia) and Citico and Toqua sites (Tennessee) were examined for dental caries and antemortem tooth loss. Results indicate that there are culturally defined patterns of consumption, which affirms results of recent biodistance studies for these samples. Together, they suggest that populations living in these two regions are, indeed, culturally distinct.

Betsinger, Tracy (see also Harle, Michaelyn S.; see also Smith, Maria O.)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (Illinois)

[40] *Don't Hassle Me, I'm Local: Changing Landscapes of Power in the American Bottom Region*

The combined movements of local and foreign people from pre-Mississippian villages and hamlets into mound centers and out to isolated farmsteads resulted in the creation of Cahokia as a city and the center of a regional polity. Through these movements, landscapes were redefined and identities and power relations among local and foreign groups were renegotiated. It is asserted that such movements interfered with local sources of power while a sense of shared identity was fostered through participation in communal events. Through analyses of site layout, occupational history, and material culture, the historical effects of these movements will be traced.

Beverly, Howard (Wilbur Smith Associates)

[27] *Moving Across the Landscape: A GIS Perspective on Settlement*

Travel models come in different configurations for different purposes. Some can model modern vehicle movements and others the migratory pattern of birds. This paper examines some of the features different models have to offer for developing a model of human movement based on terrain, landscape, land use, and routes of travel.

Bigman, Daniel (Georgia)

[27] *They Didn't Sleep in the Earth Lodge: Recent Geophysical Investigations at Macon Plateau, Georgia*

The Macon Plateau site located in Bibb County, Georgia is one of the most well known, but least understood Early Mississippian sites in the Southeast. Despite the evidence of massive public works such as mounds, ditch enclosures, and earth lodges, only a minimal number of residential structures have been identified. This paper presents the results of a geophysical survey conducted at Macon Plateau during the 2010 summer field season and offers some preliminary interpretations.

Bissett, Thaddeus G. (Tennessee)

[10] *Linking Resource Abundance, Population, and the Rise of Regional Exchange Networks in the Middle Archaic Midsouth*

Data from seven Midsouth Middle Archaic sites illustrate substantive changes in the faunal composition of foragers' diets during the Hypsithermal Interval. Early-to-mid Middle Archaic groups exploited deer intensely; late Middle Archaic assemblages contain significantly fewer deer relative to other taxa. High deer numbers correlate with increased acorn abundance in the Midsouth during the warmer, drier Hypsithermal, and may have contributed to human demographic expansion in that region. Decreases in deer coincide with the Hypsithermal's end. The appearance of regional exchange networks ca. 5,000-6,000 years B.P. indicates increased regional interaction and possible risk-sharing strategies by larger, regionally integrated Midsouth social groups.

Bissett, Thaddeus G. (see Anderson, David)

Blankenship, Sarah A. (Tennessee), **Mark J. Wagner** (Southern Illinois, Carbondale), and **Jan F. Simek** (Tennessee)

[42] *Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analyses of Prehistoric Paints from the Painting Site, A Mississippian-Period Rock Art Site in Southwest Illinois*

Located in the Illinois Ozarks, the Painting Site consists of a series of Mississippian-age pictographs situated high along a bluff escarpment overlooking the Mississippi River floodplain. The site represents the only known survivor of a series of such bluff-side pictograph sites (including the famous Piasa Bird or Alton Piasa) that once existed in Southwest Illinois. Here we discuss the analyses of paints used at the site by means of portable X-ray Fluorescence (pXRF). This study represents one of the first of its kind to employ pXRF in the characterization of prehistoric pigments/paints in the region.

Blanton, Dennis (Fernbank Museum)

[35] *Smoking Ritual in South Appalachian Mississippian Societies: Variation over Time and Space*

Smoking ritual was an integral feature of South Appalachian Mississippian religious and social practice but the topic has been generally neglected by researchers for the last century or so. This paper will argue that, compared with the wider Mississippian world, smoking ritual was elaborated most fully in the South Appalachian region. Based on an analysis of smoking pipe artifacts and their contexts of discovery, the presentation will chart patterned changes in the evolution of the ritual between AD 1000-1600. The relationship between smoking ritual and activities associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex will also be evaluated.

Blessing, Meggan E. (Florida)

[39] *For Whom the Shell Tolls: The Use of Death Assemblages in the Deposition of Freshwater Shellfish*

Despite variation in freshwater shellfish depositional practices, the contents of Florida's shell-bearing sites are assumed to be the direct outcome of subsistence. Not to deny the importance of shellfish in Archaic foodways, the scale of consumption suggested by the largest deposits warrants the investigation of alternative explanations. The prominence of shellfish in contexts not related to dietary consumption alleviates the necessity for live procurement. Demographic cycles of two gastropod species make the collection of dead shells possible. Oxygen isotopes on snail shells, in tandem with morphometrics and vertebrate fauna analysis are potential methods for identifying the deposition of death assemblages.

Blessing, Meggan E. (Florida)

[37] *The Symbolic Ecology of Stallings Bone and Antler Tools*

Going beyond functional, typological approaches to objects, this paper examines the ritual process behind the manufacture, use, and deposition of Stallings bone and antler tools. In emphasizing the context of deposition rather than the objects themselves, the categorization of animal materials into ritual and secular based exclusively on formal attributes is no longer tenable. Among the considerations presented are animals as persons, the extended animal, and the series of symbolic transformations underpinning the acquisition and processing of prey.

Blitz, John H. (Alabama) and **Lauren E. Downs** (Alabama)

[22] *The Graveline Site: A Woodland Period Platform Mound in Coastal Mississippi*

Recent investigations of Woodland period occupation along the Mississippi Gulf Coast conducted by the University of Alabama have focused on the Graveline Mound site (22Ja503) in Jackson County, a platform mound radiocarbon dated to A.D. 400-700. Remote sensing, augering, shovel testing, and excavation were among the methods utilized to examine the mound and surrounding areas of the site in the summer of 2010. Though analysis is ongoing, we present preliminary evidence of mound and site chronology, mound form and function, and cultural activities at the site, including feasting, as well as data regarding seasonality and subsistence.

Blitz, John H. (see also Walker, Chester P.)

Bodkin, Frank M. (U.S. Forest Service), **Randall D. Boedy** (U.S. Forest Service), and **William E. Sharp** (Natural Resources Conservation Service)

[33] *A Debitage Size Grade Analysis Experiment from Twelve Sites on the Daniel Boone National Forest*

A debitage size frequency study of twelve sites tested since 2001 on the Daniel Boone National Forest is presented. The initial reported site analysis included a debitage size comparison of a bifacial tool replication experiment using the local chert to the debitage size frequencies from a prehistoric workshop. Both studies resulted in very similar size grade frequencies. Subsequently, debitage collections recovered at an additional eleven archaeological sites were analyzed for similar size comparisons. Several of the sites have almost identical size grade frequencies, and most have less than 10 percent differences. More testing, and at different site types, is needed to confirm that this is a cultural pattern as reflected in the reduction trajectory from sites on the Daniel Boone NF, as opposed to being merely package size dependent.

Bodkin, Frank M. (see also Adams, Wayna)

Boedy, Randall (U.S. Forest Service), **Tom Des Jean** (National Park Service), **Joanne L. Devlin** (Tennessee), **Jan F. Simek** (Tennessee), and **Fred E. Coy, Jr.** (Eastern States Rock Art Research Association)

[33] *The Rock Creek Mummy, McCreary County, Kentucky, 15McY1138*

In the summer of 1962, relic collectors uncovered mummified human remains in a rock shelter in south central Kentucky. After describing this discovery to some fellow collectors, they went back to the site with an amateur archaeologist and excavated the mummy. The mummy was taken to the University of Kentucky where it was examined by interested amateurs and professionals alike. After being on display at a private museum for many years, the Rock Creek Mummy was returned to the University of Kentucky. This paper is a preliminary report on the efforts to track down all of the available information, including oral history interviews and documents, and to present the results of a more thorough and modern forensic analysis of this remarkable find.

Boedy, Randall (see Bodkin, Frank M.)

Boles, Steve L. (ISAS, Southern Illinois, Carbondale) and **Erin M. Benson** (ISAS)

[24] *Feature 181: A Burnt Stirling Phase Structure at East St. Louis*

Feature 181 has been tentatively interpreted as a religious or community leader residence. This interpretation is based on materials recovered which include a flint clay figurine. A preliminary analysis of structure contents will be compared to similar contemporaneous structures from the American Bottom in order to explore this interpretation.

Bollwerk, Elizabeth (Virginia)

[35] *Social Signatures of the Smoking Complex: An Exploration of the Complexities of Native Social Organization in the Middle Atlantic Region of the United States, A.D. 1000-1700*

Archaeologists investigating Late Woodland Native social organization in the Middle Atlantic region have principally categorized Native social dynamics using cultural complexes, linguistic groups and geophysical boundaries. This paper expands on such models by considering how material patterning also relates to social connections that crosscut cultural and linguistic boundaries. To explore this concept, a region-wide spatial analysis of 2500 Native tobacco pipes from 55 Late Woodland and Contact period archaeological sites was conducted. The investigation compared the distributions of pipe attributes to boundaries defined by previous researchers. The results suggest this type of study can enhance our understanding of Native social complexity in the region.

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

[42] *They Didn't Eat Maize But They Did Eat Deer: Archaeobotanical and Zooarchaeological Study from the Late Woodland Argosy Occupation at Site 12FR336 in Southeastern Indiana*

The Late Woodland 12FR336 macrofloral assemblage suggests a series of warm season habitations and offers

evidence of horticulture focused upon indigenous plants. Continuing reliance on these cultigens and only sporadic use of maize in the late Late Woodland stands in contrast to regional subsistence trends. The zooarchaeological study identified 7,262 faunal specimens, the most important of which is white-tail deer. Various smaller mammals were also exploited. These taxa comprise a small portion of the mammalian sample; again, the highly fragmented nature of the sample may be affecting the identifiability of these specimens. Few birds are present within the sample, and fish, reptiles and amphibians are only present in small numbers.

Botwick, Brad (New South Associates)

[36] *Mineral Industries of the South Carolina and Georgia Sandhills: An Historic Context and Research Proposal*

Mineral extraction was an important but little-known historic industry in the South Carolina and Georgia Sandhills. As part of a study of rural industries sponsored by the Department of Defense Legacy Program, a historic context for Sandhills mining was developed that considered its history and the processes involved in mining, processing, and shipping kaolin, fullers earth, and bauxite, which were the most important of the early minerals to be exploited. This study considered the potential material remains of mining operations, provided a basis for identifying, interpreting, and understanding such sites, and posed research topics to establish their significance.

Boudreaux, Tony (East Carolina)

[22] *Middle Woodland Moundbuilding and Ceremonialism on the Mississippi Gulf Coast: Recent Investigations at the Jackson Landing Site (22Ha515)*

The construction of earthen monuments and ceremonial spaces was a prominent part of public ritual across the Southeast during the Middle Woodland period. Jackson Landing (22Ha515) is a large site on the Mississippi Gulf Coast with earthen monuments that include a semicircular enclosure and a platform mound. This paper will report on fieldwork conducted in 2010 by East Carolina University at this important site. This recent fieldwork, which focused on the mound and several off-mound areas, will be combined with information from previous investigations to consider when and how large-scale ceremonialism was expressed in this region during the Middle Woodland period.

Bow, Sierra M. (Tennessee)

[41] *Ceramic Variability at the Griffin Rockshelter*

The Griffin Rockshelter is a unique shelter on the western escarpment of Tennessee's Cumberland Plateau. This single component site is relatively small (approximately 84 square feet of floor space); however, it contains cultural materials including bone, shell, lithics and some 700 ceramic sherds, in association with engraved petroglyphs on the sandstone walls. This paper focuses on the geographic origins of the site's diverse ceramic assemblage through detailed typological analysis accompanied by the use of X-ray fluorescence to ascertain variation in the sources of the ceramic pastes. This method will inform on the overall investigation of site function.

Bowen, Jonathan (Ohio)

[23] *Regional Settlement Patterns in Southern Ohio: AD 1100-1600*

The ways in which peoples of the Fort Ancient culture used the landscape of southern Ohio across space and through time, as well as the significances of those variations, are described. The identification of numerous small sites and isolated finds indicates that most of southern Ohio south of the Ohio River-Lake Erie divide was used to a significant extent throughout the Fort Ancient period. Faunal studies, especially the seasonality and age of harvest of white-tail deer, add much to the study of the consequences of, and perhaps the reasons for, various Fort Ancient land-use practices.

Boyd, Cliff (Radford) and **Robert C. Whisonant** (Radford)

[9] *Strategic Then and Now: Preserving the Civil War Heritage of Saltville, Virginia*

The Town of Saltville in Southwest Virginia was the major source of salt for the Confederacy during the last years of the Civil War. Two battles in late 1864 were fought over this strategic location. Beginning in 2004, the authors

directed two projects (funded by the American Battlefield Protection Program) to preserve the extant Confederate fortifications and battlefield locations. The first mapped battlefield features using GPS and GIS technology. The second developed a preservation plan and a district National Register nomination. This poster describes the strategic importance of Saltville in the past, and as a historic resource in the future.

Bradbury, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts), **D. Randall Cooper** (Cultural Resource Analysts), and **Richard L. Herndon** (Cultural Resource Analysts)

[2] *Kentucky's Small Triangular Subtypes: Old Theories and New Data*

Attempts to seriate morphological differences in small triangular points in the Ohio Valley has led to the development of a Fort Ancient triangular point typology. This typology is purported to have established a fine-grained time sequence for the Fort Ancient period based on variation in stylistic attributes associated with these triangular points. More recent excavations have led to several modifications to the typology, and called into question the reliability of the subtypes as more specific time markers. This paper examines the development of the typology and its application to more recently excavated datasets.

Bradbury, Andrew (see also Carr, Philip J.; see also DelCastello, Brian)

Bradley, James W. (Archlink)

[12] *Re-Visiting Wampum, and other 17th century Shell Games*

Although much has been written about these small shell beads, the actual origins of wampum remain obscure. Using a combination of archaeological and documentary sources, I review the varied definitions of wampum in terms of its shape, material and use, as well as summarize some of the diverse cross-cultural influences that led to its creation and success. Although wampum is the best-known marine shell form that resulted from Native and European interactions during the 17th century, it was hardly the only one. Several other examples are briefly described.

Braly, Bobby (Tennessee)

[38] *Norris, New Deal, and the Reservoir Learning Curve: An Innovative Approach to Complex Societies Along the Clinch and Powell Rivers of Eastern Tennessee*

Mississippian societies have long been a focus in southeastern archaeology. Norris Reservoir, the first Tennessee Valley Authority/WPA project, was begun in 1933. Large scale excavations at this time and later in 1961 during construction of Melton Hill Reservoir recovered enormous amounts of archaeological data, including the excavation of 29 mounds and recovery of nearly 24,000 ceramic artifacts. An analysis of these materials, coupled with twelve new AMS dates, examines small scale chronological changes over time in the area. This paper contributes to a growing body of literature that highlights variability among regional Late Prehistoric populations across the Southeast.

Branch-Raymer, Leslie E. (New South Associates), and **Timothy Lloyd** (John Milner Associates)

[42] *Late Archaic Site Patterning at Site 12FR336: A View from the Archaeobotanical Remains*

The Late Archaic occupation at 12FR336 dated from 1400 to 1000 BC. This site represents short-term, warm season occupations. Five Late Archaic period feature clusters were identified on the basis of feature patterning, archaeobotanical remains, and artifacts. These occupations represent special purpose extractive sites focused upon the collection of nutshell and other plant resources. One feature cluster represents late summer to fall nut collecting/processing stations utilized over several seasons. Other clusters are interpreted as spring to fall encampments that included the harvesting of indigenous cultigens, nutshell, and other wild seeds.

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

Brandon, Jamie C. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[29] Discussant

Brandon, Jamie C. (see Chowdhury, Pritam)

Brennan, Mary Z. (Ozark-St. Francis National Forest)

[29] *The Archeology of Kinship at Treat, Arkansas: Intersections of Past Lives, Memory, and Identity on the Landscape*

This paper examines the duality of landscape and memory-scape in a case study in the Arkansas Ozarks. Families who settled in Treat, Arkansas in the 19th and early 20th centuries enacted an inherent understanding of kinship structure to mobilize and access human and nonhuman resources. Examining the landscape that resulted from this process and the memory-scape that survives today provides an opportunity to understand a social network defined by the past behavior of earlier generations and reconstructed by the descendant community.

Brennan, Tamira K. (Southern Illinois, Carbondale) ****Student Paper Competition****

[40] *The Big Implications of Small Scale Changes: Intra-site level Community and Identity*

This paper highlights the contributions that migration theory can make towards understanding communities on a much smaller scale, at the intra-site level. In particular, it explores how material remains from mundane to monumental both consciously and subconsciously shape social life through lived experiences, creating memories and naturalizing one's "way of being" in the world. The following discussion centers on how socially oriented analyses of material remains that consider history and innovation allow us to better understand diverse communities and identities across the Precolumbian southeast.

Brooks, Robert L. (Oklahoma)

[2] *The Allcorn Site (34ML1) and the Nagle Site (34OK4) in Central Oklahoma and Their Relationship to the Arkansas River Basin Caddoan Area*

The Allcorn (34ML1) and Nagle (34OK4) sites represent the presence of Arkansas River Basin Caddoans in central Oklahoma. This paper reviews existing data for the Nagle site and presents previously unpublished data for the Allcorn site. Analysis of information on Allcorn and Nagle is reviewed in respect to their position on the eastern periphery of the Southern Plains region and speculations are made concerning the role of these sites in Arkansas River Basin Caddoan/Southern Plains Village interactions.

Brown, Ian (Alabama) and **Daniel A. LaDu** (Alabama)

[7] *An Archaeological Survey of the Second Creek Drainage in the Natchez Bluffs Region, Mississippi*

In the summer of 2008 the Gulf Coast Survey (GCS) of the University of Alabama conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Second Creek drainage located south of Natchez. A number of sites, both prehistoric and historic, were added to the inventory. This research led to investigations at the Mazique site (22Ad502), a major mound center located along Second Creek, which was the subject of the junior author's M.A. thesis. The survey also laid the groundwork for upcoming research dealing with late prehistoric and historic settlement in the Natchez Bluffs region.

Brown, James A. (Northwestern)

[11] *The Pawnee Star Map as Cosmology*

The cosmological import of the Pawnee Star Map can be shown to be a powerful model for interpreting the Great Mortuary of Spiro. Although the hide drawing is usually thought to be literally a map of the night sky, critical analysis by the astronomer, Kenneth Leonard, points out otherwise in *Archaeoastronomy* 10 (1988): 76-87. In accordance with chants accompanying the bundle in which was placed it deal with a picture of the night sky at the beginning of creation. As a model of archaeological tableaux this new version of the map tells that sacred sculpture deployed in the Hollow Chamber may well be an ancient version rendered in material form.

Brown, James A. (Northwestern)

[30] Discussant

Brown, James A. (see also Kelly, John E.)

Broyles, Erin (see Cyr, Howard)

Buchanan, Meghan E. (Indiana)

[40] *Dwelling in the Bois Brule Bottom, MO: Reflections on the Mississippian Landscape in the Common Field Region*

Landscapes are spaces through which history, memory, and time are negotiated, emplaced, contested, and experienced. In this paper I explore how the movement of people, objects, earth, and water in the Bois Brule Bottom and surrounding areas of southeast Missouri has created a dynamic, socially meaningful landscape. In particular, I adopt Ingold's (1993) 'dwelling perspective' in order to explore how this region is an enduring record of Mississippian peoples lives and interactions at places like the Common Field site and the Saline Locality.

Burdin, Rick (see Fuerst, David)

Butler, Amanda (Illinois Archaeological Survey)

[40] *Up in Smoke: An Examination of the Abraded Blockpipes of Orendorf Settlement D and their Social/Political Significance*

Settlement D of the Orendorf Site was a large, palisaded Middle Mississippian town located in the Central Illinois River Valley. The town was catastrophically burned and consequently abandoned. The tragic circumstance of Orendorf's demise and the subsequent preliminary analysis of the material culture of Settlement D underscores a tumultuous social/political climate. The material culture, specifically the severely abraded sandstone blockpipe assemblage, evidences a shift to more restrictive mobility patterns, localized social identities as well as more locally restrictive memories.

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

Cajigas, Rachel (American Museum of Natural History)

[1] *Soil Temperature and Ceramic Rehydroxylation Study at St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Rehydroxylation is a minimally-destructive technique that measures the amount of water absorbed and structurally bound to fired clay particles. The variable impacting ceramic rehydroxylation testing is temperature. If the average temperature estimate used for the rehydroxylation calculation differs from the actual soil temperature, the resulting date will be inaccurate. Because temperature is critical to rehydroxylation, it becomes imperative to better understand the relationship between air and soil temperatures at various depths. This poster presents the methods used in a soil temperature and rehydroxylation study at four archaeological sites and explores the potential use of soil temperature studies in rehydroxylation dating.

Carey, Heather (U.S. Forest Service), **Mary McCorvie** (U.S. Forest Service), and **Mark J. Wagner** (Southern Illinois, Carbondale)

[26] *"A Peculiar Method" of Grinding: Examples of Indian Kettles and Hominy Holes from Southern Illinois*

Considerable research has been conducted over the years regarding the function of cupule or bedrock mortar hole sites in Kentucky and Tennessee. These types of sites have not been addressed, however, in nearby southern Illinois, where a total of seventeen such sites have been recorded to date. Similar to others in the Southeast, the Illinois sites are located in both rock shelters and open-air situations. This paper will briefly describe the southern Illinois examples and examine their possible function(s) and age; as well as their location in relation to the surrounding landscape, natural setting, and occurrence of rock art.

Carlson-Drexler, Carl (William & Mary)

[29] *Defending the Red: Archaeology of Conflict at Dooley's Ferry, Hempstead and Lafayette Counties, Arkansas*

Periods of conflict inscribe landscapes with new meaning, born of the movements, actions, and events that people, individually and in groups, undertook during war. Our remembrance and interpretation of such landscapes of conflict, including archaeological studies, are themselves reiterations and re-inscriptions of those events, creating stratigraphies of meaning. This paper examines a locale, known as Dooley's Ferry, that was a crossing point on the Red River crucial to the plantation economy of southwest Arkansas, one considered worthy of defense by the Confederates in the event of U.S. attack.

Carmean, Kelli (Eastern Kentucky)

[23] *Intra-Site Ceramic Distributions at Broaddus, a Middle Fort Ancient Site in Madison County, Kentucky*

This paper examines the intra-site spatial distribution of ceramics at Middle Fort Ancient Broaddus in Madison County, Kentucky. Specifically, the distribution across the site of uncommon ceramics, (i.e., Madisonville Plain bowls, pinch pots, salt pans, decoration, and S and Z cordage twist) is explored. Results indicate that these uncommon ceramics do not cluster together and nor does their presence help identify potentially high status or ethnic areas. Rather, these uncommon ceramics are better understood as infrequent, although not unusual, inclusions in a common household ceramic repertoire.

Carmody, Stephen B. (Tennessee)

[10] *The Relationship Between Middle Archaic Foraging Strategies and Complexity in Northwest Alabama*

Exceptional preservational environments found within rockshelters have provided valuable insight into hunter-gatherer mobility patterns and subsistence strategies across the Midsouth. Through the identification and comparison of plant remains from four rockshelters in northwest Alabama, and the application of a diet breadth model, I explore how Middle Archaic hunters-gatherers adapted their subsistence strategies in response to a changing environmental and cultural landscape. Results indicate that these hunter-gatherers foraged more efficiently, a strategy that allowed them to divert extra time into activities associated with the emergence of complexity on the landscape during this period, such as maintaining trade networks and building mounds.

Carmody, Stephen B. (see also Anderson, David; see also Hollenbach, Kandace D.)

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

[18] *Investigating Patterning in Early Archaic Lithic Assemblages: Skepticism, Technological Organization, and Statistics*

Archaeological interest in Early Archaic lifeways of the Southeast generally has centered on settlement patterns and site function, typically based on lithic assemblages and conjecture. An organization of technology (TO) approach has much to offer in this regard. Many investigations of settlement pattern and site function pre-date the implementation of a TO approach or were developing along with it. Researchers continue to develop and refine a TO approach, and new insights into prehistoric mobility are emerging. Here a TO approach is employed along with statistical analyses in order to investigate patterning in Early Archaic lithic assemblages in the Southeast.

Carr, Philip J. (see also Hadley, Alison M.; see also Price, Sarah)

Chamblee, John F. (Georgia)

[5] *The Impact of the Overview: David Hally's Contribution to Mississippian Period Macroregional Archaeology*

One of David Hally's contributions to his 1994 edited volume *Ocmulgee Archaeology* was the chapter "An Overview of Lamar Culture." This piece was a timely synthesis of contemporary knowledge on the Late Mississippian period in and immediately around Georgia. As Dave expected, there have since been many advances in our understanding, especially in the areas of ceramic and settlement pattern variation. This paper summarizes some of our progress thus far and suggests a few future research directions. In particular, I emphasize the growing importance of macroregional analysis and point to network analysis as a possible avenue for future modeling efforts.

Chapman, James Kevin (Georgia Southern)

[6] *Lessons Learned in Survey Techniques at Camp Lawton*

Camp Lawton provided a unique arena to use various survey techniques on an ephemeral military site of intermediate occupation duration which had seen little disturbance since the Civil War. Traditional shovel testing survey strategies were used and compared with a survey conducted using metal detecting in a controlled, systematic and scientific way. The metal detection survey was conducted in way as to maximize information acquisition and minimize damage to the site. The results of the surveys demonstrate the strengths of the techniques, but also highlight their respective weaknesses.

Chapman, Shawn (see Wampler, Marc E.)

Chowdhury, Pritam (Arkansas) and **Jamie C. Brandon** (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

[29] *Urban Farmstead Landscapes at the Royston House (3HE236-91), Historic Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas*

Archeological investigations at the home of General Grandison Delaney Royston, a nineteenth-century Arkansas statesman known as “the old Roman” to his early biographers, were undertaken in 2007-2010 by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. The goals of the archeo-geophysical survey and excavation program were to investigate the original location of the supposed “Royston House addition” at the rear of the house and any other related outbuildings, such as a kitchen, in hopes that the data collected would provide enough information for the future reconstruction of the addition and other outbuildings. In total, ten one-by-two meter excavation units identified seven cultural features--including piers from the “Royston House addition,” the back-yard well serving the Royston House and a trash-filled pit that could possibly belong to either a detached kitchen or a slave quarter.

Christopher, Raven (South Alabama) and **Gregory A. Waselkov** (South Alabama)

[9] *The Changing Path of the Alabama River and the Search for Historic Creek Sites of the Redstick War*

That rivers change paths is a well-known phenomenon. The movement of some larger rivers, like the Mississippi, has been well researched in relation to archaeological sites in the meander zone. However, little has been published regarding the movement of the Alabama River. Understanding the mechanisms behind river movement and the paths of the Alabama River can aid archaeologists in locating historically documented sites. This poster discusses methods used to chart historic movements of the Alabama River with GIS, and explains how this approach has assisted with identification of several archaeological sites associated with the Creek War of 1813-1814.

Clay, R. Berle (Cultural Resource Analysts)

[30] *"Like a dead dog:" Strategizing Mortuary Ritual in the Ohio Valley Middle Woodland*

I suggest that, at least in part, mortuary ritual focused on mound burial in the Ohio Valley Middle Woodland (Adena and Hopewell) was planned to look ahead to the completion of cycles of ritual performance rather than backward to the "memorializing" of the dead. Thus mounds and earthworks today should be viewed less as territorial markers or the landscape "codification" of cultural memory, more as the complex record of transient ritual performance.

Clay, R. Berle (Cultural Resource Analysts)

[2] Discussant

Clinton, Jennifer M. (California, Santa Barbara)

[37] *Identity through Foodways: Changes in Cherokee Hunting and Butchering at European Contact*

Throughout the Protohistoric and Historic Period Southeast, contact with European settlers impacted Cherokee subsistence strategies. New plant and animal species were introduced, and deer hunting intensified as a result of the deerskin trade. These changes in foodways had significant consequences for Cherokee identity. Using a diachronic approach to assess large mammal exploitation provides greater comprehension of Cherokee cultural identity and the effects of European influence. Faunal data (e.g., cut-mark location, body part distribution, and degree of

fragmentation) from the Coweeta Creek, Toqua, and Hickory Log sites are analyzed to assess shifts in large mammal exploitation before and after direct European contact.

Cobb, Charles R. (South Carolina), **Brian M. Butler** (Southern Illinois, Carbondale), and **Kathryn E. Parker** (Great Lakes Ecosystems)

[2] *Anthropogenic Landscapes of the Mississippian Interior*

Sustained research on late prehistoric, upland sites in southern Illinois has allowed us to expand our understanding of Berle Clay's "Mississippian hinterlands." Models of adaptation to the interior developed from settlement patterns and subsistence studies provide important contrasts with archetypical Mississippian floodplain settings. Despite modest population levels in the interior, Mississippian groups had significant anthropogenic impacts on the environment. In particular, forest clearing practices appear to have been important both for agriculture and for propagating certain wild species.

Colaninno-Meeks, Carol (Georgia Museum of Natural History) ****Student Paper Competition****

[26] *The Horizontal Distribution of Vertebrate Fauna from Four Areas of the St. Catherines Shell Ring, St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Archaeological investigations at the St. Catherines Shell Ring (9Li231), a Late Archaic (4500-3000 B.P.) shell ring on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, yielded large quantities of vertebrate fauna. Zooarchaeological analysis was conducted from three areas of the ring itself, the Ring Areas, and, within the ring's interior, the Interior Area. When several zooarchaeological measures are compared, the Ring Area collections appear similar to each other. This is in contrast to the Interior Area collection, which differs from the Ring Area collections. These data suggest that the site formation processes associated with the ring itself differ from those of the ring's interior.

Compton, Matthew (Southeastern Zooarchaeological Research)

[37] *Abundant Amphibians of the Appalachian Summit: Food, Drug, or Natural Accumulation?*

Although often encountered in zooarchaeological collections of the southeastern United States, amphibian remains are rarely found in high frequencies. This is not the case among several late-period sites of the Appalachian Summit region of North Carolina, where amphibians, particularly toads, are among the most represented animals. Faunal remains from Qualla phase occupations of the Ravensford site (31SW78/31SW136) exhibit this pattern with amphibians, particularly toads, well represented. The paper tests and discusses the alternative explanations for the abundance of toads in faunal collections of the region; including food use, use of toad venom as a pharmacological agent, and natural entrapment.

Connaway, John M. (see Ross-Stallings, Nancy A.)

Cook, Danielle N. (Auburn)

[15] *A "Bio" Archaeological Paradox: Juxtaposing archaeological and health data from Lake George (22YZ577), Mississippi*

The Coles Creek phase (AD 700-1200) has long challenged archaeologists as it spans the transition from semi-sedentary foraging to maize agriculture without conforming to other, rigid, classification categories established for the prehistoric Southeastern U.S. The Lake George site (22YZ577) in the southern Mississippi Delta represents a transition and a potential paradox (Kidder 1992) based on societal, economic and health contradictions. Analysis of 39 individuals from Mound C and past publications suggest extensive health deficiencies and high infant mortality rates atypical of a nonagricultural group. Such discrepancies along with a multifaceted cultural phase suggest that Lake George represents an anomaly among Southeast archaeology.

Cook, Della Collins (Indiana)

[15] *Intentional Shaping versus Congenital Anomaly: a Cranium from Irby Site, De Soto County, Mississippi*

Irby is a Late Prehistoric site with little published archaeological information. A single cranium was acquired by

Thomas Gilcrease (1890-1962) and was part of his collection when it became the nucleus of the Thomas Gilcrease Institute in Tulsa, Oklahoma. This youngadult may have served to illustrate intentional modification of vault shape. However, there is complete closure of the coronal and sagittal sutures. The resulting vertical lambdoid deformation is unusual in the context of other crania from the Southeast, and craniosynostosis accounts for the unusual shape. Crouzan's or one of the related fibroblast growth syndromes may fit this individual, but the diagnosis cannot be narrowed for lack of the remainder of the skeleton. Implications for this person's life history are explored.

Cook, Robert A. (Ohio State)

[23] *Pieces and Parts: Investigating Fort Ancient Village Structure in Southern Ohio*

A preliminary summary of variability in Fort Ancient village structure is focused on southern Ohio. The presentation highlights the range of village forms currently well known, with particular attention on processes associated with their origins and interrelationships between sites. Regularities are observed regarding village sizes, reuse, corporate signaling, and small sites as components of larger sites. A Mississippian presence is seen earlier than previously identified, as well as connections with earlier local traditions. Rules for settlement choice illustrate environmental and cultural patterns at various spatial scales. Methodological issues associated with discerning site structure and formation processes will also be addressed.

Cook, Robert A. (see also Nolan, Kevin C.)

Coolidge, Rhonda (South Florida), **Erin Kimmerle** (South Florida), and **Robert Tykot** (South Florida)

[20] *Trace Element Analysis of Four Florida Archaeological Populations by Portable XRF*

Trace element data from four Florida archaeological populations are presented. Bone barium to strontium ratios (Ba:Sr) may characterize the source of dietary calcium. Bone samples were analyzed using non-destructive portable X-ray fluorescence. Fourteen individuals from the Miami River site 8DA11 are compared to five individuals each from Belle Glade (terrestrial), Horr's Island (coastal), and Weeden Island (estuarine). Preliminary analysis demonstrates that Ba:Sr clusters by site. Mean Ba:Sr results differ significantly ($p < 0.001$) among all pairings except Horr's Island and Weeden Island. 8DA11 results fall intermediate to the terrestrial site and to the coastal and estuarine sites.

Cooper, D. Randall (see Bradbury, Andrew)

Cordell, Ann (Florida Museum of Natural History) and **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (South Florida)

[41] *Paste Characterization of Weeden Island Pottery from the Kolomoki Site, Georgia*

Petrographic analysis of pottery from the Kolomoki site, Georgia is underway. Thin sections of 65 sherds were obtained representing several prestige and utilitarian Weeden Island pottery types, from midden and ceremonial contexts. Initial goals of the analysis are to characterize the range of variability in paste/resource groupings present in the Kolomoki assemblage. Ultimate goals of analysis are to begin resolving patterns of manufacture and exchange of Weeden Island pottery through comparisons to thin sections of comparable types from the McKeithen site and other sites in north and northwest Florida.

Corsi, Alexander (Texas State) and **David Macias** (Texas State)

[11] *The Eyes Have It: A Look at the Context, Chronology and Styles of the Eye Surround Motif in the Mississippian World*

Eye surround motifs can be found on both anthropomorphic and zoomorphic representations in the context of shell gorgets and other mediums within the corpus of Mississippian art. Throughout the Southeast and the Midwest regions eye surrounds can be distinguished by their geographical, temporal and stylistic variations. The purpose of this study is to contextualize such variations within these parameters and describe the characteristics found within the creative renderings so as to synthesize meaning throughout the Mississippian cultural area.

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

[12] *The Tallise Phase: A Reorganization of the Late Historic Creek in Alabama*

Archaeological evidence demonstrates significant culture change among the Creeks following the First Creek War. During the Tallise Phase (1815 - 1830s), the Creeks experienced a great deal of demographic and locational change, as numerous Creeks were forced to relocate within the boundaries of the Creek country in eastern Alabama. Additionally, this period witnessed dramatic changes in Creek economic behavior, as livestock became an increasingly important component of the domestic economy. Taken together, these trends suggest a transformation of Creek economics, politics, and identities during the Tallise Phase, with Creek households increasingly similar to those of the southern independent farmer.

Coy, Fred E., Jr. (see Boedy, Randall)

Cranford, David (North Carolina)

[12] *Don't Throw the Body (sherd) Out with the Bathwater: Estimating the Total Vessel Assemblage from Occaneechi Town*

Due to their durable nature, ceramics are often well preserved in the archaeological record but frequently only as broken fragments and sherds, thus making interpretations of whole vessel assemblages difficult. While rims preserve substantial information about a vessel, they inevitably represent only a small fraction of the total ceramic collection. In this paper, I offer a method for estimating the living assemblage of whole pots that incorporates the entire sherd assemblage, surface area calculations and computer generated vessel reconstructions. I test this method on pottery recovered from an eighteenth century Indian village in Orange County, North Carolina known as Occaneechi Town.

Crass, David (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

[6] *Archaeology Partnerships and an Example from Georgia*

Today's budget environment presents significant challenges to public agencies that manage lands. This is especially true where cultural resources are concerned. This paper examines strategies that the Georgia Department of Natural Resources has used to leverage expertise outside the agency to provide the basic data needed for management and interpretation.

Crawford, Mark M. (see Andrews, Brandon C.)

Crothers, George M. (Kentucky)

[22] *The Role of Caves during the Early Woodland of the Midsouth: The View from Mammoth Cave, Kentucky*

Caves are important features in the Interior Low Plateaus of the midsouth. The most intense use of caves occurred during the Early Woodland. The extensive mining of minerals in Mammoth and Salts caves was part of a more elaborate cultural practice that included intestinal purging and possibly sensory deprivation. Caves became important settings to conduct rites of passage of young males into adulthood, incorporating the social order and reinforcing economic relations in an increasingly bounded world. The intensive use of caves is consistent with the rise of other Early Woodland phenomena--earthworks, burial mounds, technological change--and reflects new forms of social and economic relations that emerged pan-regionally.

Cyr, Howard (Tennessee), **Erin Broyles** (Tennessee), **Keith J. Little** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), and **Boyce Driskell** (Tennessee)

[27] *Revisiting the Past: A Geoarchaeological Investigation of the Widows Creek Site, Northeastern Alabama*

The Widows Creek site (1JA205) is a multi-component prehistoric shell midden located along the west bank of the Guntersville Lake Basin in northeast Alabama. Although excavations were concluded in 1973, renewed interest prompted a re-examination of the natural and cultural processes affecting site integrity. As part of a larger archaeological investigation by Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, a geoarchaeological analysis sought to place the material culture within a geomorphic context. The sediment characteristics were combined with a

microartifact analysis to identify occupation surfaces within the shell midden and to determine the relationship of these stable surfaces to previously identified archaeological features.

Dacus, Brandy (Memphis), **Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State), and **Emily L. Beahm** (Middle Tennessee State)

[3] *Mississippian Earthlodge, Council House, or Temple? Investigations of a Large Circular Structure on the Castalian Springs Plaza*

Magnetometer and ground-penetrating-radar surveys in 2006 and 2009 indicated a 22-m diameter circular signature on the northeastern corner of the plaza at the Castalian Springs site in Middle Tennessee. In 2010, the Middle Tennessee State University Field School explored 100 sq m coinciding with the geophysical signatures, confirming the presence of an out-sized circular wall-trench structure. The non-quotidian nature of the structure is evidenced by the virtual absence of artifacts, along with a thorough dismantling prior to burial beneath a small mound. Later, the former structure was reopened and a tableau of pits and human skulls was created at the circle's center.

Dalton, Jesse (Texas State)

[11] *From the Charnel House to the Grave: Examination of the Southeastern Native Mortuary Practices*

The purpose of this paper is to examine both ancient and present burial and mortuary patterns and to establish a continuous relationship and demonstrate a temporal linkage between past and present burial practices. More specifically, this paper will expound upon the patterning found in present day Southeastern grave houses and in that of the charnel mortuary houses built on top of and within the numerous mounds on the Native American ancestral lands. Furthermore, it is hypothesized that grave houses that exist today carry ideological and cultural associations that pre-date the Mississippian period.

Dalton-Carriger, Jessica (Tennessee)

[38] *Prehistoric Landscape Modification and Social Memory at Upper Hampton Farm (40RH41), Rhea County, Tennessee*

The multi-component Upper Hampton Farm site (40RH41), located on the Watts Bar Reservoir, was excavated in 1940-1941 by WPA crews. Publication of the investigations was hampered by World War II efforts. This paper provides a history of these excavations and a background of occupational history based on a reanalysis of extant collections. The site was occupied from the Archaic through Contact Periods. During the Late Prehistoric Period a complex modification of previous landscapes took place. This paper examines the way in which new occupants severed the collective memory of past populations to the built environment using a social memory model.

Dancey, William S. (Ohio State)

[30] *Methodological Issues in Ohio Woodland Settlement Archaeology*

As the number of documented Woodland period settlements in the Ohio Area increased starting in the 1970s it was hoped that an understanding of the societies and cultures of the Adena-Hopewell-Newtown tradition would soon follow. Not so. In fact, the opposite has occurred. There is more uncertainty than before. It often seems that different explanations are being offered for exactly the same stuff. This paper presents a look at the facts of the case through detailed comparison of many of the sites in question. It raises questions about the validity of conventional methods like assemblage variation and correlates analysis.

Daniel, Randy (East Carolina)

[34] *A New Look at an Old Sequence: Time, Typology, and Intrusive Traditions in the Carolina Piedmont*

The significance of the projectile point sequence for North Carolina archaeology proposed in *Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont* (Coe 1964) almost 50 years ago can hardly be overemphasized. While the cultural-historical sequence has largely stood the test of time, additional work since then suggests that some refinement to the sequence is now warranted. In particular, fluted point collections in the state provide evidence for Paleoindian point

traditions absent in Coe's sequence. Likewise, excavation data provide evidence for morphological variation of "transitional" forms among Archaic point types. Such evidence cast doubts on earlier views that characterize existing Archaic point types as "intrusive" traditions.

Daugherty, Dona (see Sandefur, Tracey A.)

Davidson, James (see Rooney, Clete)

Davis, Jeremy (Alabama)

[3] *Mississippian Art as Process*

Many Mississippian art objects were crafted by skilled men and women and were never altered. Others, however, took form over time as they were handled by different individuals who renovated, embellished, or otherwise imbued them with new meaning. Such periodic modification often maps onto the social relationships, identities, and statuses that these objects maintained and symbolized. Even when the objects themselves do not bear evidence of having been reworked, it is possible to discern this activity by examining the archaeological contexts of their crafting. Moundville art serves as case study in this paper.

Davis, Valarie (see Graham, Lain)

Dawson, Audrey (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) and **Chan Funk** (Fort Jackson Environmental Division)

[20] *Targeting the Middle Archaic in the Sandhills of Fort Jackson, South Carolina*

Site 38RD841/842/844 is a large, multi-component archaeological site located on Fort Jackson, a United States Army Training Facility in Richland County, South Carolina. Situated with the Sandhills region of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, site 38RD841/842/844 required a unique suite of field methods in order to recover data concerning the Middle Archaic period. This poster presents an overview of the site and the field methods employed to identify and separate Middle Archaic occupational clusters in addition to discussing the geomorphological work undertaken at the site.

Dawson, Audrey (see also Funk, Chan)

deFrance, Susan (see Walker, Karen)

Dekle, Victoria G. (Kentucky)

[22] *Ritual Life and Landscape at Tunacunnhee, Georgia*

Tunacunnhee (9Dd25) is a Hopewellian mortuary site in northwestern Georgia at the base of Lookout Mountain. Previous analysis demonstrates that Tunacunnhee was located in a strategic position for Middle Woodland exchange throughout the Southeast. This paper will present evidence of ritual practices at Tunacunnhee and propose a landscape model for ritual life and daily activity at the site. I will also argue that landscape approaches are not simply regional studies of settlement and exchange, but are rather detailed considerations of social possibilities and restrictions within particular geographical and temporal locations.

DelCastello, Brian (Cultural Resource Analysts) and **Andrew P. Bradbury** (Cultural Resource Analysts)

[18] *Lithic Resource Selection and Utilization at 11PK1718, An Upland Late Woodland Site in West-Central Illinois*

Recent investigations at the Late Woodland site 11PK1718 have augmented the current understanding of resource utilization during Late Woodland times (ca. A.D. 550-1000) in the southern Midwest. These investigations have recovered a sizeable lithic assemblage comprised of several varieties of locally-available Burlington chert. These materials were the focus of differential reduction strategies with lower quality materials generally used for more expedient technologies; while, higher-quality materials were generally reserved for formal tools. Diagnostic hafted

bifaces included Lowe, Scallorn, and Small Triangular specimens. This paper will examine the organization of lithic technology at 11PK1718 and place it in a regional context.

DeMuth, Robert Carl (Marshall)

[43] *The Nuttallburg Mapping Project: Projecting Industrial Appalachia into the 21st Century*

This project used modern sub-meter GPS technology to accurately map the roadways within the abandoned coal town of Nuttallburg, an historic site in West Virginia listed on the National Register. One goal of this research was to use GPS and GIS to construct an accurate map of Nuttallburg for the National Park Service to aid in the construction of a trail system at the site. A second goal was to use this map to develop a better understanding of both the culture within Nuttallburg and how the town fit into the world system in which it existed.

Dennison, Meagan (see Franklin, Jay D.)

Derden, John (East Georgia)

[6] *Searching for the Whole Story: The Historical Resurrection of "the World's Largest Prison"*

This paper will present a brief history of Camp Lawton, the Confederate prison located near Millen, Georgia, and the subject of this symposium. Called "the world's largest prison," Camp Lawton was short-lived and destroyed by General Sherman's forces. Its memory quickly faded, but recent developments including the newly discovered Sneden diary and illustrations, publication of source documents by Bill Giles, completion of a manuscript history of the prison, and contemporary archeological investigations undertaken by Georgia Southern University in collaboration with the Georgia Department of Resources and the U.S. fish and Wildlife Service have combined to resurrect a long forgotten, but significant, story.

Des Jean, Tom (see Boedy, Randall)

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **Tanya M. Peres** (Middle Tennessee State), and **Shannon C. Hodge** (Middle Tennessee State)

[37] *Modern Floods, Ancient Feasts: The Cumberland River Emergency Archaeology Survey*

Catastrophic flooding throughout Middle Tennessee in May of 2010 resulted in substantial damage to archaeological sites situated along the Cumberland River bank. Following the floods, members of the Southeastern Shell Research Group conducted emergency field inspections of numerous sites with large shell midden components along the Cumberland River in Middle Tennessee. These inspections, funded by a Rapid Response Research Grant through the National Science Foundation, resulted in documentation of increased looting activity and the identification of substantial shell deposits from the Archaic through Mississippian Periods. This paper presents preliminary findings of the ongoing survey effort.

Devlin, Joanne L. (see also Boedy, Randall; see also Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

Devlin, Morgan (Southern Mississippi), **Nicole Musselwhite** (Southern Mississippi), and **Amanda Harvey** (Southern Mississippi)

[36] *Building A Bridge: The Community and Academic Partnership at Greenwood Island (22JA516)*

Greenwood Island is a Mexican-American War cemetery. The coffins were washing out in 1979; the Pascagoula community has participated in the recovery of threatened graves. This excavation has broadened the understanding of (bio)archaeology for local people through hands-on participation. With the community, this research has expanded from a bioarchaeological investigation to include archaeological and cultural aspects. Local specialists have expanded our knowledge and provided data. The Veterans of Foreign Wars have provided military insight into the time period, and military etiquette for the re-interment. The Jackson County Historical Society has provided funding and continued access.

Diaz-Granados, Carol (see Duncan, James)

Dietz, Catherine (Tennessee)

[26] *Investigations in late Middle Woodland Owl Hollow Phase Sites in Central Tennessee*

The late Middle Woodland Owl Hollow phase spans from A.D. 200-700 with sites located in the Upper Elk River drainage, and both the Upper and Middle Duck River drainages of central Tennessee. This paper focuses on research conducted on the Edmonson Bridge site (40MU423), which is located on Fountain Creek, a secondary tributary of the Middle Duck River. Early research on the Owl Hollow phase has focused on changes in settlement patterns through time. Botanical and environmental data is investigated and presented in order to highlight the similarities and differences in settlement patterning at the Edmonson Bridge site.

Downs, Lauren E. (see Blitz, John H.)

Dowd, Elsbeth Linn (Oklahoma)

[28] *Investigations at Ramos Creek, a Caddo Site in the Ouachita Mountains*

The Ouachita Mountains occupy an interesting position in our understanding of variation across aspects of Caddo archaeology, including sociopolitical organization, subsistence, and ceremonial practices. Whereas the Spanish and French recorded observations of Caddo groups living along the Red River, no such historic information is available for the Ouachita Mountains to the north. The upper Mountain Fork drainage offers an excellent opportunity to examine how these practices varied across the Caddo area and the sociopolitical dynamics within this region. This presentation discusses recent investigations at Ramos Creek, the northernmost known Caddo site along the Mountain Fork.

Driskell, Boyce (see Cyr, Howard)

Drooker, Penelope B. (New York State Museum)

[23] *What We Know, and What We Don't Know, about Fort Ancient Mortuary Practices*

The way a community treats their dead can provide an illuminating window into their beliefs and their internal and external socioeconomic relationships. Within the region associated with the Fort Ancient archaeological tradition, mortuary practices varied both regionally and over time. However, relatively complete mortuary data are available for only a handful of sites. This paper reviews currently available information on Fort Ancient mortuary practices, discusses some implications of that information, and suggests some ways that additional information might be gleaned and additional hypotheses tested.

Dumas, Ashley A. (West Alabama) and **Gregory A. Waselkov** (South Alabama)

[32] *Protohistoric Pan-Southeastern Revitalization: Rethinking Material Culture*

It seems plausible that a revitalization movement occurred in the wake of European invasions and disease incursions inflicted on the southeastern Indians during the mid-16th century, but what is the archaeological evidence for such a claim? Change associated with pan-regional revitalization should be manifest in the convergence of previously distinct local traditions, and rapid and concurrent changes in multiple material categories, reflecting altered world views. Adequate test of this hypothesis requires (1) precise absolute dating of protohistoric assemblages, and (2) a shift in analytical focus from types and phases to an emphasis on design elements, artifact forms, and community plans.

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

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

[11] *Linking Imagery and Ritual: Reconstructing a Unique Practice Evidenced in Dhegihan Iconography Predating the Cahokia Florescence*

A group of painted Early Braden style figures at Picture Cave and a petroglyph at Maddin Creek record the same basic ritual activity. The early Mississippian images at Picture Cave (A.D. 1025) and the later image from the Maddin Creek Petroglyph site both illustrate a signature event in the creation of the Dhegihan cosmos. The iconographic evidence in these images is specific to the point that we can connect post 1900 ethnographic information with A.D. 1000-1200 symbolism. This allows us to reconstruct Dhegihan/Cahokian practices regarding early Western Mississippian warfare.

Dushane, Robin (Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma)

[4] Panelist

Dye, Andrew (East Tennessee State), **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State), and **Maureen A. Hays** (College of Charleston)

[18] *Lithic Technology and Site Function at Early Times Rock Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee*

We examine lithic technology and site function at a small upland rock shelter in a region dominated by these features. Lithic analyses at several nearby shelters indicate that they functioned as residential base camps during the Archaic. However, preliminary analyses from Early Times Rock Shelter suggest that it served as a situational temporary camp. Using lithic analyses, we attempt to place the Early Times Rock Shelter assemblage into a regional *chaîne opératoire*.

Dye, David (Memphis)

[11] *Great Serpent Cult Shrines and Ceramic Workshops in the Central Mississippi Valley*

Great Serpent (aka Cat Serpent) effigy bowls are widespread and numerous in the post-fourteenth Central Mississippi Valley and continue in popularity into the seventeenth century. By plotting the distribution of ceramic attributes and features, distinct clusters emerge that identify workshops, religious centers, and cultic shrines. Modeled ceramic bowls, in addition to engraved vessels, contextualize religious behavior and beliefs on the Late Mississippian landscape. The expressions of Great Serpent cultic institutions had considerable longevity and resiliency, reflecting a regional belief system that was deeply embedded in Mississippian society.

Dyson, John P. (Chickasaw Nation)

[12] *Sourcing "Yaneka" of the Chickasaw: An Alabama Connection*

One of the most puzzling of the many Chickasaw town names is that of the already-abandoned location that James Adair referred to as Yaneka in THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS. This paper argues that the name was borrowed by the Chickasaw from the Alabama tribe in an act of commemoration. The name's adoption by the Chickasaw points to a previous close connection between them and the Alabama prior to the latter's move to their recognized historical home near the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers.

Early, Ann M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[32] *Stylistic Change in Caddo Ceramics and Negotiating New Cultural Boundaries in the Protohistoric Southeast*

The sophisticated material culture embodied in Caddo ceramics offers many opportunities to look at cultural phenomena beyond function and typology. Early Caddo potters followed highly localized fabrication models that mapped community level style variations on pan Caddo themes for both fineware and utilitarian ceramic traditions. After AD 1500, however, protohistoric ceramics exhibit changes in vessel shape and decoration that indicate a reconfiguration of the regional style map. The choice and characteristics of protohistoric designs may indicate a re-orientation of Caddo relationships with other cultural groups across the Southeast.

Elliott, Daniel T.

[6] *Name, Rank and Serial Murder: GPR, MD, and POW Discoveries at Camp Lawton Near Millen, Georgia*

The LAMAR Institute was retained in December, 2009 to conduct Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey at Magnolia Springs State Park near Millen in Jenkins County, Georgia. The survey lasted five days and resulted in partial definition of the Camp Lawton prison cultural landscape. In addition to the GPR survey a metal detector

reconnaissance resulted in the location of Civil War-related artifacts from the prison site, including the main habitation area on Federal land. This presentation summarizes the important GPR findings and the initial discovery of pristine deposits left by the U.S. Army prisoners held in Camp Lawton in late 1864.

Elliott, Daniel T. (see also Needham, Maggie)

Estabrook, Richard W. (see Sassaman, Kenneth)

Etchieson, Meeks (Ouachita National Forest)

[25] *Investigations at the Herndon Site: A Post Removal Choctaw Site in SE Oklahoma*

The Ouachita National Forest tested an early Choctaw farmstead in McCurtain County, Oklahoma, in 2002 and 2003 as a result of a land exchange with Weyerhaeuser Company. Several pit features were identified as was what is interpreted as a remnant of a mudcat chimney. Structural remains were not identified. English ceramics suggest a date of 1830s to possibly as late as 1850s. The Herndon site produced an extremely high number of native made Choctaw ceramics. This paper summarizes the material culture and proposes additional archival research.

Ethridge, Robbie (Mississippi)

[12] *The Seventeenth-Century Indian Slave Trade and the Emergence of the Colonial South*

In recent years scholars have pulled back the curtain on the commercial Indian slave trade that swept across much of the present-day American South in the early years of colonialism. Using documentary and archaeological evidence and through a series of maps, this paper examines the repercussions of the slave trade on Native populations by tracking not only the targets of commercial slavers but also the multiple movements of people and disturbances to Native life for those who were victims of Indian slaver raiders. The result of the rampant slaving was the transformation of the Mississippian world into the colonial South of the eighteenth century.

Ethridge, Robbie (Mississippi)

[19] Workshop Participant

Ethridge, Robbie (Mississippi)

[32] Discussant

Eubanks, Paul (Alabama) ****Student Paper Competition****

[41] *Interaction, Sedentism, and Aggregation in Woodland-stage Central Alabama*

In this paper, Woodland-stage interaction and sedentism in central Alabama are addressed as they relate to the Armory site, a Late Middle Woodland mound center and village located in Dallas County, Alabama. These topics are examined along a chronological dimension by quantifying and comparing the stylistic diversity and dissimilarity of ceramic assemblages through time. Following these analyses, I suggest that the Armory site may have functioned as a nexus of inter-regional interaction during the Late Middle Woodland subperiod and that temporal fluctuations in mean ceramic dissimilarity may be the product of aggregation rather than sedentism.

Evans, Cathleen D. (see Whyte, Thomas R.)

Faberson, Tanya (Cultural Resource Analysts)

[43] *What Was Once a Neighborhood: How Trenching in Two Narrow Greenspace Right-of-Way Corridors Revealed an Important Part of Downtown Louisville's Forgotten Past*

Urban archaeological investigations in two narrow right-of-way corridors along I-65 in downtown Louisville revealed the remains of buried residences, commercial businesses, outbuildings, streets, and an alleyway, all of which had been part of a mid-nineteenth to twentieth-century working-class community. This neighborhood, now mostly hidden under parking lots and medical buildings, was once home to European immigrants, African Americans, and European

Americans, and at one time, part of a booming red-light district. While trenching in the rights-of-way only could expose slivers of the buildings and thoroughfares, these features provided significant insights into the lifeways of these forgotten neighborhood residents.

Fauchier, Rachel (Arkansas)

[20] *Fourche Maline Mortuary Practices in Southeastern Oklahoma and Southwestern Arkansas*

Fourche Maline culture (300 BC – 800 AD), a local articulation of Archaic and Woodland cultures in Southeastern Oklahoma and Southwestern Arkansas, currently is a hot topic of investigation among local archaeologists seeking to make regional comparisons about these early ancestors of the Caddo. Little information exists, as most of these sites were WPA excavated and have not yet been analyzed. This poster will present results of a recent assessment of Fourche Maline mortuary practices from a number of WPA excavated and more recently dug sites in Oklahoma and Arkansas as part of this ongoing research

Ferguson, Helena (South Carolina Archaeology Public Outreach Division), **Erika Shofner** (SCAPOD), and **Meg Gaillard** (SCAPOD)

[8] *South Carolina Archaeology Public Outreach Division (SCAPOD)*

Those of us that have a passion for archaeology often get discouraged at the general misunderstanding of our profession. The South Carolina Archaeology Public Outreach Division (SCAPOD) is an incorporated 501c3 non-profit organization whose mission is to increase knowledge of the importance of the state's cultural heritage by using the discipline of archaeology. The organization has a variety of programs, such as summer camps, museum exhibits, traveling trunks, and classroom activities that are currently in their early stages of development. Through these programs, SCAPOD will encourage future and long lasting support for the discipline of archaeology in South Carolina.

Fleeman, Scott A. (see Whyte, Thomas R.)

Foster, Thomas (West Georgia) and **Meggie Miller** (West Georgia)

[5] *Architectural Household Analysis of Proto-Historic and Historic Period Structures at Etowah, Georgia*

In this paper, we use David Hally's extensive research at the King site to interpret Proto-historic and Historic Period structures at Etowah Indian Mounds in northwest Georgia. Surprisingly little research has been focused on the domestic architecture that is not directly associated with mounds at Etowah. We georeferenced maps from William Sears's 1953 structure, Lewis Larson's excavation of structures in 1962, 1964, 1965, and 1972. Then we applied David Hally's architectural analysis to compare these structures to other contemporaneous structures elsewhere in northwest Georgia. Lastly, we discuss David Hally's influence on proto-historic archaeology.

Franklin, Jay D. (East Tennessee State), **Meagan Dennison** (Tennessee), **Jeffrey Navel** (East Tennessee State), **Maureen A. Hays** (College of Charleston), and **Chase W. Beck** (East Tennessee State)

[30] *Rock Shelters and Middle Woodland Adaptations, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee*

We examine the Middle Woodland components at several rock shelters on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Preliminary analyses of lithic, ceramic, faunal, and botanical remains suggest a pattern of residential use of the myriad shelters of this upland region. While rock shelters have often been viewed as locations where specialized activities took place, we submit that their ubiquity in this region allowed for a greater diversity of uses.

Franklin, Jay D. (see Dye, Andrew)

French, Michael W. (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

[31] *Shippingport (15JF702): A Village Situated Near the Mississippian/Fort Ancient Northeastern Border*

Between 2003 and 2009 AMEC staff archaeologists investigated Shippingport (15JF702) a multi-component site located at the Falls of the Ohio in Louisville, Kentucky. This paper describes the site's Mississippian occupations. The

effort exposed a Mississippian village with Early Mississippian (ca. AD 1100) and Middle Mississippian (ca AD 1310-1400) components. Shippingport provides evidence that the Falls area was home to a fully developed Mississippian culture entrenched near the northeast frontier between Mississippian and Fort Ancient peoples. After AD 1300 Mississippian/Fort Ancient interactions at the site increased sharply, which reflects profound cultural changes among Mississippian and Fort Ancient villages and polities elsewhere.

Friberg, Christina (American Museum of Natural History)

[1] *Shell Sourcing with PXRF: Elemental Analysis of Archaeological Shell*

Shell sourcing projects demonstrate that no matter where a shell artifact is found-whether a trade good or an object of local manufacture-its chemical composition will be a clue to its original source within a regional context. This preliminary study takes a closer look at the difference in shell chemistry between estuarine and salt-water marsh bivalves as well as how shell chemistry changes temporally. This poster presents the chemical analysis of archaeological and modern shells, which evaluates X-ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy as a non-destructive method for shell sourcing and the implications for future studies on shell artifact trade.

Fritz, Gayle (Washington, St. Louis)

[21] *Food and Politics at Fort San Juan: Very Early Colonial Paleoethnobotany*

Macrobotanical remains from the Spanish compound at the Berry Site reflect foods consumed by a small force of poorly-provisioned soldiers who relied on the generosity of Native food producers for most of their sustenance. The assemblage includes maize, nuts and fruits in proportions similar to those from other early Colonial-era sites in the Southeast, but with emphases on maypops and grapes and low visibility of walnut. Could this reflect Iberian food preferences and avoidances? What do the generally Native-looking foodways reveal about interactions between Pardo's men and the women who grew, gathered, and processed the food that kept them alive?

Fuerst, David (Kentucky), **Rick Burdin** (Kentucky), and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[31] *Archaeological Investigations of the Late Fort Ancient McGraw Farm Site (46RG7), Raleigh County, West Virginia*

Limited investigation of the early late Fort Ancient (A.D. 1400-1450) McGraw Farm Site has confirmed the presence of a small village situated along the narrow floodplain of the New River. The ceramic assemblage is dominated by New River ceramics: plain, cordmarked, and knot roughed jars with thick strap handles having single or double tabs above the handle. The recovery of both Page and Radford ceramics, however, also points to some level of the inhabitants' interaction with neighboring groups. Such interaction would be expected for groups living on the periphery of the Fort Ancient culture area

Funk, Chan (Engineering & Environment) and **Audrey Dawson** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[1] *Ready, Aim, Inspire: Meaning and Compliance at a Fort Jackson, SC Cultural Site*

From archeological personnel, to the young men and women participating in basic military training, to the interested public and professional media, and beyond, a cultural site can enter the lives of a multitude of divergent people. In this poster, the dynamic life cycle of a cultural site is presented as the site nears deaccessioning following its recent mitigation.

Funk, Chan (see also Dawson, Audrey)

Funkhouser, Lynn (Southern Mississippi)

[15] *A possible case of Klippel-Feil Syndrome at the Kellogg Village Site (22CL527)*

Klippel-Feil Syndrome (KFS) is a rare genetic defect resulting from failure of segmentation in cervical vertebrae. We report on the differential diagnosis of a possible case of Klippel-Feil Syndrome in a 30-35 male skeleton from the Mississippian site of Kellogg, in eastern Mississippi. Using diagnostic criteria by Pany (2007), we found Burial 7 to

display such hallmarks as cervical fusion, vertically oriented acoustic meati, and enamel defects. Cultural implications suggest long-term care as KFS may be accompanied by hearing deficiency, the anomalous growth of vital organs, and lack of mobility. No cases have been previously documented in the prehistoric Southeast.

Gadus, Eloise Frances (Prewitt and Associates)

[32] *Caddo Bowls, Bottles, Social Identity, and the Mississippian Cosmos*

A rich iconography reflecting a deeply rooted belief system was an integral part of the Mississippian florescence seen at such grand early sites as Spiro. This study demonstrates correspondences between Mississippian iconography and Ripley Engraved vessel motifs from the Pine Tree Mound site (41HS15), a Caddo habitation and ceremonial complex located in the Sabine River drainage of northeast Texas. These correspondences suggest that the Caddo of the 15th and early 16th centuries were linked to early Mississippian societies through common belief in a three-tiered, four-quartered cosmos and some denizens of those realms. Recognition of these common beliefs as expressed on Ripley Engraved vessels, and vessel placement in burial contexts provides a means to begin to address questions of social identity within prehistoric Caddo groups.

Gage, Matthew (Tennessee)

[34] *Ties that Bind, Regionally: Archaeology of Place on the Nolichucky River*

The Nolichucky River has its headwaters in the Appalachians and flows west to join the French Broad and eventually the Tennessee River in the Ridge and Valley. Recently the University of Tennessee conducted excavations at the Birdwell and Neas sites, two multicomponent occupations on opposing banks of the Nolichucky. Spanning the 11,000 years between the Late Paleoindian and the Pisgah Phase, utilization of these floodplain sites included wide-ranging functional shifts. The current paper will present a diachronic discussion of the cultural material from these sites as it relates to functionality and regional associations.

Gaillard, Meg (see Ferguson, Helena)

Galloy, Joseph M. (see Kruchten, Jeffery D.)

Garrow, Patrick H. (Cultural Resource Analysts)

[5] *Back to the King Site*

The King Site investigations began in the spring of 1971 with weekend excavations that were undertaken by the author and a volunteer crew. Continuous excavations were conducted from June 1973 to August 1974, when approximately three acres of the site were stripped, mapped, with the exposed features excavated. The remainder of the site was excavated in the 1990s. This paper discusses the work conducted on the site from 1971 to 1974, and provides insights into how the excavations began and how they were continued.

Gattis, Madison (see Jones, Eric)

Genheimer, Robert A. (Cincinnati Museum Center)

[31] *Deciphering Multiple Occupations: Middle and Late Fort Ancient Villages at the Hahn Site Near Cincinnati, Ohio*

The Hahn Site was first excavated by the Peabody Museum in 1885. Since then, the site has been subjected to intensive surface collection and isolated looting, which has produced both middle Fort Ancient (ca. A.D. 1300-1450) and late Fort Ancient Madisonville-age (ca. A.D. 1450-1625) assemblages. The Cincinnati Museum Center recently embarked upon a program of coring, remote sensing, and field excavations to investigate site layout and chronology. Several years of excavations within the house ring have completely exposed a middle Fort Ancient wall trench house and nearly a dozen pit features that are all Madisonville in age.

Gill, Cameron (South Alabama)

[32] *Protohistoric Public Architecture at Hickory Ground, A Creek Rotunda Precursor?*

Excavations at 1EE89, the Historic Creek town of Hickory Ground identified an extensive Protohistoric occupation. This occupation is identified by evidence of 30 domestic structures and one public structure. The public structure is possibly a precursor to rotundas found at Historic Creek towns and may represent a phase of their architectural evolution. Consequently Hickory Ground provides an excellent case study due to the Historic Creek rotunda and associated square ground that was located during excavations.

Gilmore, Zackary I. (Florida)

[39] *Shell-ving the Midden-Mound Dichotomy: A Diverse History of Archaic Period Shell Deposition Practices at Locus B, Silver Glen Run (8LA1), Florida*

Recent discussion regarding Archaic shell matrix sites has devolved into a largely fruitless debate regarding the appropriateness of traditional terms "midden and mound" for describing particular deposits. This debate parallels the common, yet unsupportable, archaeological dichotomization of artifacts into practical tools and nonfunctional ritual objects. This paper discusses new evidence of a diverse array of shell deposition practices at Silver Glen Run that neatly conform to neither midden nor mound category. It argues that researchers should focus not on functionally classifying shell deposits but rather investigating the respective roles of different depositional practices in structuring and reworking Archaic social realities.

Glesner, Valerie (see Holstein, Harry O.)

Goldstein, Michael T. (see Kassabaum, Megan C.)

Gougeon, Ramie A. (West Florida)

[5] *The King Site as a Model of an Architectural Grammar of the Late Mississippian Period in Northwest Georgia*

An architectural grammar has been proposed for examining the pattern language exhibited in the settlement pattern, site selections, village layouts, and house placements and construction for late prehistoric northwest Georgia. Data and analyses from David Hally's voluminous King site work are used to illustrate the architectural grammar as employed and executed by the founders and inhabitants of one of the most thoroughly excavated village sites in the Southeast.

Gougeon, Ramie A. (West Florida), **Adam King** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), and **Maureen Meyers** (Kentucky)

[5] *Archaeologist, Mentor, Friend: David J. Hally, An Introduction to the Symposium*

In May 2010, after a career of 41 years, David J. Hally retired from teaching at the University of Georgia. In this session we gather to celebrate the importance of Dave's contributions to archaeology in the Southeast and beyond. After a brief biography the major themes of the papers to be presented are outlined.

Graham, Lain (New South Associates), **Valarie Davis** (New South Associates), and **Hugh B. Matternes** (New South Associates)

[20] *In Response to a New Life: Joint Disease in an Emancipated Negro Community near Savannah, Georgia*

Degenerative joint disease, a reflection of labor-related stress, was examined in a circa 1870s-1920 African-American cemetery (9CH875) in Chatham County, Georgia. The cemetery contained ex-slave migrants who moved to Savannah, establishing a new life largely as urban and some-time farm laborers. Conditions were quantified by element, joint and type of response. Arthritic lipping, particularly in the knees, back and elbows emphasized a lifestyle reflecting repetitive physical exertion. Skeletal responses were more common in males than in females and more profound with increasing age. These data suggested that the migrant Negro in Savannah was largely employed in trades requiring heavy labor.

Greber, N'omi (Cleveland Museum of Natural History)

[2] *Adena in Ohio and Hopewell in Kentucky*

Boundaries between human groups may be based on differences in chronological time, on socially determined conditions, or on natural features such as rivers. Yet river travel might link groups. Portsmouth Earthworks that rival Newark Earthworks in extent, suggest that a "Hopewell" site crossed the river separating Ohio and Kentucky. In the Ohio Hocking Valley, an effigy copper blocked end tubular pipe, a form commonly considered "Adena", is apparently contemporary with Central Scioto "Hopewell". Definitions identifying archaeological cultures are by logical necessity arbitrary. Are the terms "Adena" and "Hopewell" still useful?

Greber, N'omi (Cleveland Museum of Natural History)

[30] *Reflections on Interpreting Ritual and Domestic Sites*

When considering Central Ohio Valley a mental image of "ritual" landscape commonly encompasses wooden structures and earthen constructions such as mounds or enclosures. A wider view may prove helpful in seeking boundaries between activities labeled domestic and those labeled ritual that may have been obvious to peoples living in the region during Early and Middle Woodland times. A culturally defined ritual landscape might range from simple deposits of objects through larger human made single and multi-use constructions to environmental elements such as hills or water features. Possible examples of this range will be briefly discussed.

Greenlee, Diana (Poverty Point), **Richard Hughes** (Geochemical Research Laboratory), and **Tom Origer** (Origer's Obsidian Laboratory)

[34] *New Research on Poverty Point's Obsidian*

In 1985, an obsidian fragment was collected from the ground surface along the eastern edge of Maçon Ridge in the area of the northern ridges at Poverty Point. During construction of a maintenance building north of Harlin Bayou in 2009, three more pieces of obsidian were recovered from near-surface contexts. X-ray fluorescence analyses indicate that the four samples do not match any known archaeologically-significant geochemical sources in the western US, Mexico or Mesoamerica. Obsidian hydration analyses reveal no hydration bands, consistent with a historic introduction to the site. We suspect that modern flintknappers brought the obsidian to Poverty Point.

Gregory, Danny (New South Associates)

[7] *Section 110 Inventories along the Cumberland River in Kentucky and Tennessee*

New South Associates completed a large Section 110 inventory along a 300-mile stretch of the Cumberland River for the Corps of Engineers. It extended from Lake Cumberland in central Kentucky, southwest to Nashville, and northwest to Lake Barkley in the western Kentucky. The survey encompassed a wide variety of prehistoric and historic sites including prehistoric camps, Mississippian villages, stone box cemeteries, Civil War earthworks, and historic towns and farmsteads. Fieldwork included inventory, stabilization of looted sites, and geophysical survey (GPR and magnetometer).

Griffin, Mark C. (see Betsinger, Tracy)

Grossardt, Ted (see Mink, Philip)

Guidry, Hannah (see Benyshek, Tasha)

Hadley, Alison M. (Kansas) and **Philip J. Carr** (South Alabama)

[18] *The Organization of Lithic Technology and the Role of Lithic Specialists during the Archaic*

Specialization, a key characteristic in the recognition of complex societies, has the potential of becoming locked into a unilineal view of human development in which craft specialists appear alongside monumental architecture and other "advanced" traits. The identification of the role "specialization" plays in Price and Brown's (1985) model of the rise of cultural complexity demonstrates a more sophisticated approach, but a focus on the "conditions, causes, and

consequences" of specialization itself is still lacking. Here, we employ an organization of technology approach in the investigation of lithic specialists in the Archaic, with a focus on blade and stone bead production.

Haley, Bryan S. (Tulane)
[19] Workshop Participant

Haley, Bryan S. (see also Johnson, Jay K.; see also O'Hear, John W.)

Harvey, Amanda (see Devlin, Morgan)

Hammerstedt, Scott (Oklahoma) and **Sheila Bobalik Savage** (Oklahoma)

[28] *Late Prehistoric Architecture and Mound Construction in Northeastern Oklahoma*

University of Oklahoma archaeologists have recently begun an intensive research project to investigate the poorly known late prehistory of eastern Oklahoma. This poster focuses on the Reed, Lillie Creek, and School Land sites in northeastern Oklahoma; all excavated in the late 1930s by the WPA. Reed is a possible multiple mound site with numerous clusters of superimposed structures, Lillie Creek consists of a single platform mound, and School Land is a non-mound site with multiple structures. We compare architecture and mound stratigraphy, present new radiocarbon dates, and discuss regional patterns.

Hammond, Michelle (Southern Mississippi)

[18] *Settlement, Mobility Patterns and the Organization of Technology at the Clark Lake Site (22Sh535): A Small Scale Middle Woodland Settlement*

Research conducted on the Middle Woodland period in the Lower Mississippi Valley has largely focused on ceramic analysis of assemblages from large-scale settlements. Very little research has been conducted on lithic technology, particularly debitage from small sites. The Clark Lake site in the Lower Yazoo Basin is a small-scale settlement with components dating from the Tchula Phase to the Lake George I phase (ca. 500 B.C.-1500 A.D.). This paper focuses on the lithic assemblage recovered from the Middle Woodland occupation of Clarke Lake. Analysis of lithic debitage provides evidence concerning site function at this small-scale Middle Woodland settlement.

Hampton, Michael K. (see Hodge, Shannon C.)

Handley, Fiona (see Morgan, David W.)

Harding, Gregg (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[7] *Exploring Subterranean Florida: The Past, Present, and Future of Cave Archaeology in Florida*

For thousands of years Native Americans have been utilizing caves in the southeastern United States. Playing an important role in the lives of early North Americans, caves have been used for shelter, burials, and religious ceremonies and mined for their natural resources. In Florida, several of these caves have produced ancient human remains, cultural materials, and detailed petroglyphs. Considering the extent of the state's underlying limestone structure in which caves can be frequent byproducts, cave archaeology in Florida is still an emerging science. This presentation will examine cave archaeology in Florida: its past, present and the future of this underutilized branch of Florida archaeology.

Hardison, Joel C. (see Ashcraft, A. Scott; see also Snedeker, Rodney J.)

Hargrave, Michael (US Army Corps of Engineers)

[2] *Remote Sensing Makes Sense: Berle Clay's Contributions to Archaeo-geophysics*

Berle Clay has played a central role in the rapidly increasing use of geophysics by North American archaeologists. He has been a tireless advocate for the use of dual gradiometers to achieve cost effective, very broad area survey coverage; the use of multiple sensor types to enhance survey reliability and information return; and the seamless

integration of geophysics into cultural resources management. His recent investigations at important sites like Kincaid Mounds and Poverty Point demonstrate the benefits of those approaches, and provide data that will challenge the next generation of archaeologists.

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

[24] *Prehistoric Hillbillies? Does Mississippian Society Exist in East-Central Missouri?*

It is often argued that most of Missouri did not participate in the changes that occurred during the Mississippian Period (A.D. 1050-1400). Instead, people in this area maintained a Late Woodland type of existence until the coming of French settlers. This paper explores the evidence that groups in east-central Missouri did adopt Mississippian society and were not isolated. To the contrary, this region was a vital part of the overall Mississippian economic system.

Harle, Michaelyn S. (Tennessee), **Scott C. Meeks** (Tennessee), **Maria O. Smith** (Illinois State), **Tracy K. Betsinger** (SUNY-Oneonta)

[38] *Environmental and Dietary Variation During the Dallas Phase Period in East Tennessee*

Environmental data for the East Tennessee River Valley and its major tributaries suggest appreciable variation in the quantity and quality of arable land and average rainfall and temperature. This regional environmental variation may have led to prehistoric agricultural systems differences during the Mississippian Period in East Tennessee. To examine the effect of such variation at the community level, we couple environmental data with aspects of skeletal indicators of diet and nonspecific indicators of stress for four Dallas Phase sites (Dallas, Cox, Fains Island, and Toqua). These findings are discussed in light of other aspects of Dallas Phase sociopolitical variation.

Harper, Cassandra Rae (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[8] Moderator

Harrelson, Kevin (see Johnson, Hunter B.)

Hays, Christopher (Wisconsin, Washington County), **Richard A. Weinstein** (Coastal Environments), and **James B. Stoltman** (Wisconsin, Madison)

[34] *Poverty Point Objects and Baked Clay Objects in the Southeast: A Consideration of Function, History, and Meaning*

Although PPOs are the most definitive characteristic of Poverty Point culture, they have received comparatively little systematic investigation. During this past year we have demonstrated methodologically that PPOs are moving between Poverty Point culture areas. In this paper we will build on this earlier research to explore ideas on PPO's function, historical development and meaning. Specifically we will examine the use of PPOs and baked-clay objects of the South Atlantic Coast, Florida, the Central Mississippi Valley, and the Lower Mississippi Valley and propose hypotheses about their interrelationships. Issues explored include functional uses, stylistic patterns, and movement between areas.

Hays, Maureen A. (see Dye, Andrew; see also Franklin, Jay D.; see also Pyszka, Kimberly)

Henderson, A. Gwynn (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[8] Moderator

Henderson, A. Gwynn (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[23] *Looking Back: Twenty-five Years of Fort Ancient Research*

By the mid-1980s, archaeologists working throughout the middle Ohio valley had begun to realize that distinct regional Fort Ancient ceramic series predated the pan-regional Madisonville series, and that changes in village size, organization, and distribution on the landscape accompanied these ceramic changes. Since then, researchers have

developed well-dated regional chronological sequences, which have permitted them to turn their attention to a variety of other research issues relating, but not restricted, to Fort Ancient sociopolitical organization, settlement and subsistence patterns, and long-distance exchange and interaction.

Henderson, A. Gwynn (see also Pollack, David)

Henry, Edward R. (Mississippi)

[30] *The Adena Landscape in Kentucky: Where They've Been, Where We're Going*

The variation in Adena material culture, organization of ritual space, and mortuary practices has troubled archaeologists, leading them to question the validity of this taxonomic unit in the Ohio Valley. Instead of viewing this diversity as a problem, it should be accepted and expected. Recently, it has been suggested that Adena sites should be examined at subregional scales in order to help understand the behaviors of these people. Through an examination of subregional site clusters, it is suggested that the very practice of creating the Adena ritual and mortuary landscape led to the variation we see in the archaeological record.

Henry, Edward R. (see also Jefferies, Richard W.)

Herndon, Richard L. (see Bradbury, Andrew)

Herrmann, Jason T. (see McKinnon, Duncan P.)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (Mississippi State), **Jessica C. Stanton** (Mississippi State), and **Joanne L. Devlin** (Tennessee)

[20] *Bioarchaeological Spatial Analysis of the Walker-Noe (15GD56) Crematory*

Documenting the distribution of fragmentary human remains from an archaeological context is critical to understanding mortuary patterns and site formation processes. The Walker-Noe Site (15GD56), a Middle Woodland crematory in the southern Kentucky Bluegrass, offers a unique opportunity to examine a highly fragmentary and cremated human burial sample. Using osteological data from each excavation unit including bone weight, identifiable element counts, and MNI values we examine the spatial pattern of the human remains across the crematory.

Combining these data with color assessments, surface fracture observations, and demographic parameters we gained a better understanding of this enigmatic Middle Woodland mortuary facility.

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see O'Hear, John W.)

Hill, M. Cassandra (Independent Contractor)

[15] *Interpreting Prehistoric Perimortem Trauma for an Individual from Northeastern Arkansas*

Data recovery and subsequent research on four sites in the Tyronza and Gilmore areas of northeastern Arkansas have revealed information on Transitional Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian and Mississippian cultures in this part of the Central Mississippi Valley. Two of the sites (Gilmore North and Gilmore South) had features indicative of complex mortuary behaviors. Combined with the information provided by other researchers, the perimortem trauma observed on one individual is perplexing and may be an example of euthanasia.

Hodge, Shannon C. (Middle Tennessee State)

[15] *Preservation of Human Dental Surface Micro-Topography with Three-Dimensional Non-Destructive Digital Imaging*

Dental pathologies, developmental anomalies, wear patterns, cultural modifications, and population markers are among the most valuable and enduring sources of data regarding human health and lifeways. These data can be preserved and collected, even after reburial of skeletal remains, using dental-grade porcelain replicas of human dental surface micro-topography. These replicas are produced using widely available non-destructive three-dimensional

CAD-CAM dental imaging and milling technology for creating research-quality digital and physical models of human teeth. Data can be stored as image files or as physical replicas, and files could be transmitted electronically, allowing researchers to instantly share data across the globe.

Hodge, Shannon C. (Middle Tennessee State), **Michael K. Hampton** (Middle Tennessee State), and **Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State)

[3] *Ritual Use of Human Skulls at Castalian Springs, Tennessee*

Investigations of a 22-m diameter Mississippian circular wall-trench structure during summer 2010 revealed a post-structural revisiting of the locale for construction of a ritual tableau centered on the use of disarticulated human skulls. Devoid of other objects, the skulls form the principal components closing a short-term ceremonial event involving the construction, use, and burial of a series of circular and rectangular pits.

Hollenbach, Kandace D. (Tennessee) and **Stephen B. Carmody** (Tennessee)

[10] *A Diachronic View of Middle Archaic Plant Use in the Mid South: Preconditions for Social Complexity?*

Archaic mound building and social exchange networks are argued to be related to risk-sharing strategies. “Risky” conditions are generally based on evidence for increasing population density and decreasing environmental richness associated with the rise and fall of the Hypsithermal period. Plant data are seldom brought to bear on this discussion. Here we compare available data from Middle Archaic sites in the Mid South to construct evidence for changes in storable foodstuffs prior to and during the Mid Holocene, and discuss the relevance of these changes for arguments regarding economic risk in the region.

Holstein, Harry O. (Jacksonville State) and **Valerie Glesner** (Jacksonville State)

[25] *Sacred Native American Stone Structure Sites within the Talladega National Forest: Preliminary Research and Possible Cultural Explanations as to their Function and Placement across the Landscape*

Since 2004, the Jacksonville State University Archaeological Resource Laboratory has been conducting Phase I archaeological surveys as part of a Participating Cost Share agreement with the U.S. Forest Service within the Talladega National Forest of northeast Alabama. These surveys have resulted in the location and documentation of 36 sacred Native American stone structure sites. Several of these recorded stone structure sites within the Talladega National Forest will be briefly addressed as to their placement across the landscape, and their spiritual and cultural significance to Native American peoples.

Homsey, Lara (Murray State) and **Kayce Humkey** (Murray State)

[1] *Microartifact Analysis of a Mississippian House Floor at Wickliffe Mounds, Kentucky*

Microartifacts, artifacts measuring less than 2 mm, become embedded in living surfaces during the daily use of space. Due to their small size, they are less likely to be transported and may therefore record behavior not apparent in larger artifacts. This project analyzes microartifacts from a domestic house interior at Wickliffe Mounds in western Kentucky. Preliminary results indicate distinct areas dedicated to cooking, tool maintenance, and the storage of ceramic and copper materials. Further, microartifacts appear to differentiate between public and private areas, a result conforming to idealized models of household organization postulated for Dallas-phase Mississippian sites in eastern Tennessee.

Horowitz, Rachel (Tulane) and **Grant McCall** (Tulane)

[18] *Evaluating Indices of Curation for North American Bifaces*

The concept of curation is much debated within the scholarship on projectile points and especially North American bifaces. Various indices of reduction are frequently calculated as a proxy of curation in the examination of mobility patterns and settlement systems. This paper examines a number of these curation indices with datasets from various Southeastern biface assemblages. Our results suggest that many factors complicate the use of reduction indices as

measures of curation. These call into question some current definitions of the curation concept and the paper briefly considers methodological alternatives.

Howell, Cameron (South Carolina)

[42] *Comparing Methodologies: Shovel Testing versus Surface Collection*

Both shovel testing and surface collection are recognized by state and federal agencies as legitimate site discovery techniques. However comparisons between the two techniques have been rarely attempted. This study uses real world data and a mathematical model to compare the site detection abilities of the two techniques for discovering Mississippian farmsteads from three regions in the southeast. The mathematical model predicts the detection success for each technique while the real world data shows how regional differences affect detection results. The study's conclusions highlight the differences between the techniques and the implications the techniques have for assessing regional settlement patterns.

Hudson, Charles (Georgia)

[21] Discussant

Hughes, Richard (see Greenlee, Diana)

Humkey, Kayce (see Homsey, Lara)

Ide, Jaimie (Southern Mississippi) and **Tanya M. Peres** (Middle Tennessee)

[37] *Let the Feast Begin! An Analysis of Feasting Residues from a Late Mississippian Mound Complex in Williamson County, Tennessee*

Social stratification is a core element of Mississippian societies, and differences in social status were often reinforced via economic means. The expectation is that individuals holding elite status, while not part of the food producing population, would have had differential access to resources, in this case, animals. Patterns to this effect should be visible in the zooarchaeological record from elite-associated contexts. Using regional studies of feasting as a model we analyze one very large and densely filled pit feature from the Fewkes Site (40WM1) to determine if the contents are the result of feasting.

Jackson, H. Edwin (Southern Mississippi)

[2] *Tactics, Strategy and Operations: A Look at the Mississippian System in the Mississippi Delta*

In 1976 Berle Clay published an article that examined alternative settlement responses to variability in the natural and social environments that textured the emerging Mississippian World. Using an environmental typology based on the distribution of natural resources, in particular productive agricultural soils, as well as the inferred nature of intergroup relations, three types of settlement organization and history are predicted: tactical, strategic and operational. Mississippian sites in the lower Ohio and Cumberland-Tennessee river valleys were interpreted in light of these types. In this paper, Clay's approach is evaluated using site data from the Mississippi Delta region of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Jefferies, Richard W. (Kentucky), **George R. Milner** (Pennsylvania State), and **Edward R. Henry** (Mississippi)

[22] *Winchester Farm Earthwork: A Small Adena Enclosure in Central Kentucky*

Geophysical techniques were used to collect data on a poorly understood Adena earthwork. The Winchester Farm Earthwork, part of the well-known Mount Horeb Complex in central Kentucky, is barely discernible today. Long recognized as a circular embankment, the results of our geophysical survey indicate that the internal area defined by a now-filled ditch is roughly square. Winchester Farm is compared to other small earthworks in the Middle Ohio Valley known from two centuries of archaeological research.

Jeter, Marvin D. (see Moe-Hoffman, Amy)

Johnson, Ben (Savannah River)

[43] *The Extant Cemeteries of Savannah River Site*

Building on research previously conducted by George Wingard, I investigate the demographic composition of extant cemeteries on Savannah River Site. Using census records and monument inscriptions, I consider trends in the demographic breakdown by sex, race, and age at death for individuals in approximately thirty-five nineteenth and twentieth century cemeteries at Savannah River Site. Additionally, the study is contextualized within the frameworks of compliance, outreach, and research; primary program objectives of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program.

Johnson, Hunter B. (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), **Kevin Harrelson** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research), and **Keith J. Little** (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[7] *Archaeological Investigations of an Upland Karst Landscape in the Middle Tennessee Valley of North Alabama*

A series of test excavations recently were conducted at cave, rockshelter, and open-air sites located within an upland karst landscape of the West Flint Creek watershed in the middle Tennessee Valley of northern Alabama. Although the field investigations were limited, the data generated during the study have enhanced our overall understandings of prehistoric occupations in upland karst environments as well as certain aspects of regional chronology and subsistence.

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

[2] *Ten Years of Geophysical Research in the Southeast: A Retrospective and Assessment*

Berle Clay visited the Hollywood Site in northwestern Mississippi in June of 1998 and produced a conductivity image that allowed us to place one meter test pits on burned house floors with 75% accuracy. Therefore, our subsequent commitment to the use of geophysical survey is all Berle's fault. A 2000 NASA grant allowed us to acquire a suite of instruments and we have been using them on a broad range of archaeological sites ever since. In this paper we will review what went right, what went wrong, and what we intend to do with these instruments in the future.

Jones, Eric (Wake Forest) and **Madison Gattis** (Wake Forest)

[28] *Factors Influencing the Settlement Locations of Late Woodland Communities in the North Carolina Piedmont*

This research examines the environmental and sociopolitical factors that influenced the settlement locations of Late Woodland communities along the Yadkin River in the North Carolina Piedmont. We obtained settlement locations and sizes through surface surveying, GPS mapping, and archival research. These data were analyzed in comparison to several landscape characteristics in a GIS. We compared settlement characteristics to those of randomly generated locations using discriminant function analysis to determine if the settlement pattern was non-random, and if so, what caused it to be. Results suggest that defensible locations and terrain suitable for agriculture were strong influences on settlement location decisions.

Jones, Joel (see Benyshek, Tasha)

Jordan, Ali (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Judge, Chris (South Carolina—Lancaster)

[7] *Late Prehistoric Cultural Landscapes in the Great Pee Dee River of South Carolina*

Spatial distributions of Late Archaic through Mississippian period sites in the Pee Dee River drainage of South Carolina offer a glimpse of changing attitudes about place reflected on the surface of the earth. These changes relate to different subsistence practices, degrees of sedentism, and other cultural factors. A database of over 800 sites spanning Paleoindian through 20th century has been amassed to provide a cultural context for comparative purposes for the Johannes Kolb site. In order to place the Kolb site Middle/Late Woodland in a regional context, sites from the Late Archaic through Mississippian are examined in terms of cultural landscapes.

Kaczor, Michael (U.S. Forest Service)

[33] Discussant

Kanaski, Rick (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-Southeast Region)

[6] *Securing Camp Lawton, Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery, Jenkins County, Georgia*

Securing Camp Lawton entailed more than simply putting up a fence. This presentation will briefly describe the multi-faceted process undertaken by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and its partners. The process revolved around the permitted on-going archaeological research, complying with Section 106, coordinating with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, educating agency officials, and dealing with the media and the public. The final stage in this process - developing and implementing a cultural resource management plan that deals with site protection, thoughtful research, artifact conservation and curation, and interpretation - will be discussed.

Kaniatobe, Karen (Absentee Shawnee Tribe)

[4] Panelist

Kassabaum, Megan C. (North Carolina, Chapel Hill) ****Student Paper Competition****

[26] *Conceptualizing and Reconceptualizing Feasts*

As feasting becomes a popular topic of archaeological investigation, definitions and guidelines for identifying it in the archaeological record proliferate. This paper presents a classificatory scheme that simplifies these definitions by emphasizing two continua of variation-group size and level of sociopolitical competition. By allowing more flexibility in the definition of feast, this reconceptualization acknowledges the importance of a large category of feasts that are under-theorized in archaeology-those whose purpose is to build community and increase group solidarity. This focus brings the kinds of eating events common in Southeastern prehistory to the forefront of theoretical discussions of feasting.

Kassabaum, Megan C. (North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and **Michael T. Goldstein** (North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

[28] *Form and Function in Coles Creek Ceramics*

This poster presents the results of an attempt to understand the activities that took place at the Feltus site through a functional analysis of the ceramic assemblage. Though investigations at Feltus produced no whole pots, we have devised a set of vessel forms common in the Coles Creek period using published images of whole pots. By recording and quantifying the range of variation within and between these categories and considering potential functional groups that correlate with the different forms, we use the fragmentary ceramics from Feltus to understand the types and scales of activities taking place at the site.

Kassabaum, Megan C. (see also Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Keith, Scot (New South Associates)

[30] *The Woodland Period Cultural Landscape of the Leake Site Complex: Encompassing the Diversity of Human Action*

Occupied circa 300 BC – 650 AD, the Leake site complex in northwest Georgia contains remains from what are traditionally defined as “domestic” and “ritual” activities. The complex includes residential areas, mounds, a semi-circular ditch enclosure, a large cave, a hilltop stone enclosure, and the stone-covered tomb of an important leader. A gateway between the Southeast and the Midwest, residues from a broad spectrum of human action are present, including interregional interaction, communalism, earthwork construction, feasting, specialized artifact production, and structures. The diversity of remains at the Leake complex allows an exploration of notions of sacred and secular, domestic and ritual.

Kelly, John E. (Washington University) and **James A. Brown** (Northwestern)

[24] *A Cahokian Topology*

This presentation provides an overview of Cahokia as a place and the dynamic changes in its history as a pre-Columbian ritual center. As a point of reference this discussion begins with American Indian communities as cosmograms. From here the ongoing mapping of Cahokia as a ritualized landscape helps shape our understanding of this place as well as the communities that are dispersed throughout the region.

Kelly, John E. (see Stahlman, Kathleen)

Kennedy, William E. (Dayton Society of Natural History) and **Jill E. Krieg** (Dayton Society of Natural History)
[31] *Experimental Reconstruction of Fort Ancient Architecture at SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park (33MY57)*

For nearly three decades, architectural reconstruction has been conducted at SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park, mainly in the form of permanent structures, stockades, and other large features. These reconstructions serve as interactive educational displays, but also as an experimental laboratory. The use of primarily natural local materials has yielded an unparalleled body of knowledge that has both enhanced, and skewed, our collective understanding of Fort Ancient architecture and ecology. In this paper, we present anecdotal and experimental data, explain lessons learned, describe ongoing experiments, and challenge some common assumptions about prehistoric architecture.

Kidder, Tristram R. (Washington, St. Louis)

[10] Discussant

Kimball, Larry R. (Appalachian State), **Thomas R. Whyte** (Appalachian State), and **Gary D. Crites** (Frank H. McClung Museum)

[22] *Biltmore Mound and the Appalachian Summit Hopewell*

Hopewellian rituals were undertaken at a variety of locations in the Appalachian Summit, including platform mounds such as the Biltmore and Garden Creek Mounds in western North Carolina. These multistage earthen platforms were constructed of varying colored and textured soils, and supported public architecture and large ritual posts. At Biltmore Mound, toward the end of the mound use, a ditch was excavated around the mound. After the ditch was back-filled, it supported some sort of large structure. These ritual contexts and their associated contents reveal regional interaction of a complexity exceeding expectations of mere reciprocal exchange.

Kimble, Elicia (South Florida) and **Nancy Marie White** (South Florida)

[14] *Archaeology of St. Vincent Island, Northwest Florida*

St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge, off the Apalachicola Delta, is an unusual, wide, near-shore barrier island with a colorful history. USF's fieldwork and collections research examined the 18 prehistoric sites along its bay shores. Testing at Pickalene Midden revealed meter-thick deposits originating during the late Middle Woodland. Fauna included fish, shellfish, turtles, and mammals, even whale. At the Paradise Point site, midden strata occur above and below a clay layer indicating higher than present sea level between 2000 and 1250 years ago. Our public program trained volunteers to monitor artifacts eroding from the shore, instead of illegally collecting them.

Kimmerle, Erin (see Coolidge, Rhonda)

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

[11] *Cultural Syncretism at Etowah as seen through Form, Theme, and Style*

Recent evidence suggests that Etowah's fourteenth century florescence was presaged by an influx of people from outside of northern Georgia. The mixing of local and non-local material and ideological traditions at Etowah is evidenced by the appearance of new architectural forms, grave forms, and new ritual themes, as well as by the blending of local and non-local traditions in shell gorget decoration, pottery form and decoration, and regalia associated with individuals. In this paper, I discuss this evidence for cultural syncretism and explore what it means in the history of the Etowah site.

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

[38] Discussant

King, Adam (see also Gougeon, Ramie A.)

Kinsella, Larry (Cahokia Archaeological Society)

[18] *The Bannerstone: A Game Specific Adaptation in the Eastern Woodlands*

Although many theories abound, the use of the bannerstone has yet to be understood. Ideas from increasing the velocity of the launched dart, to a silencer, to a mesh spacer, and almost everything in between, have been offered. In the following paper, another explanation will be presented. The bannerstone has been thought of as being a counterbalance, but we have not understood the need for a counterbalance, in the first place. By viewing the bannerstone as a game-specific atlatl accessory, we can track its natural progression to a more effective deer-stalking, innovation.

Kistler, Logan (Pennsylvania State) **Student Paper Competition**

[30] *Ancient DNA Analysis Confirms a Local Origin of Domesticated Chenopod in Eastern North America*

Domesticated chenopod was the starchy staple crop in eastern North America before the rise of maize agriculture, first appearing during the fourth millennium B.P. Archaeological evidence suggests a local domestication in the Eastern Woodlands, while morphological similarities with modern Mexican cultivars indicate a possible introduction from Mesoamerica. Here, I present cpDNA sequence data from modern and ancient North American chenopods, showing that the chenopod cultivated prehistorically in the Eastern Woodlands was locally domesticated with no apparent contribution from Mexican cultivars. This strengthens the argument for an entirely native pre-maize crop complex based largely on chenopod.

Knight, Jim (Alabama)

[3] *A Proposed Lower Mississippi Valley Provenance for Certain Engraved Shell Cups*

Engraved shell originally assigned stylistically to the "Braden school" at the Spiro site is now widely accepted as being imported from points to the east. James Brown has attributed Classic Braden to the Cahokia area, and has made progress toward redefining a derivative Late Braden. Still unaccounted for is a large, stylistically uniform group, mainly concerned with snakes. I use counterparts in ceramics and stonework to narrow down the source of this group. Its origin appears to be the Lower Mississippi Valley. As the best ceramic exemplar is from Lake George, I choose to call this the Lake George style.

Koerner, Shannon (Tennessee)

[38] *Woodland Traditions and the Formation of Mississippian Identities in the Upper Tennessee Valley (c. AD 900-1200)*

A resurgence of Late Prehistoric research within the eastern Tennessee Valley has enhanced our understanding of the timing of significant trends in the region. A suite of radiometric dates, in conjunction with in-depth site studies, provides a foundation for addressing current models on the origin(s) and structure of complex societies. This paper focuses on short-term trends related to the perpetuation of local traditions, the use of novel technologies, and the presence of extra-local social connections during the Early Mississippian interval in eastern Tennessee. In effect, this study synthesizes data relevant to the development of "Mississippian" lifestyles in the region.

Koerner, Shannon D. (see Yerka, Stephen)

Komara, Zada (Kentucky) and **Kim McBride** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[43] *Ironstones and Porcelain Thrones: Material Culture and Identity Processes at a Kentucky Coalmining Town*

Coalmining in nineteenth and twentieth century Southern Appalachia prompted the rise of self-contained extractive communities, known popularly as company towns. Historical discourse has focused primarily on them as landscapes

of social control, and has emphasized operators' roles rather than the daily lives of miners and other residents. The company town of Bartheil in Southeastern Kentucky is presented as a case study for investigating identity processes within the context of Appalachian social reform movements. Archaeological focus on the communicative and constitutive aspects of material culture is ideal for enriching understandings of Appalachian identity processes in the Industrial Age, and provides a more nuanced understanding of people and things within these vibrant communities

Krebs, John (West Florida)

[1] *Terra to Terracotta, Clay Resource Utilization in Escambia County, Florida*

Naturally-occurring sedimentary clays deposited through the Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Holocene epochs, are mineralogically and chemically unique from one another. Their unique signature can be identified using techniques such as Neutron Activation Analysis, or NAA, and petrography. NAA will identify thirty-three unique chemical signatures that may be present in collected clay samples that can then be compared spatially with the signatures of clay artifacts collected at archaeological sites within the region. This research will compare the available clay resources with the artifacts recovered from 18th-century Mission San Joseph de Escambe and the Presidio Isla de Santa Rosa.

Krieg, Jill E. (Dayton Society of Natural History)

[23] *The Wegerzyn Garden Center Site (33MY127): Pots as Indicators for Social Organization*

This paper examines the ceramic assemblage recovered from the Wegerzyn Garden Center Site, a Middle Fort Ancient habitation site in southwest Ohio. The assemblage is consistent with a population focusing on utilitarian and domestic tasks, and presents little or no evidence that large ceremonial or feasting events were occurring within the village. Variation between the Wegerzyn ceramic collection and that of the nearby Incinerator/SunWatch Site is consistent with different levels of socio-cultural complexity occurring contemporaneously.

Krieg, Jill E. (see also Kennedy, William E.)

Kruchten, Jeffery D. (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and **Joseph M. Galloy** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[24] *Ongoing Investigations at the East St. Louis Mound Center*

Although it is interpreted as part of Cahokia's urban-administrative core, the East St. Louis site was itself the second largest city in the Mississippian world. Previous investigations have documented monumental features such as mounds, but ongoing excavations by the Illinois State Archaeological Survey for a new interstate are yielding novel data about the city's residential neighborhoods. A substantial Lohmann-phase occupation reveals that East St. Louis and early Cahokia developed simultaneously, but the rarity of late Mississippian deposits suggests that it collapsed earlier than its neighbor. Preliminary results will be updated to include new discoveries from the 2010 field season.

Kruchten, Jeffery D. (see also Watts, Elizabeth)

Krus, Anthony (Indiana) ****Student Paper Competition****

[24] *Classifying Bastions: A Low-Cost Technique for Classification and Analysis of Artifacts*

Palisades with bastions were first constructed in the Mississippian region (1000AD-1450AD) and were built throughout the Midwest and Southeast. A database of Mississippian period palisades with bastions in North America was compiled. Using geometric morphometrics as an analytical technique, a typology for bastions on palisades in North America was created and used to track how the architecture of these structures developed. It was found that through time bastions became smaller and shifted from closed-back structures to open-back structures. This is interpreted as the product of prehistoric technological developments to decrease how much wood and labor was spent in palisade construction.

Kwas, Mary L. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[8] Moderator

LaDu, Daniel A. (Alabama) ****Student Paper Competition****

[14] *The Inspiration for the Marksville Period Earthworks: Evaluating Continuity between Hopewell and Marksville Earthworks using an Architectural Grammar*

Earthen architecture is the most visible expression of material culture in the Ohio Valley. The complex works here hold tantalizing clues to the politics, economy, aesthetics, and religion practiced by their Hopewellian builders. An architectural grammar is a valuable method of analyzing the congruencies and patterning evident in the architectural design of a structure. This paper presents an original architectural grammar developed from the survey maps compiled by Squier and Davis (1848). The architectural motifs, themes, trends, and rules identified are then applied to several Marksville earthworks to evaluate the continuity and grammatical competence shared between these two cultures.

LaDu, Daniel A. (see Brown, Ian)

Lambert, Shawn (Alabama)

[1] *Methodological Approaches to Stippling Prehistoric Artifacts*

This poster illustrates methodological approaches to stippling artifacts from the southeastern United States. Featured analytical methods include supplies needed to create the correct dimensions of the artifact, ordinal procedures in the formation of different types of drawings, and the exploration of the differences in detail between the photographs and the illustrations. A sampling of artifacts recovered from The University of Alabama's Graveline Archaeological Project in Gautier, Mississippi, will be depicted to convey the importance of how the illustrations aid in determining site significance.

Langford, James B. (Coosawattee Foundation)

[5] *King of Coosa, Ruler of Little Egypt: David Hally's Life in Ruins*

For more than 40 years, Dr. David Hally worked hard to extract the maximum from his investigations of the Mississippian Period of the Ridge and Valley Province of northwest Georgia, as his definitive work, *King* (2009), solidly exemplifies. This paper reviews the history of his research in this area of Georgia beginning in the late 1960's at the Little Egypt site and adjacent sites in the basin below Carter's Dam, his work at the Leake and King sites, and his present-day investigations along the Coosawattee River and at the Shaw site, adjacent to Etowah Mounds.

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

[7] *Archaeological Survey of Pogue Creek State Natural Area: A GIS Perspective*

Rock Shelters have been occupied for thousands of years on the Upper Cumberland Plateau (UCP) of Tennessee. Different from adjacent lowland regions, the UCP is unique in that rock shelters played a dominant role in prehistoric cultural adaptations due to their ubiquity in this landscape. In an effort to shed light on prehistoric rock shelter use in the region, we use GIS to analyze data from the four year Pogue Creek State Natural Area survey. Now that the survey is complete, the data are used to look at patterning of rock shelter use through time in order to elucidate diachronic prehistoric human-land relationships.

Lankford, George E. (Lyon College)

[11] *Long-Nosed Gods – The Next Step*

The corpus of Mississippian "Long-Nosed God maskettes" has grown since one was found in 1869 in St. Louis, and several important interpretations have been offered. By linking this corpus to another artistic representation, thereby more than doubling the corpus relating to this figure, and then identifying the divinity, I hope to set the stage for new interpretations. Several issues raised by the enlarged distribution of art forms will be pointed out as a way of inviting interpreters to take the next step in decoding this iconographic art.

Lansdell, Brent

[7] *Analysis of Late Pre-Contact Site Distributions along the Central Coastal Zone of South Carolina*

The nature of late Mississippian Period settlements along the central coast of South Carolina is poorly understood despite the possible connections with larger polities in the interior. Basic questions relating to the settlement patterns, agriculture, and the degree of socio-political organization remains unstudied. Though little data is published, a large amount of compliance based grey literature has been produced that provides a data set of site types and locations. This paper presents preliminary findings of a site distribution analysis conducted using data from the Francis Marion National Forest, which covers a large geographical area along the central coast. The large data set of late Pre-Contact components makes the region a good place to begin to address the history of the region.

Lapham, Heather A. (Southern Illinois, Carbondale)

[19] Workshop Participant

Lapham, Heather A. (Southern Illinois, Carbondale)

[21] *A Soldier's Diet at Spanish Fort San Juan*

Deep within the interior of Spanish La Florida, in what is today western North Carolina, Captain Juan Pardo commanded his men to build Fort San Juan adjacent to Joara, one of the largest Native American towns in the upper Catawba River Valley. The fort survived for about 18 months until it fell to native attack in 1568. Using zooarchaeological data from recent excavations at the fort and adjacent village, known collectively as the Berry site, this paper investigates garrison diet to further explore the intercultural relationships that developed between the soldiers and their native neighbors.

Laracuate, Nicolas R. (Kentucky)

[8] Moderator

Laracuate, Nicolas R. (Kentucky)

[9] *Archaeology of Kentucky Bourbon: Engaging the Endangered Bluegrass Cultural Landscape of Kentucky*

In 2006, the World Monuments Fund placed the Bluegrass Cultural Landscape of Kentucky on its 100 endangered sites list. Theorized as a "landscape becoming", the discourse materialized in this landscape possess several occurrences of excluded pasts. Exclusions include the suppression of a historic slave market at Cheapside Park. Archaeology can contribute to this discourse in a way that enables the public to experience Bluegrass heritage while also encouraging its preservation. The archaeology of Kentucky Bourbon is explored as an effective way to grab the attention of multiple Bluegrass communities while making major contributions to Kentucky archaeology.

Laracuate, Nicolas R. (see also Loughlin, Michael L.)

Lawson, Dustin (Tennessee)

[35] *Analysis of the Clay Tobacco Pipe Assemblage for Site 44NB180, Newman's Neck*

Chesapeake archaeology, including the Newman's Neck site in northern Virginia, provides important evidence for understanding early colonial consumption habits. This paper presents a formal analysis and description of the clay tobacco pipes recovered during the 1989-90 excavations of this site. The use of Binford's bore dating formula, evaluation of bowl form typologies, and research into makers' marks provide a mean occupation date for the site as a whole, as well as for individual features and structures. Although the majority of the pipes appear to come from the Bristol industry in England, one unidentified heel mark still eludes identification.

Lee, Lori (Syracuse)

[35] *Carved in Stone: Stone Smoking Pipes at Historic Sites in Central Virginia*

Smoking pipe fragments are common finds on historic archaeological sites. Historic clay pipes were relatively cheap, replaceable, fragile, and easily broken--making them ubiquitous in the archaeological record. The pipe assemblage

from Poplar Forest plantation is not unique for its clay pipes, but rather for historic stone pipes. Evidence suggests that enslaved African Americans made and used these stone pipes at Poplar Forest and other sites in central Virginia in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These pipes, and the contexts they came from, are described with the goal of documenting the pipes for future comparative research.

LeFebvre, Michelle (Florida)

[37] Discussant

Leonard, Banks L. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

[17] *A Multidisciplinary Study at Nitta Yuma Plantation, Sharkey County, Mississippi Delta*

The Mississippi Department of Transportation and Panamerican Consultants conducted a multidisciplinary study of part of Nitta Yuma Plantation in the Mississippi Delta, founded ca 1829. The study used oral history, analysis of texts and documents, architectural history, magnetometry, ground penetrating radar, archaeological excavation, and analysis of artifacts in a multiphased research project. This wide range of data sources is rarely available in one study. Data indicate how use of the project area changed from the absentee owner's antebellum slave habitations to the formal landscaping of the wealthy owners' on-site residence in the post-Civil War era.

Lewis, Keely (South Carolina) **Student Paper Competition**

[12] *Glass Tool Use by Native Americans in the 18th Century Savannah River Valley*

Glass shards from two early 18th century Native American sites in the Savannah River Valley are identifiable as expedient glass tools through analysis of use wear patterns and comparison to experimental assemblages. Morphological characteristics were observed macroscopically and then any potential use-wear was examined through low-power magnification. The results were tested against post-depositional factors through comparison to experimental assemblages. The presence of expedient glass tools at these sites represents a cross-cultural material interaction between Native American and European traditions.

Listi, Ginesse (Louisiana State)

[15] *Bioarchaeological Analysis of Diet at Lake George*

Lake George (22Yz557) is a multi-component site in the Lower Yazoo basin, Mississippi, that was excavated from 1958-1960 as part of Harvard University's Lower Mississippi Survey. One hundred eighty individuals were recovered from Mound C and date from A.D. 700-1100. An appendix to the site report provides descriptive, demographic, and metric data for some of the burials. Recently, a subset of individuals (n=58) were examined as part of a larger bioarchaeological study of diet and nutrition for the Lower Mississippi Valley. This presentation of skeletal pathologies and stable isotope data supplements the archaeological record regarding subsistence at Lake George.

Little, Keith J. (Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research)

[34] *Late Holocene Paleoclimate Proxies from the Widows Creek Shell Midden Site in the Tennessee Valley of North Alabama*

Recent collection studies of materials recovered during 1973 excavations at the Widows Creek shell midden site (1JA305) have brought to light new data pertaining to late Holocene climate change in the Tennessee Valley of northern Alabama. Specifically, the data point to wetter climate conditions than those of today in the middle Tennessee Valley during the Middle Woodland period. The Middle Woodland climate trends correspond well with evidence of contemporaneous globally warmer climate.

Little, Keith J. (see also Cyr, Howard; see also Johnson, Hunter B.)

Livingood, Patrick (Oklahoma)

[5] *The Many Dimensions of Hally Circles*

This paper will discuss the findings of David Hally related to the sizes of polities in the Southern Appalachians and

subsequent research which calculated the travel time between mound sites. This paper will argue whether travel time or distance is the better measure of analysis and summarize research which examines the effect of each on traveler's sense of distance. Finally, this paper will look at ethnographic examples of how time and distance are interrelated and look at whether we can get any closer to an emic understanding of Mississippian polity.

Lloyd, Timothy (see Branch-Raymer, Leslie E.)

Loughlin, Michael L. (Kentucky), **Nicolas R. Laracuenta** (Kentucky), and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[34] *Terminal Archaic Rituals in Southern Kentucky: The Pierce Site*

The Pierce site (15Cu96) is a terminal Archaic (cal 1106-937 B.C.) camp situated along Big Renox Creek, a tributary of the Cumberland River. The presence of 27 chipped sandstone hoes, distinguishes this camp from other terminal Archaic sites. That some of these hoes were cached suggests that they were used in rituals associated with early horticultural activities in south central Kentucky. The association of copper and killed stone pipes in a large pit suggests that this camp was also the focus of other ritual activities that may or may not have been associated with subsistence pursuits.

Lowe, Kelsey (see Mehta, Jayur)

Lowry, Sarah (New South)

[27] *Geophysical Prospection as an Archaeological Survey Method: Ground-penetrating Radar, Magnetometer, and Inter-site Patterning in North-Central Tennessee*

Geophysical prospection is traditionally focused in small areas looking for specific targets. But it also has great utility as a survey tool. For sites that are large, deeply buried, or internally complex, geophysics is a fast, inexpensive, and non-invasive way to gather vast amounts of data about a site. A large (3.5 acre), deeply buried prehistoric site in Tennessee is used as an example. 40SW40 contains deposits from the Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian Periods, including a stone box cemetery. GPR and magnetometer were used to study the site and its internal structure at the survey level.

Lubsen, Kyle (Southern Illinois, Carbondale) ****Student Paper Competition****

[15] *Archaic Shell Fishing and the Sexual Division of Labor in the Tennessee River Valley: Evidence from Auditory Exostoses*

The presence of auditory exostoses has been linked to cold water submersion in both archaeological samples and modern clinical research. This paper examines auditory exostoses in Archaic period males and females from the Perry site (1Lu25) in Northwest Alabama. This site was a shell midden occupied during the Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods. During the Archaic period, the site was occupied from spring through summer as macrobands gathered around abundant resource in the river valley. This research hypothesizes that, based on prevalence of auditory exostoses, males were the primary gatherers of mussels from the Tennessee River Valley during the Archaic period.

Luke, Matthew (Georgia Southern)

[6] *Use of LiDAR Scanning at Camp Lawton, Millen, Georgia*

This paper will examine the use of the Leica C10 terrestrial laser scanner at the site of Camp Lawton. Scanning of the remains of Fort Lawton, one of the earthworks, clearly indicates gun ramps which are not visible with the naked eye. Utilizing this approach along with an additional scanner, the Leica 6100 may make it possible to find even very transitory structures such as prisoner "shebangs". The efficacy of this approach will be discussed along with future directions.

Luke, Matthew (see also Tucker, Bryan)

Mabelitini, C. Brian (West Florida)

[16] *The Archaeology of the Hammock Landing Battery and the Confederate Fortification of the Apalachicola River, Florida*

At the outbreak of the American Civil War, the defense of the Apalachicola River in northwest Florida and its connection to the industrial center of Columbus, Georgia was of strategic significance to the Confederacy. Defense of the river was necessary to protect Confederate interests against a Federal blockading squadron positioned at Apalachicola Bay in early 1862. These defensive measures involved obstructing the river, maintaining land batteries, and constructing vessels to guard shipbuilding and arms manufacturing installations, lines of communication, and vital agricultural areas against Union incursions. Built in the summer of 1863, the Hammock Landing artillery battery in Liberty County, Florida was one component in this line of defense. Archaeological investigations at Hammock Landing shed light on the military strategy and the construction methods employed by the Confederate army along the Apalachicola River.

MacDonald, Kevin C. (see Morgan, David W.)

Machiran, Robin (Archaeological Research Center, St. Louis)

[27] *Locating Sites in Urban and Flood Plain Settings*

Bottomland areas like East St. Louis and Cahokia were once thought to be void of cultural remains due to urbanization. Archaeological investigations, however, have shown that intact cultural features remain beneath the surface. The importance of looking beneath the historic fills in urban areas is proven at Site 11S749 located in Cahokia, Illinois. Investigations of a quarter block tract uncovered portions of both a prehistoric and historic habitation area. Features were located 70 cm below the surface including 20-40 cm of surface gravel. These and other urban and floodplain sites show the importance of deep testing.

Macias, David (see Corsi, Alexander)

MacNeill, William (U.S. Forest Service)

[25] *Prospecting for Alabama Pay Dirt: A History and Preliminary Survey of Historic Mining Operations on the Talladega National Forest*

The Talladega National Forest has a rich and colorful history of mineral mining in the low lying mountains of Alabama. A review of past heritage surveys and historical records have highlighted the importance of gold, iron, and graphite mining in the Talladega Mountains region. However, the degree and the amount of land impacted by past mining operations are not well known on the forest. This preliminary research is intended to resolve these dilemmas, indentified potential areas on the Talladega National Forest that may contain mining related sites, and create a management plan to protect these significant cultural resources.

Mahar, Ginessa (American Museum of Natural History)

[12] *Decree and Divergence: Investigating the Spiritual Conquest of Spanish La Florida*

The missionization of La Florida (16th-17th c.) was largely governed by protocols set forth by the Crown and heavily influenced by the church. However, research has indicated that concessions were made to facilitate the political, social, and spiritual conquest of the Americas. Additionally, it has been argued that colonized Native Americans maintained influence over aspects of their socio-political system, specifically mortuary practices. This paper will investigate the divergence from protocols using religious material culture of the 16th and 17th centuries and will specifically focus on crosses and devotional medals and how their presence and distribution reflects Native agency.

Marcoux, Jon (Brockington and Associates)

[13] *Improvising Community: Materiality and Memory at the Edge of the Cherokee World*

Recent studies of late prehistoric and early historic Southeastern Indian groups have explored the role memory played

in creating community identities - particularly the various ways that identities were materialized through the embodiment of both mundane and mythical memories. In this paper, I utilize ceramic and architectural data to explore how memory was embodied (or not) in the material remains of households constituting a short-lived late seventeenth-century immigrant Cherokee community in Tuckaleechee Cove, Tennessee. I find evidence that the households in this community strategically manipulated memory - holding on to the distinct regional potting traditions they brought with them while abandoning notions of permanence associated with the long-lived domestic spaces.

Markin, Julie G. (Washington College)

[13] *A Tale of Transition: Reconsidering the Woodstock Phase*

Reconstruction of the Woodstock vessel assemblage has notable implications for the designation of the Woodstock phase. Botanical data that establish the intensification of maize cultivation during the Woodstock phase and changes in the Woodstock vessel assemblage suggest a break from Woodland vessel forms and usages. New jar forms and multiple size classes argue that changes were not the result of Mississippian influence but of a need for distinct jar forms to process different foods, notably maize. These changes represent a major step in the development of cultural complexity rather than simply denoting a period when Mississippian characteristics replaced Woodland characteristics.

Markus, David (Arkansas)

[29] *Dixie Diaspora: The Convergence of Jews and Africans on the 19th Century Arkansas Frontier*

The Block House in Washington, Arkansas presents a unique set of conditions regarding the diasporic movements of two distinct populations. The Block family represents the first documented Jewish immigrants to the state of Arkansas. The Block's role as slave owners allows for the study of two converging diasporas, African and Jewish. The excavations at the Block House give insight into the daily lives of the Block family and their enslaved. Using the archaeological assemblages of kitchen and quarters contexts, the manner in which the family and the enslaved navigated the expressions of their identities in shared spaces will be explored.

Martin, Kristie (Ohio State)

[23] *Modeling Late Prehistoric Maize Horticultural Potential in the Miami Valley of Southwestern Ohio*

The Late Prehistoric period of southwestern Ohio is typically characterized by maize horticulture intensification across the region. Interpretations of subsistence economies likely underplay variability, masking where and why subsistence variation exists, and whether the observed variation is a product of reality or of differences in sampling, native processing, and/or preservation. This paper presents an experiment in modeling maize horticultural potential using GIS spatial analysis tools and a comparison to the archaeobotanical record of sites in the region.

Martin, Trevor (Kettering, Ohio)

[21] *The Pottery of Fort San Juan: Burke Phase Ceramics and Spanish Soldiers*

An analysis of pottery recovered from refuse pits associated with Fort San Juan at the Berry site (31BK22) reveals new information about the relationship between the Spanish soldiers and the native inhabitants of Joara. Comparison between individual features within the compound reveal patterns associated with the different activities that took place during the Spanish occupation. The presence of unusually large pots and a high number of serving vessels in several features suggest that occasional feasting events took place, while other features contained refuse that is better associated with the daily lives of the soldiers stationed at the outpost.

Marquardt, William H. (see Walker, Karen)

Maslowski, Robert F. (Marshall University)

[31] *Landscape Archaeology, Fort Ancient, and the Clover People*

In the Ohio Valley, archeological traditions and phases have been defined largely on the basis of pottery styles. Using aerial photography and the principles of landscape archaeology, Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric village sites can be compared and interpreted in terms of village plan and placement on the floodplain. These attributes, in conjunction with diagnostic artifacts, house patterns, and burial patterns, can be used to define relationships among village sites and migration patterns. These lines of evidence may ultimately lead to the identification of ethnic or culturally affiliated groups. Protohistoric Clover sites are used as an example.

Matternes, Hugh B. (see Graham, Lain)

McAlexander, William (Arkansas Highway Department)

[29] *An Efficient Use of Space: Ebert's Field, A WW I Aerodrome at Lonoke, Arkansas*

World War I started when heavier than air flight was barely a decade old. While the airship 'Y' hanger and associated buildings at Meudon, France show that forward thinking minds were trying to figure out how to efficiently design facilities for airborne craft as early as 1879, few were designed to handle dozens or hundreds of craft and thousands of personnel. Investigations of Ebert's Field, a WW I aerodrome, have revealed limitations and advantages to versions utilized by Allied forces in the United States.

McBride, Kim (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) and **W. Stephen McBride** (McBride Preservation Services)

[16] *Revolutionary War Forts within the Landscape of Colonial Western Virginia*

Investigations of Revolutionary War forts in the Greenbrier and Middle New River Valleys of West Virginia have led to an understanding of a defensive system crucial to the successful colonization of this contested region. This system, which integrated spies or scouts, county militia, and frontier forts, was loosely in place during the French and Indian War but well developed by the Revolutionary War. Documentary sources, oral history, and archaeological excavations have enabled us to discover a previously unknown level of detail about the location, design, and occupational history of these fort sites, and their role within the landscape.

McBride, Kim (see Komara, Zada)

McBride, W. Stephen (McBride Preservation Services)

[16] *Archaeological Investigations at Col. George Washington's Ashby's Fort, Mineral County, West Virginia*

Archaeological investigations at Ashby's Fort focused on understanding the design and construction of this fort or forts. The excavations indicated that there were two forts, including 1) Col. George Washington's very regular and academic 1755 fort, with four horizontally laid log bastions and four stockaded walls, and 2) a later (1760s-70s?) fort which consisted of an irregular stockade with at least one stockaded bastion. Artifacts and faunal material give insights into the consumption patterns of the soldiers and militia inhabiting the fort.

McBride, W. Stephen (see also McBride, Kim)

McCall, Grant (see Horowitz, Rachel)

McCarty, Rita D. (Mississippi National Guard)

[25] *Condition Survey and Assessment as an Initial Step in World War I Training Trench Preservation at the Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center*

Cultural resource surveys in training areas at Camp Shelby, MS have revealed extensive networks of World War I training trenches excavated by soldiers from the 38th Division. The trenches were excavated in preparation for action on the Western Front in Europe. Although World War I trenches have been recorded and preserved on both the European continent and England, training trenches within the United States are very rare. Because of this, it is important to conduct a detailed survey in order to document construction strategies and formulate a preservation plan so that this important resource is not lost forever.

McCorvie, Mary (see Carey, Heather)

McCullough, Robert (Indiana-Purdue Fort Wayne Archaeological Survey)

[31] *Oliver Phase: Fort Ancient's Westernmost Expression, A.D. 1200-1450*

Fort Ancient populations are well-represented in central and southern Indiana, with hundreds of site components documented along both forks of the White River. Their presence is a product of migration into central Indiana ca. A.D. 1200, rather than an *in situ* development. However, cultural integration with a resident Great Lakes-like population (Castor phase) gives the Oliver phase a unique signature. This paper presents recent work at the Strawtown enclosure north of Indianapolis that has clarified our understanding of the interactions of these two groups and the ethnogenesis of the Oliver phase, a cultural expression that persisted another 200 years.

McFadden, Paulette S. (Florida)

[39] *Come Shell or High Water: The Need for a Relative Sea Level Curve along Florida's Gulf Coast*

The loss of significant places to sea-level rise potentially impacts ideas of identity, sociopolitical relationships, and ritual practices. Changes in shellfish species in ancient sites in the Lower Suwannee may be indicative of sea-level rise along Florida's Gulf coast. Relative sea-level in this region is the product of a complex mosaic of natural processes, including sedimentation, erosion and deposition by storms, subsidence, and isostatic uplift. For this reason, the use of generalized sea level curves is inadequate; rather, what is needed is a detailed study that combines geology and archaeology to construct a localized relative sea level curve.

McFadden, Paulette S. (see Sassaman, Kenneth)

McIlvoy, Karen (see Rooney, Clete)

McKinnon, Duncan P. (Arkansas)

[3] *The Landscape as a Ritual Object: Exploring Spatiality and Cosmic Vision at a Middle to Late (A.D. 1200-1680) Caddo Site in Southwestern Arkansas*

The Battle Mound site (3LA1) is located along the Red River in Southwestern Arkansas and represents the largest extant mound in the entire Caddo area and one of the largest in the southeastern United States. Using a multidisciplinary approach, this paper considers the culturally constructed landscape at the Battle Mound site as a ritual object, embedded with cosmological meaning, purpose, and vision. Using data from ethnographic sources, archaeogeophysical surveys, excavations, and surface collections, explorations of spatiality and cosmic vision are presented with respect to cardinal directionality and intra-site spatial relationships between architectural features as they exist across the cultural landscape.

McKinnon, Duncan P. (Arkansas), and **Jason T. Herrmann** (Arkansas)

[29] *A Sacred Landscape of States' Rights: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Understanding the Spatial Layout of the Confederate Cemetery in Fayetteville, Arkansas*

Dedicated on June 10, 1873, the Confederate Cemetery in Fayetteville, Arkansas is the final resting place for Confederate soldiers who perished during the battles at Prairie Grove and Pea Ridge in northwest Arkansas. The cemetery layout contains four burial plots, oriented at cardinal directions and containing soldiers from Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas. In this paper, we explore the Confederate Cemetery landscape by reviewing historical documents and through the use of mapping and geophysical methods. Results reveal that soldiers from mass burials were removed from the battlefields and reinterred at the Confederate Cemetery to create a sacred landscape of states' rights.

McMillan, Lauren (Tennessee) **Student Paper Competition**

[35] *Put This in Your Pipe and Smoke it: An Evaluation of Tobacco Pipe Stem Dating Methods*

There are currently three formula dating techniques available to archaeologists studying seventeenth and eighteenth

century sites using imported English clay tobacco pipe stems based on Harrington's histogram of time periods; Binford's linear formula, Hanson's formulas and the Heighton and Deagan formula. Pipe stem bore diameter data were collected from 26 sites in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina in order to test the accuracy and utility of the three formula dating methods. Other aspects of pipe stem dating were explored in this paper including regional consumption patterns and the influences Dutch pipes have on formula dating.

McNabb, Kalen (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

Meeks, Scott C. (Tennessee)

[10] *Early-Middle Holocene Climate Change and Cultural Dynamics in the Southeast: Assessing the Role of Environment in the Development of Middle Archaic Complexity*

A shift from an ice sheet and insolation dominated climate to a climate influenced largely by insolation during the Early-Middle Holocene transition resulted in atmospheric circulation changes across the eastern United States. Correspondingly, proxy records (e.g., pollen, lake levels, and isotopes) and climate models indicate the establishment of a temperature/moisture gradient across the region. The Midwest and Midsouth were dominated by warmer, drier conditions, whereas an intensified monsoonal circulation across the lower Southeast resulted in warmer, wetter conditions. This paper assesses the potential influence of these climatic and environmental changes on the development of Middle Archaic cultural complexity in the Southeast.

Meeks, Scott C. (see Harle, Michaelyn S.)

Mehta, Jayur (Tulane), **Kelsey Lowe** (Coastal Environments), and **Rachel Stout-Evans** (Natural Resources Conservation Service)

[27] *Geomorphological Investigations at the Carson Mounds Site, (22CO505 and 518), Coahoma County, Mississippi*

Two weeks of coring, trenching, and geophysical investigation were conducted at the Carson Mounds site in the summer of 2009. Coring was found to be an efficient method for evaluating mound construction sequences and investigating landscape formation. In addition to sedimentological analyses, the magnetic susceptibility of soils was also measured using the Bartington Instruments MS2H Down-hole Magnetic Susceptibility Meter. This paper summarizes our findings from the previous season, the data made available from coring exclusively, and the utility of conducting down-hole magnetic susceptibility tests.

Meredith, Steven M. (Panamerican Consultants)

[34] *Testing Early Paleoindian Mobility Models at the Chastain Site in Southwest Alabama*

The Chastain Site (1Ck350) is located in the Gulf Coastal Plain in southwest Alabama. An early Paleoindian component at the site has produced several Clovis performs and stone tool manufacturing debris, as well as used and resharpened Clovis points and tools. Since one of the functions of the site was retooling, it affords an opportunity to test regional mobility patterns through the examination of the geologic origin of stone tools.

Meyers, Maureen (Kentucky) ****Student Paper Competition****

[13] *Ceramic and Settlement Pattern Evidence for Trade at the Mississippian Frontier*

Studying the Mississippian frontier allows archaeologists to better understand the emergence and maintenance of power within Southeastern chiefdoms. Various Mississippian frontiers were pertinent in the obtainment of trade goods, important symbols of chiefly power. This paper explores the role of one frontier site, Carter Robinson (44LE10) in southwestern Virginia, in the accumulation of Southern Appalachian chiefly power through its control of trade at the border. Settlement patterns both within the site and the region are used in conjunction with utilitarian (ceramic) and non-utilitarian markers (shell and cannel coal beads) of trade to identify changes at the frontier site over time.

Meyers, Maureen (see also Gougeon, Ramie A.)

Miller, Donald (Gray & Pape) and **Woody Sanford** (Mangus, Kansas)

[23] *An Analysis and Interpretation of Diachronic Changes of Fine Triangular Projectile Point Morphology Within the Mid-Ohio Valley During the Fort Ancient Cultural Period, A.D. 1000-1750*

A number of typologies have demonstrated the relationship between changes in Fine Triangular projectile point morphology and Fort Ancient temporal trends. While some of the observed changes may be related to stylistic preferences, little attention has been paid to function. Using multiple lines of evidence, including current analogs and engineering of modern archery tackle, this paper will propose some potential functional reasons for the observed patterns in triangular projectile point form.

Miller, D. Shane (see Anderson, David)

Miller, Meggie (see Foster, Thomas)

Miller, Sarah (Florida Public Archaeology) and Michele Williams (Florida Public Archaeology)

[16] *Preliminary Results from Excavations at Ft. Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas National Park*

During Florida Archaeology Month 2009, NPS and FPAN staff and volunteers excavated a unit within Ft. Jefferson, a Civil War era military outpost in the Dry Tortugas NP. This area of parade grounds had been interpreted as remnants of an 1847 storehouse that burned in 1857. Contrary to the expectations of an assemblage similar to the Maple Leaf or Civil War era supply stations, preliminary analysis revealed a wider range of temporal and functional categories. This paper examines the role of geographic isolation, access to markets, and consumer choice at Ft. Jefferson in contrast to other Civil War era sites.

Milner, George R. (Pennsylvania State)

[19] Workshop Participant

Milner, George R. (see also Jefferies, Richard W.)

Mink, Philip (Kentucky), **Carl Shields** (Kentucky Transportation Cabinet), **Ted Grossardt** (Kentucky), and **John Ripy** (Kentucky)

[27] *Predictive Archaeological Site Modeling Using GIS-Based Fuzzy Set Estimation: A Case Study from Kentucky*
Analytic predictive archaeological models can have great utility for state and federal land management agencies. It is difficult to model the likelihood of prehistoric archaeological sites using geographical proxy predictor variables due to the complexity prehistoric settlement choices. In many cases classic statistical models require too much data to be useful and rely on linear relationships that may not exist. This paper reports on a preliminary predictive model for portion of Kentucky that combines GIS analysis and fuzzy logic modeling to capture expert archaeological knowledge and to convert it into a predictive surface.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[24] *Mississippian Fortifications at Parkin and Neeley's Ferry, Northeast Arkansas*

When Phillips, Ford, and Griffin formulated their definition of "St. Francis-type" sites, they speculated that these distinctive rectangular sites had palisade walls in addition to the moat-like defensive ditches surrounding them. Their hypothesis was not validated in Arkansas until the 1990s, when excavations at two Parkin phase sites uncovered remains of wooden palisade walls. The type site of Parkin revealed large postholes from a palisade that had been removed before the site's abandonment. The smaller Neeley's Ferry site, which was probably a subject town to Parkin, had a wall of smaller posts that apparently rotted in place.

Moe-Hoffman, Amy (Mississippi State), **Evan Peacock** (Mississippi State), **Robert J. Scott** (Southern Illinois), and **Marvin D. Jeter** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[37] *Freshwater Mussel Shell from Two Late Prehistoric Sites in Southeastern Arkansas: Biogeography and Contextual Considerations*

We present basic data on two shell assemblages from southeast Arkansas. The Taylor Mounds (3DR2) and Tillar Farms (3DR30) sites provided large samples from Baytown and Mississippian contexts, respectively. Both are located on Bayou Bartholomew. This proximity allows comparison of data in terms of preservation bias, and subsistence practices over time. Data are combined to provide information on mussel biogeography and community makeup prior to modern impacts. The Tillar Farms assemblage is extraordinarily well preserved, and shell refits indicate that it accumulated rapidly. The implications of this finding for exploring seasonality and other aspects of human behavior are briefly addressed.

Mones, Micah (see Randall, Asa R.)

Moody, C. Adam (Oklahoma)

[21] *Lithic Analysis of Berry Site Structures 1 and 5*

Investigations at the Berry site (31Bk22) in North Carolina revealed several burned structures argued to have housed Spanish soldiers from Juan Pardo's expedition in 1566-1567. Here, the results of the lithic analysis from the two excavated buildings at Berry are compared to lithic evidence from a contemporaneous building at the nearby Ensley site (31Bk468). Differences between the activities that took place within the Berry and Ensley buildings will further our understanding of who occupied these buildings and how they were used.

Moore, Christopher R. (Indianapolis)

[10] *Mobility, Facilities, and Trade: Toward Formulating a Coherent Picture of the Green River Archaic*

The middle Green River region of western Kentucky is one of the best documented but most misunderstood archaeological regions in eastern North America. Despite 100 years of study, most researchers continue to perceive the Green River Shell Mound Archaic as a homogeneous cultural entity. A closer inspection, however, reveals a much more complicated picture of changing technologies, social institutions, and interpersonal relations leading to a more complex form of social organization. In this paper, I place the Green River Archaic within a diachronic framework in order to provide a perspective on these groups that better contextualizes these changes through time.

Moore, David (Warren Wilson College), **Robin A. Beck, Jr.** (Michigan), and **Christopher B. Rodning** (Tulane)

[21] *The Exploring Joara Project: Native Chiefdoms and Spanish Forts in the Western North Carolina Piedmont*

The Exploring Joara Project explores early contact between Native Americans and Spanish armies in North Carolina's western Piedmont region during the sixteenth century. The project developed from archaeological and documentary evidence supporting the Berry site (31BK22) as the location of the Native American town of Joara and the Spanish Fort San Juan, constructed in 1567 and abandoned in 1568. This paper summarizes the history of the project and the comprehensive research design focused on native responses to early contact with European invaders. We also discuss the opportunities and challenges of coordinating a long-term public archaeology project.

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

Moore, Sue (Georgia Southern)

[6] *Camp Lawton: Challenges and Future Directions*

The Camp Lawton archeological project has demonstrated some of the challenges of doing archeology in a very public arena. Because this is a long term project it is critical that we learn from these challenges and incorporate what we have learned into future project planning. Plans are underway to continue survey testing of additional areas of the park and to continue excavations to locate the stockade wall. This paper will discuss some of these challenges and directions for future research.

Morgan, David W. (NPS Southeast Archeological Center), **Kevin C. MacDonald** (University College London), and **Fiona Handley** (Prince Research Consultants)

[17] *An Analysis of the Manufacturing Attributes of Colonowares: Perspectives from the Coincoin 1786-1816 Creole-African Plantation along Cane River, Louisiana*

Marie-Thérèse Coincoin, a once-enslaved woman of second generation African descent, ran a plantation in Louisiana between 1786 and 1816 using Louisiana-born, Kissi, and Bakongo slaves. Preliminary inspection in 2004 of the colonowares at the Coincoin plantation suggested continuity with Native American traditions, based primarily on decorative styles. Further inspection of the manufacturing attributes of the collection in the years clarifies the issue, and reveals new information that compels us to again question how to best understand the nuanced interactions that occurred on the multi-ethnic colonial frontier.

Morrow, Amanda (Georgia Southern)

[6] *Artifacts of Camp Lawton*

Many incredible artifacts have been recovered by Georgia Southern University students in a preliminary archaeological survey of the prisoner occupation zone at Camp Lawton, the largest Confederate prison. Items have been found ranging from deeply personal objects to artifacts showing the horrors of the Civil War. The objects themselves tell such a rich story on their own; and the fact that they were recovered scientifically adds a critical layer of context. The one-of-a-kind items recovered from Camp Lawton really highlight the significance of this little-known chapter of American history.

Mountjoy, Nathan (New South)

[42] *Systematic Looting at a Mississippian Stone Box Cemetery*

This paper will examine looting activities at 40SW23, a Mississippian village and stone box cemetery on the Cumberland River. Looters conducted systematic searches for the stone box cemetery through shovel testing and excavation. Preconceptions about the orientation of the stone box graves are evident in the looting techniques. The looting methods are examined for their effectiveness and the level of disturbance to the site. Other facets include the time required for such activities, number of people involved, time of year, what they may have missed, and strategies for preventing these activities in the future.

Musselwhite, Nicole (Southern Mississippi)

[15] *Drawing Human Remains: Field Illustrating for Bioarchaeology*

In the realm of archaeological illustrating, much has been written on the various approaches concerning artifacts, site maps, excavation profiles, and reconstructions. However, there has been less consideration concerning non-manufactured human bone from the bioarchaeologist's point of view. Bioarchaeologists must illustrate human remains in the field accurately and quickly in order to communicate and record pertinent information as new limitations arise in data collection. Yet, they often find it challenging and there seems to be great variability in procedures. The goal of this presentation is to evaluate the efficacy of many of the techniques currently used in bioarchaeological field illustrating.

Musselwhite, Nicole (see also Devlin, Morgan)

Napolitano, Matthew (American Museum of Natural History; West Florida)

[7] *Determining the Role of Back-barrier Islands in Coastal Forager Economies*

Systematic testing of a back-barrier island between Colonel's Island and St. Catherines Island, Georgia revealed over 5,000 years of aboriginal activity. While the exact nature of the activity in each cultural period is unclear, this demonstrates a need to study small islands as well as large ones in order to construct social and economic patterns for coastal foraging populations. This paper presents data from this and other small island surveys in order to better understand how groups interacted with and utilized their surrounding landscape.

Navel, Jeffrey (see Franklin, Jay D.)

Needham, Maggie (South Carolina), **Phillip T. Ashlock II** (Leicester), and **Daniel Thornton Elliott** (LAMAR Institute)

[16] *Exposing Ebenezer: How Ground Penetrating Radar Revealed a Giant Cemetery and a Really Cool British Fort*
The historic town of Ebenezer was settled for less than a hundred years by a group of Salzburgers in the early Eighteenth Century and was utilized during the Revolutionary War. The location and extent of the Ebenezer Township has remained a mystery for the descendant community and archaeologists. Archaeological investigation of the Ebenezer township has had limited success in determining structural and geographic boundaries. Recent investigation by archaeologists, who employed Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) techniques, revealed the boundaries of the existing cemetery, location of an Octagonal Fort and possible wall trench fortifications related to the Ebenezer occupation.

Newberry, Matthew H. (Georgia Southern)

[6] *Public Archaeology at Camp Lawton*

Public outreach and involvement during archaeological excavations can be a challenging yet rewarding endeavor. As research at the Camp Lawton site progressed, specific days were set aside for the public to see and assist in excavations. It has been a top priority of this project to involve the public and local community. In addition to the public volunteer days, elementary schools visited the site and participated in mock excavations and other archaeological activities. As research continues at Camp Lawton more public days are planned. This paper will discuss both the pros and cons of the public aspect of this project.

Newsom, Lee (Pennsylvania State)

[21] *Wood Selection and Technology at Fort San Juan, the Berry Site Spanish Compound*

Wood analyses of two burned structures at the Berry site provide insights into wood selection, technology, and potential interactions between native people and members of the 1566-1568 Juan Pardo expedition. Chestnut, oak, locust, and pine were predominantly used for durable construction, whereas other taxa served for secondary or tertiary construction elements and/or as fuel sources. Tool marks on many timbers suggest use of metal bits, corroborating ethnohistoric documents mentioning carpentry tools among the expedition's equipment. Growth ring analysis indicates timber harvest, thus construction activity, during the early-mid spring, consistent with records describing the timeline of the expedition.

Newsom, Lee (see also Walker, Karen)

Niquette, Charles (Cultural Resource Analysts)

[2] *The Renaissance Man from Bourbon County*

This first paper of the symposium is intended to provide a brief biographical sketch of R. Berle Clay. It is intended to embarrass Berle in front of his colleagues and peers.

Nolan, Kevin C. (Ohio State) and **Robert A. Cook** (Ohio State)

[23] *Late Prehistoric Systematics in the Middle Ohio Valley: It's Time to Change the Way We Study Change Over Time*

Most extant classification schemes for Fort Ancient studies are typological and extensionally derived, but typological schemes create artificially sharp breaks within and among types. We suggest that explicit, paradigmatic classifications need to replace "phases" and other units that have been the norm. Absence of explicit conditions of class membership and conflation of description of groups with definition of classes hampers comparisons and the study of change. Classification is necessary, but each class needs an explicit definition and purpose. We examine current classifications and examples of the types of analysis that can be achieved if we eschew universal types.

O'Donoghue, Jason M. (Florida)

[39] *Shell Springs Eternal*

Florida boasts one of the largest collections of freshwater springs in the world. Shell deposits at springs within the St. Johns River valley attest to the enduring appeal of these places. Explanations for spring-side shell deposition have largely pointed to rising waters and the inception of productive aquatic habitats during the mid-Holocene. However, such gradualist models ignore variability in shell deposits and fail to contextualize springs within diverse aquatic and social landscapes. Consideration of the dynamism of spring hydroecology and attendant depositional practices can begin to uncover the place of springs in networks of history and community making.

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

Oesch, Karla (Panamerican Consultants)

[43] *Merging Archival Research and Artifact Recovery on Historic Sites*

In recent years, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. has used archival research to aid in the interpretation of historic sites on Fort Benning Military Reservation. In addition to information obtained from artifacts, archival research can assist in determining time and function of a site. The goal of this paper is to ascertain whether artifact information and archival research can go hand-in-hand in better understanding a site and how to marry this information to add to the archaeological record.

O'Hear, John W. (Talking Warrior Farm), **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (Mississippi State), and **Brian S. Haley** (Tulane)

[27] *Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at the Origin: History, Mapping, GIS and Geophysics at the Nanih Waiya Mound Site.*

In 2009, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians funded a series of baseline studies at Nanih Waiya, a mound site in Winston County, Mississippi. Nanih Waiya represents a sacred feature on the Choctaw cultural landscape but only limited documentary work had been conducted. Work performed includes the study of historical accounts and previous archaeology, topographic mapping of a portion of the site, geophysical survey of select areas, and development of a GIS system for the site and surrounding area. This paper discusses the results of this work, including the realization that the overall site is more complex than originally supposed.

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

Origer, Tom (see Greenlee, Diana)

Otten, Sarah E. (Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

[40] *Semi-Circulating Identity: Movement and Placement in Southeastern Mississippian Mortuary Practice*

Human remains, in Mississippian mortuary contexts, construct personhood and community history by imbuing the dead with social meaning and embodying personal relationships through mortuary practice. I argue that human remains became inalienable through the transformation of the dead into objects of memory and identity. Cached human remains in special locations created identity through circulation, use, and deposition. I identify special buildings as places isolated from and constructed differently than domestic areas and places associated with burial grounds. Ultimately, I illustrate how identity was actively constructed through ritual and everyday practices maintained through transferring and keeping of objects, specifically human remains.

Otten, Sarah E. (Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) and **Melissa Baltus** (Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

[40] *Mobility, Temporalilty and Social Memory: Contextualizing the Symposium in Space, Time and Concept*

Persons and objects were decidedly mobile agents in the past. "Long-term" and long-distance movements of people (i.e., migration) bring new ideas, objects, and practices that can restructure community traditions. Short term movements (e.g., pilgrimages, raiding, raw or finished material procurement) provide opportunities for repeated, yet ever-changing interactions with people, landscapes, and non-human agents. Movement can even be perceived in the

construction of monumental architecture, in which earth and rock are moved to create temporal depth on the landscape. This paper introduces concepts of mobility and temporality, including how these intersect with spatiality, landscape, history, and identity.

Palmiotto, Andrea (Florida)

[26] *Faunal Remains from Pineland's Old Mound (8LL37), A.D. 100 through 650.*

This paper examines changes in midden composition at Pineland's Old Mound. Faunal remains from five sequential column samples (50-x-50x-10-cm), with associated radiocarbon dates ranging from A.D. 100 through A.D. 650, are analyzed with regard for abrupt climatic changes, fluctuating sea levels, and local environmental conditions. Differences in taxa frequencies over time, including those of oysters, conchs and whelks, small gastropods, sea urchins, and ducks are examined as proxies for environmental conditions and exploited habitats.

Pappas, Christina A. (Kentucky)

[9] *Woodland Perishables in McCreary County, Kentucky*

This poster presents the results of analyses of Woodland-era cordage, matting, and slipper fragments recovered from the Spring Branch Shelter (15McY319) in McCreary County, Kentucky. Comparison with contemporaneous perishable assemblages indicates intra-site variation in warps, selvages, and other textile structures. These findings are suggestive of two different textile traditions within the Cumberland Plateau region.

Parish, Ryan (Memphis) ****Student Paper Competition****

[18] *Chert Patina Formation and Its Implications for FT-IR Spectroscopic Provenance Studies.*

The formation of patina on chert is a chemical weathering process that alters the visual, textural, and mineralogical composition of the surface of the material. Previous studies have sought to understand the mechanisms of this process. The current study seeks to identify how patina formation affects the spectral reflectance response of chert in the middle infrared. The goal of the study is to determine to what extent spectral readings taken on the exterior surface of chert differ from interior measurements. Results are presented that both explain patina formation and examine its implications for provenance application of FT-IR reflectance spectroscopy.

Parker, Kathryn E. (see Cobb, Charles R.)

Pasquill, Bob (US Forest Service)

[25] *From "Canals to Prosperity" to "HazMat Vats"*

In 1906 the South was placed under quarantine to control the cattle tick. To kill the ticks, cattle were dipped in vats filled with arsenic. The research being conducted is needed to increase the inventory of cattle dipping vats across the Southern Region of the Forest Service. The research is needed for the Historic Narrative of a Regional Programmatic Agreement. Additional vats need to be located to increase the inventory to 100 vats for the required sample for the proposed HazMat mitigation. The arsenic contaminated vats can pose a health risk to both archaeologists and the general public.

Pauketat, Timothy (Illinois)

[32] Discussant

Peacock, Evan (see Moe-Hoffman, Amy; see also Rafferty, Janet)

Peres, Tanya M. (Middle Tennessee) and **Ali Jordan** (Middle Tennessee State)

[37] *Reconstructing Prehistoric Hunting Patterns in Middle Tennessee Based on Seasonal-Growth Increments in White-tailed Deer*

Previous zooarchaeological studies of Middle Tennessee faunal assemblages have shown that white-tailed deer are one of the most important subsistence animals during the Mississippian Period. By concentrating seasonality studies

on a single prey species, we can begin to interpret specific prehistoric human behaviors, such as seasonal hunting strategies. In this study we will use thin-sections of modern and archaeological white-tailed deer molars to reconstruct season of death of the animals based on seasonal growth increments in the dentition. This in turn will allow us propose a model of white-tailed deer hunting strategies for Mississippian populations living in the Middle Cumberland River area.

Peres, Tanya M. (see also Ide, Jaimie; see also Schober, Theresa)

Perry, Kirk (Chickasaw Nation)

[4] Panelist

Pertierra, Tom (see Anderson, David)

Phillips, Erin (Alabama)

[3] *Convergent Stylistic Traditions in Early Hemphill-Style Pottery at Moundville*

The Hemphill style (ca. AD 1300-1500) is a representational art style at Moundville. Examples of early Hemphill-style pottery have clear stylistic connections to engraved representational art from the Central Mississippi Valley and the Gulf Coast. This paper examines those connections and traces their influences on Moundville's Hemphill style through time. The merging of these two traditions suggests that the Hemphill style is not just a local Moundville variant of the Late Braden style as previously proposed.

Picklesimer, John W., II (Gray & Pape)

[31] *The Kentuckiana Farms Site (15SC183): An Early to Middle Fort Ancient Occupation in Central Kentucky*

The Kentuckiana Farms Site is located along Cane Run in Scott County, Kentucky. The Early and Middle Fort Ancient components of the site were subjected to intensive archaeological investigations. Much of the data roughly correspond with our current understanding of early Fort Ancient occupations in the Central Bluegrass. However, there are a number of dissimilarities in the Kentuckiana Farms tool, floral, and faunal assemblages. This paper summarizes these data, provides comparisons of the recovered assemblages with other regional sites, and provides possible explanations for the dissimilarities.

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (South Florida) and **Victor D. Thompson** (Ohio State)

[22] *Constituting Similarity and Difference in the Deep South: The Ritual and Domestic Landscapes of Kolomoki, Crystal River, and Fort Center*

We count ourselves fortunate to have now conducted research (individually and in collaboration) at three of the largest and most famous Early and Middle Woodland sites in the Deep South: Kolomoki (9ER1) in the lower Chattahoochee Valley of southwestern Georgia, Crystal River (8CI1) on the west-central Gulf Coast of Florida, and Fort Center (8GL13) near Lake Okeechobee in interior southern Florida. While our work at these temporally overlapping sites is of varying intensity (and by no means complete), new field and laboratory research allow us to compare the timing, form, scale, and setting of these ritual and domestic landscapes. We suggest that these landscapes were constructed in a manner that strategically emphasized both similarity and difference through variations on common themes.

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (see also Cordell, Ann; see also Thompson, Victor D.)

Pollack, David (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), and **A. Gwynn Henderson** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[31] *Looking Ahead: Fort Ancient Research: Where Do We Go From Here?*

During the past 25 years, archaeologists have learned a great deal about Fort Ancient culture. They have developed regional chronologies, identified subsistence strategies, and modeled Fort Ancient social and political organization. As researchers build on the work of the last 25 years, they must continue to be open to new ideas and different ways

of interpreting Fort Ancient data. But most importantly, they need to look outside particular river valleys and across state lines, and in so doing, develop models that account for the similarities and differences they observe.

Pollack, David (see also Fuerst, David; see also Henderson, A. Gwynn; see also Loughlin, Michael L.; see also Schlarb, Eric J.)

Poplin, Eric C. (see Shuler, Kristrina A.)

Potter, Thomas (Alabama)

[41] *The Ceramic Discoidal In the Southeastern United States*

Often over-looked, as an ever-present, but still insignificant Native American artifact by most archaeological researchers, the ceramic discoidal was manufactured from readily available materials, often from discarded or broken ceramic vessels (sherds). Generally regarded by archaeologists as gaming pieces, or counters, discoidals are often grouped with other sherds, without considering that they were continually manufactured for specific purposes by Native Americans. While the function of the discoidal is elusive, this research attempts to get at regularity of form, by assessing the physical properties of a sample of discoidals, with the hope that some notion of function will be determined.

Potts, Tara L. (South Alabama)

[1] *Responding to an Oil Spill in Alabama*

The recent Deepwater Horizon disaster in Louisiana created new problems for archaeological preservation and data collection at already threatened coastal sites in Alabama. Through a grant from the Alabama Historical Commission, archaeologists at the University of South Alabama initiated a survey and data collection project for areas in Mobile and Baldwin Counties likely to be impacted by the oil spill and subsequent clean up. This poster describes the methodology employed in this emergency project, background research completed, and the overall results of the oil spill work in the Gulf Coast of Alabama for this project.

Potts, Tara L. (see Sheldon, Craig)

Powis, Terry (Kennesaw State)

[34] *Heaps, Piles, Mounds, or Concentrations: Defining a Shell Midden Site on Point Peter Peninsula, Georgia*

Investigations at Site 9CM249 have documented the cultural remains associated with at least four occupations. These occupations occurred during the Late Archaic, Middle to Late Woodland, Mississippian, and Protohistoric periods. The site is composed of 86 discontinuous concentrations of shell refuse, likely representing individual household middens. Based on the ceramic and lithic artifacts, the abundance of shell, and the presence of refuse disposal pits, possibly associated with domestic habitation, 9CM249 likely represents a seasonal encampment that was repeatedly occupied, probably long-term, throughout its occupational history. This paper discusses site function, seasonality, patterns of food preparation and refuse disposal, and storage technology.

Price, Sarah (South Alabama) and **Philip J. Carr** (South Alabama)

[18] *Founded Upon a Rock: Assessing Raw Material Landscapes and the Organization of Technology*

Understanding the raw material environment (e.g., availability, quality, size) utilized by prehistoric peoples is a vital step in reconstructing the organization of lithic technologies. This paper presents a characterization of raw material resources in an area of the Florida Big Bend using an Organization of Technology approach. In an area often broadly conceived of as raw material rich, we documented the ubiquity and density of lithic resources and developed a model of how this could have influenced prehistoric lithic technology strategies.

Pullins, Stevan (Cultural Resource Analysts)

[31] *Fort Ancient in The Appalachian Plateau: A Late Prehistoric Palisaded Village on the Kanawha River in West Virginia*

The Burning Spring Branch Site is a Late Prehistoric semi-circular village located on the Kanawha River in West Virginia's Appalachian Plateau region. Mechanical stripping during the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Marmet Lock and Dam project exposed most of the village, including four palisades, 24 post structures, and at least 25 mortuary features. Based on four radiocarbon dates, the Late Prehistoric occupations date from A.D. 1400 to 1500. Important differences are observed between interior Appalachian Plateau villages and contemporary Fort Ancient settlements elsewhere.

Pyszka, Kimberly (Tennessee), **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston), and **Kalen McNabb** (Pennsylvania)

[36] *"Wyd was his parish, and houses far asonder:" A Tale of St Paul's Parsonage*

Constructed in 1707, St. Paul's church was one of the earliest Anglican churches in South Carolina. At the same time, "a small but convenient house of brick" was constructed nearby to be used as a parsonage. A free standing brick kitchen and several timber outbuildings completed the homestead. This parsonage complex was destroyed in 1715 and never reoccupied. Therefore, this site provides an opportunity, within a discrete time-frame, to study life within the developing South Carolina frontier prior to the rise of the plantation economy. Here findings from the summer 2010 field season will be discussed, including architectural details of the parsonage.

Quinley, Justin (Panamerican Consultants)

[43] *A Comparison of Laboratory Cleaning Techniques for Ferrous Metal Artifact Analysis*

In terms of laboratory analysis, typically little emphasis is placed on thoroughly cleaning pieces of rusted ferrous metal. In Cultural Resource Management (CRM) archaeology, time and cost are usually the biggest constraints. Over the course of this study, laboratory techniques such as the use of wire brushing, citric acid, and electrolysis were used to examine ferrous metal artifacts. The pros and cons of each are noted in this paper in order to determine the best method to meet the time and cost constraints of CRM, while adequately preparing artifacts for further analysis.

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State) and **Evan Peacock** (Mississippi State)

[26] *Bet-Hedging and Settlement Patterning in the Southeastern Archaic and Woodland Periods*

In evolutionary theory, bet-hedging explains wasteful behaviors at the individual and, potentially, at the group level. Both rare artifact types (Middle Archaic oversize bifaces, very large earthworks) and common ones (conical mounds, elaborately-decorated ceramics) may thus be explained. One factor determining variability in bet-hedging is whether it occurs in mobile or sedentary contexts. Middle and Late Archaic occupations on the lower coastal plain are held to be part of sedentary settlement patterns, as are Woodland occupations throughout the Southeast. Temporal variability in mound-building may be related to mounds' visibility on the landscape, so that mound construction became a recurrent bet-hedging option.

Randall, Asa R. (Florida)

[39] *Something is Rotten in the State of Shell Site Studies*

There are abundant empirical observations to suggest that shell matrix sites are more than accumulations of shell. In the ontological vacuum created by these observations, archaeologists have been at odds to understand shell site significance. In addition to theoretical retrenchment or overextension, potential issues arise with the application of sophisticated techniques that inform us more about shellfish than about shellfishers when not properly contextualized. Rather than assert new categories or invoke old functions, it is argued that we are best served by understanding how shellfish, shellfishing, and shell deposition were mutually implicated in the construction of communities at multiple scales.

Randall, Asa R. (Florida), **Micah Mones** (Florida), and **Kenneth Sassaman** (Florida)

[39] *Visit Shell City: Another Coastside Attraction*

In the twentieth century, the shell matrix sites within the Cedar Key and Lower Suwannee River region were treated with little regard, particularly in comparison to the nearby Crystal River site. However, examination of archival documents, aerial remote sensing, and field reconnaissance has revealed a variety of predominately Woodland period shell works, including arcuate and linear ridges, mortuary mounds, and other shell deposits. Through landscape reconstructions we will explore how this complex of shell places was irreducible to the sum of its constituent parts. While individually impressive, as a whole these places form an expansive shell metropolis.

Randall, Asa R. (see Sassaman, Kenneth)

Raymer, C. Martin (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[23] *Interpreting Patterns of Reoccupation of Previously Abandoned Settlement Localities by Fort Ancient Groups in Kentucky*

Kentucky Fort Ancient sites commonly exhibit more than one Fort Ancient component or are located near other Fort Ancient sites. This paper examines data from multi-component Kentucky Fort Ancient sites and localities and interprets the observed spatial and temporal patterning of these Fort Ancient slash-and-burn gardeners. It also examines the advantages periodic reoccupation of abandoned village sites or localities provides. By understanding Fort Ancient settlement dynamics and chronologies, we can better understand the ecological, economic, social, and political factors involved in village movement, and infer territorial and ethnic boundaries, contested areas and buffer zones, and population levels within those boundaries.

Regnier, Amanda (Oklahoma)

[32] *Who Were the Mobilians? Pottery Styles and Social Change in the Sixteenth-Century Alabama River Valley*

The Liddell site (1Wx1) is the largest excavated Protohistoric site in the middle portion of the Alabama River Valley. Although the site was most likely settled in the late sixteenth century by people abandoning nearby Mississippian sites after contact with the de Soto and Luna expeditions, the ceramic assemblage from Liddell is markedly different from the earlier sites. I will use ceramic attribute data from a recent analysis of the Liddell assemblage in combination with existing data from Mississippian sites to explore the nature of social change, continuity, and coalescence in the middle Alabama River during the sixteenth century and into the historic era.

Reilly, Kent (Texas State)

[3] *Two-Stepping In the Dance Hall of the Dead: Dance, and the Postures and Gestures of Ritual Performance Within the Corpus of Craig-A Style Gorgets*

For the varied peoples of Native North America dance rituals can function as entertainment, political activity, and serve as a fundamental process for communicating with ancestors, the sacred, and the act of primordial creation. Iconographic investigations of shell gorgets incised in the Craig-A style certainly reveals structured compositions and defined narrative. However, a methodology developed for the recovery of Classic Maya dance postures, when applied to the anthropomorphic paired figures on Craig-A style gorgets, reveals a series of leg and hand postures, and dance accoutrements that are still used in Native American dance ritual at the present time.

Riggs, Brett (North Carolina)

[33] *Fort Armistead, Lost and Found: The Archaeology of a Removal Period Army Post on the Cherokee National Forest*

In 2006, the U.S. Forest Service acquired the site of Fort Armistead (1832-1838), a removal-era army post situated in Monroe County, Tennessee. Recent archaeological investigations of the site sponsored by the USFS have revealed deposits unaltered by plowing. Artifact distributions documented by systematic metal detection surveys present clear indications of site structure (e.g. architectural alignments, building locations) congruent with extant surface features

such as period roadbeds and substructure cellars. This evidence strongly informs on-going (but, to date, largely unsuccessful) efforts to identify and document other military facilities associated with the 1838 Cherokee removal in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama.

Ripy, John (see Mink, Philip)

Rodning, Christopher B. (Tulane) and **Sarah Watkins-Kenney** (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

[21] *The Material Culture of the Juan Pardo Expeditions*

This paper describes Spanish material culture from Fort San Juan, the major outpost of the Juan Pardo expeditions in the northern borderlands of La Florida from 1566 to 1568. Artifacts from the Berry site, in the western North Carolina Piedmont, closely resemble those from Santa Elena, the colonial capital of La Florida and the origin point of the Pardo expeditions. Artifacts from Berry reflect Spanish settlement and domestic activity, as well as trade, diplomacy, prospecting, and warfare. One artifact from Berry that is unique to Spanish settlements in La Florida is a steelyard scale found in a burned structure.

Rodning, Christopher B. (Tulane)

[40] Discussant

Rodning, Christopher B. (see also Beck, Robin A., Jr.; see also Moore, David)

Roe, Lori M. (Murray State)

[14] *Elite Domain or Community Center? Research at a Coles Creek Period Mound Group*

Platform mound architecture is much more common at Coles Creek period mound centers than at earlier mound sites in the lower Mississippi Valley. Multiple scholars have asserted that elites lived on or had other privileged access to Coles Creek mounds. Features and artifacts excavated from a large platform mound at the Raffman site do not appear to be the remains of a residence, and lack indicators of high social status. While the results of the Raffman excavation are not conclusive, they underscore the need to further develop social models which look beyond elite occupation and control of mound sites.

Rooney, Clete (Florida), **James Davidson** (Florida), and **Karen McIlvoy** (Florida)

[17] *Preliminary Results of the 2010 University of Florida Archaeological Field School at Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida*

The University of Florida's current multi-year archaeological project at Kingsley Plantation in northeast Florida has been examining areas and time periods under-represented in Florida archaeology. This paper, offers an overview of some of the on-going work at Kingsley. Areas investigated in 2010 included a well, trash midden, and living spaces associated with the enslaved population. Testing in other areas revealed previously unknown components of the of the plantation landscape.

Rossen, Jack (Ithaca College)

[31] *Revisiting the East-West Model of Kentucky Late Prehistoric Plant Use: The View from the Fort-Ancient/Mississippian Boundary*

The East-West Model of Late Prehistoric Plant Use was proposed in 1987 to explain the stark contrasts between Fort Ancient and Mississippian archaeobotanical collections. New evidence from two sites near the Falls of the Ohio, Eva Bandman and Shippingport Island, add nuance to the East-West Model. These sites contain aspects of both Fort Ancient and Mississippian plant use, intermingled in what appears to have been a porous and flexible sociocultural boundary between A.D. 1000 and 1400. The pan-regional Madisonville Horizon is also reflected in the archaeobotany by new diffusions of plants considered characteristic of Fort Ancient and Mississippian plant-use systems.

Ross-Stallings, Nancy A. (AMEC Earth & Environmental) and **John M. Connaway** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[12] *The Burials at the Dog Branch Site (22CR522), a ca. AD 1700 Chakchiuma Village Site Located on the Yazoo River Bluffs*

In 2004 and 2009, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History archaeological staff conducted salvage excavations at this site, which was being impacted by proposed road construction. Four houses have been found, to date, along with interments both in house floors and in the village area. One interment, with multiple individuals represented, was found in a large ceramic urn, along with over 2000 French glass trade beads; over forty varieties were represented. Additional beads, wire coils, bracelets, metal tools, a fifty caliber musket ball and a cast English bell were also recovered, some of these in association with the interments.

Ruhl, Donna (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[20] *Archaeobotany at Two Late Archaic Shell Rings on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Provisional data of plant remains recovered at two Late Archaic (3000-2000 cal B.C.) shell rings on St. Catherines Island, Georgia (St. Catherines Island on the west and McQueen on the east) is significant. These differentially preserved sites stimulated questions beyond traditional plant dietary roles to glean insights regarding island plant husbandry practices, site occupation and potential seasonal patterns of resource procurement, especially those events associated with the role of hickory. Ongoing comparative analysis of selected samples from these two sister shell rings is revealing similarities and differences between these relatively co-eval and ecologically similar maritime forest settings.

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

[3] *The Antiquity of Dance on the Western Edge of the Mississippian World*

As Kent Reilly demonstrates, anthropomorphic images engraved on Craig-A style gorgets from Spiro can be interpreted as dance scenes. This paper extends the discussion with examples engraved and painted on natural rock surfaces in Arkansas. We examine the context and associations of these scenes within a comparative framework informed by the ethnography of dance in modern Southeastern Indian communities, and argue that for well over a millennium dance performances have functioned not only as celebratory reenactments of world-making but also to make editorial commentaries on the past.

Sandefur, Tracey A. (Wilbur Smith Associates) and **Dona Daugherty** (Wilbur Smith Associates)

[36] *From Tavern to Hotel: Archaeology at the Baber Hotel, Rumsey, Kentucky*

The Baber Hotel (15McL137), located in the speculative river town of Rumsey, Kentucky, was operated by Charles Baber from 1835 to 1868. Baber, one of Rumsey's founding fathers, served the needs of the working and middle classes and aspired for an upper-middle class life style. In addition, Baber had similar aspirations for the town of Rumsey, and the development of his property, transitioning from tavern to hotel, reflect this desire. Through archaeological evidence, traveler's accounts, and probate inventories, the spatial layout of the Baber Hotel can be recreated. The modifications between the late 1830s to the early 1850s parallel the vision of Rumsey's founding fathers, and provide insight into the struggles for success in an nineteenth century river town.

Sanford, Woody (see Miller, Donald)

Sanger, Matthew (American Museum)

[10] *Monument Creation in "Simple" Societies - Theoretical Impact of Southeastern Middle Archaic Mounds*

The study of monuments is defined largely by research on state-level societies and are thus often used as evidence of "complex" traits, including: creation of surplus, coercive leadership, and corporate land ownership. Work in Turkey, England, Central Africa, and the American Southeast provides examples of the creation of large-scale constructions

by populations with minimal hierarchy. Such examples challenge archaeologists to provide new theories regarding the social character of monuments in egalitarian societies. This paper will utilize the deep history of mound construction in the American Southeast to examine our current understanding of monuments and their place in “simple” societies.

Sassaman, Kenneth (Florida), **Asa R. Randall** (Florida), **Jason M. O'Donoghue** (Florida), **Paulette S. McFadden** (Florida), and **Richard W. Estabrook** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[39] *The Shell Game at Silver Glen Run: Now You See an Archaic Village, Now You Don't*

In 1872 Jeffries Wyman described the shell deposits at the mouth of Silver Glen Run as the most gigantic met with on the waters of the St. Johns. Fifty years later, most of the shell was mined for road fill. Recent efforts to locate and characterize remnants of the U-shaped deposit Wyman observed included GPR survey and limited excavation. GPR results show accurate patterning reminiscent of circular villages, but subsurface testing suggests that features were emplaced by practices beyond those of domestic living. Revealed by this paradox of expectation are the limits of methods that dichotomize mounds and middens.

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

Saunders, Joe (Louisiana, Monroe)

[22] *A View of the Past from the Present: The Great Mound of Troyville (16CT7)*

The "Great Mound of Troyville" was the tallest earthen mound in Louisiana—yes even a few feet taller than Mound A at Poverty Point. The site is approximately 50 miles north of Marksville and it dates to A.D. 600–700. Thomas Jefferson's Ouachita Corps of Discovery, directed in 1804-1805 by William Dunbar and George Hunter, described the Great Mound in detail. It had three stages, with a base of a 180 foot square and topped by a 35 foot tall conical mound. In 1931-1932 archaeologist Winslow Walker conducted excavations as the mound was being hauled off for road fill. He recorded organic preservation equaled perhaps only to Spiro Mounds. Approximately 60 B&W images exposed the mound's engineering. Matting, boards, steps, palisades, and split-cane domes will be shown, with Walker's detailed trench profiles upgraded to an isometric view. Finally, images of cane matting recently recovered by Dr. Lee from the original mound fill are shown.

Saunders, Rebecca (Louisiana)

[32] *Worldly Symbols: Native American Pottery in La Florida*

The Guale Indians of coastal Georgia had a pottery set that emerged around A.D. 1300. Prior to this, pottery on the Georgia coast was dominated by cordmarking and checkstamping. In the succeeding Irene phase, the paddle stamped design was almost completely restricted to the filfot cross, or World Symbol. This more "narrative" design survived contact, and Guale pottery with a slightly modified World Symbol ultimately replaced most other types along the lower Atlantic coast. The survival of World Symbol is discussed with respect to the "vitalizing" spirit of the World Symbol, market forces, and the survival of other motifs in the area.

Savage, Sheila Bobalik (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Sawyer, Johann (South Carolina)

[11] *Owls, Twins, and Medicine Rites: The Iconography of Ritual Epithets during the Mississippian Period*

Recent iconographic investigations have demonstrated that the Twin theme has an ideological correlation with social organization and distinct Medicine rites. This paper represents continuing iconographic research on the Mississippian Period Twin theme. In particular, I will explore how iconographic themes merge in various contexts to communicate ad hoc subject matter. By linking historical ethnographies of Native American ritual events with artifacts in the archaeological record, I will demonstrate how Owl imagery can interface with the Twin theme to embody a specific ritual epithet. This interface carries specific meaning and function within the socio-ideological heritage of the Southeastern US.

Scarry, John F. (North Carolina), and **Robert V. Sharp** (Art Institute of Chicago)

[3] *Living Metaphors: Natural Images in Mississippian Iconography*

The corpus of Mississippian iconography includes several classes of images (e.g., humanoid figures, material objects, abstract motifs, and natural and non-natural non-humanoid beings). We identify living referents for two specific natural, non-humanoid forms—an avian and a serpent—both part of a larger body of identifiable fauna represented in Mississippian art. We interpret the representations as metaphors that asserted a meaningful relationship between the characteristics of the specific living referents and the supernatural beings linked to them. For the two animals we address, we identify some characteristics that we feel may have informed the images for prehistoric peoples.

Schilling, Timothy (Washington, St. Louis)

[24] *It's About Time: The Pace and Tempo of Monumental Construction at Cahokia*

The constructed landscape at Cahokia presents a unique insight into how Mississippian people experienced time. Some construction was cyclical and represents a repetitive view of time. Other works were conceptualized and undertaken as singularities and Tempo of Monumental Construction at Cahokia indicating a linear temporal outlook. Differing temporalities may be encoded variously within a single monument as well as within the landscape as a whole. Together these two conceptions of time present a complex three dimensional view of time that may have been a vital component in the constitution of Cahokian power and authority.

Schlarb, Eric J. (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) and **David Pollack** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[30] *Adena, Off-Mound Rituals*

The Evans site is a small Adena camp located 300 m east of a large burial mound in Montgomery County, Kentucky, a region well-known for Adena mounds and earthen enclosures. Characteristics of the features found at this site and the recovered artifact assemblage are not indicative of a habitation site. Rather they suggest a special purpose locality where off-mound rituals were performed. These rituals would have taken place in conjunction with the cremating of an individual(s), the construction of a mound stage, or an event that commemorated a mound's place on the landscape.

Schober, Theresa (Fort Myers Beach) and **Tanya M. Peres** (Middle Tennessee State)

[39] *Dead Shells Do Tell Tales: The Archaeological Correlates of Aquaculture*

The Calusa are often described as an anthropological anomaly - a powerful chiefdom that developed in the absence of agriculture. While the rich estuarine environment of coastal southwest Florida may have provided the backdrop for the development of inequality, we propose that aquaculture is analogous to maize agriculture in intensifying food resources and providing surplus to support emerging and sustained sociopolitical complexity. In this paper we explore the archaeological correlates of aquaculture based on traditional and contemporary shellfish farming practices. We offer a model to be used by future researchers to assess preColumbian aquacultural practices at coastal sites.

Schroeder, Sissel (Wisconsin)

[2] *From Chronology to Community: Clay's Contributions to Mississippian Studies*

Berle Clay's work at the Jonathan Creek Site in western Kentucky exemplifies his use of innovative perspectives and techniques to reinvestigate curated collections and eminent sites. As the first Mississippian site excavated with the goal of exposing an entire community, Jonathan Creek has played a pivotal role in the archaeological culture history for western Kentucky, and is an important component of Clay's contributions to Mississippian studies. In my discussion of the ceramics, platforms, and perishable architecture from Jonathan Creek, I explore the material diversity at the site and its implications for a dynamic and heterogeneous social and political community history.

Schroedl, Gerald (Tennessee)

[38] *Discussant*

Schwadron, Margo (NPS Southeast Archaeological Center)

[39] *I'm Not Kjukkenmodding Anymore: The Socially Constructed Shell Work Landscapes of the Ten Thousand Islands, Florida*

The antiquated Danish term Kjukkenmodding (“kitchen midden”) viewed shell mounds as simply cast away shells, the random piles and heaps of quotidian refuse. This perspective has permeated most theoretical approaches to shell midden archeology, dominated by quantitative analyses (e.g. subsistence and diet, seasonality, paleo-environmental proxies, etc.). However, shell and shell middens are often more than just the sum of their parts--and in the case of the Ten Thousand Islands, shell works comprise distinct, socially constructed prehistoric landscapes reflecting the emergence of maritime social complexity within the region.

Scott, Robert J. (see Moe-Hoffman, Amy)

Scott, Robin McBride (Oklahoma Native American Basketweavers Association)

[9] *Putting the Pieces Back Together; Reconstructing Pre-contact Rivercane Mats*

Pre-contact rivercane mats were an important part of everyday life for early Native Peoples. Mats were used for sleeping, flooring, roofing, wall coverings and partitions as well as used for wrapping the dead. Some small fragments have survived in burials while a few larger pieces have survived in dry rock shelters. These rivercane fragments are being pieced back together during intensive research. As a result of this research many ancient mat designs and weaving techniques have been revealed.

Seeman, Mark (Kent State)

[2] *Adena Tombs as Traditional Expressions of Early Woodland Mortuary Ceremonialism*

R. Berle Clay has written extensively on Adena ritualism in the Ohio Valley. This paper pays tribute to these contributions by examining the use of the log tomb or crypt as a key element in the death ritual of the period. The implications of historical continuities with subsequent Hopewell practices also will be examined.

Semon, Anna M. (North Carolina)

[41] *Sizing up Late Prehistoric Vessel Assemblages on St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Ceramic vessel assemblages are best characterized by studying whole pots. But what happens when there are no whole pots to analyze? Rim sherds offer the next best dataset to assess vessel assemblages. By measuring partial orifice diameters and rim shapes we obtain information about vessel size and form. These data combined with multiple lines of evidence allow us to discuss potential vessel function. This paper presents recent analysis of Late Prehistoric rim sherds, which characterize the Irene Period vessel assemblage from St. Catherines Island, Georgia. These results indicate a vessel assemblage comprised of few forms and a surprising variety of sizes.

Sharp, Robert V. (see Scarry, John F.)

Sharp, William E. (see Bodkin, Frank M.)

Sheldon, Craig (Auburn, Montgomery) and **Tara L. Potts** (South Alabama)

[12] *The Historic Creek Site of Holy Ground, Alabama*

On December 23, 1813, an American army and Indian allies attacked and defeated combatants at the Red Stick Creek settlement of Holy Ground on the upper Alabama River. While the general location of the site had been documented, the precise location and site boundary still eluded archaeologists despite their best efforts. Using historic accounts and maps as guides, recent archaeological testing has located a complex of aboriginal and European artifacts. Results of preliminary analyses have identified the assemblage as that of the Creek settlement of Holy Ground.

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

Shelnutt, Kay (U.S. Forest Service)

[33] *Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of Railroad Logging in Kentucky's Red River Gorge*

Though railroad logging in Kentucky's Red River Gorge, now a part of the Daniel Boone National Forest, was extensive, it was also relatively short-lived. Beginning in the late 19th century, industrial logging in the Gorge had ended by 1920. This presentation is a preliminary investigation into the archaeology, extant landscape, and remaining infrastructure of this industry.

Sherwood, Sarah (Dickinson College)

[21] *Microstratigraphic Analysis at Joara and the Spanish Fort San Juan*

This paper begins with an overview of the geomorphology and the soils at the site of Joara and the Spanish Fort San Juan located in Burke County, North Carolina in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. This overview provides a backdrop for the microstratigraphy related to some of the sites unique anthropogenic features, primarily the houses occupied by the Spanish entradas. Microstratigraphy analyzed in thin sections of the floor deposits provide an additional scale and source of information to further reveal the nature of the architecture and the activities within the buildings.

Shields, Ben M. (North Carolina)

[10] *Middle and Late Archaic Mortuary Practices: Inclusion and Exclusion in the Middle Tennessee River Valley*

Recent studies of Archaic Period social complexity have largely neglected the utility of mortuary practices for informing our understanding of corporate identity creation and maintenance among hunter-gatherer groups in the Southeast. As a case study, burial artifact assemblages from six Middle and Late Archaic period sites in the Middle Tennessee Valley are examined to evaluate how certain populations made efforts to distinguish themselves from their neighbors through mortuary ritual. Results will indicate which ideas of identity, as materialized by form and raw material, were pervasive in the valley and those which were site or population specific.

Shields, Carl (see Mink, Philip)

Shofner, Erika (see Ferguson, Helena)

Shuler, Kristrina A. (Auburn), **Eric C. Poplin** (Brockington and Associates), and **Ralph Bailey, Jr.** (Brockington and Associates)

[15] *A Tale of Two Cemeteries: Bioarchaeology at the Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina*

Indigent 19th-century Charlestonians are poorly documented, particularly those buried in potter's fields such as one established in 1825 adjacent to a "Sailor's Burying Ground" and Confederate Naval Cemetery. Excavations and analyses of the former two cemeteries revealed 341 graves (275 skeletons) for which we assessed demography, health, and explored geospatial patterns to differentiate the cemeteries. We observed low pathologies, but acute epidemics were rampant at this time. Moreover, taphonomic and field conditions impeded our ability to infer health for many. In this case study, we discuss many such issues facing bioarchaeologists in the areas of Cultural Resources Management today.

Simek, Jan F. (see Blankenship, Sarah A.; see also Boedy, Randall)

Skousen, Benjamin (Illinois)

[24] *Posts as People: New Insights into Monumental Posts in the Midwest*

Monumental posts, a common feature at Mississippian sites, are usually interpreted as symbolically significant objects. In this paper, I argue that posts were viewed as humans, not merely objects charged with symbolism. I base this argument on two lines of evidence. First, historical sources show that native groups gave posts human attributes, names, and treatment. Second, many post pits in archaeological contexts are found beneath mounds and are associated

with structures and human sacrifices, much like people. Viewing posts as people better explains the context of post pits at many sites and awards posts a more active role in the past.

Smith, Burton (Minnesota)

[28] *An Initial Analysis of Pottery Vessels from an Unnamed Mississippian Site in Northern Cross County, Arkansas*

This poster will present a preliminary analysis on roughly 90 complete or nearly complete ceramic vessels excavated in the 1890's from an as yet unnamed site in northern Cross County, Arkansas. As most of the original excavation notes from the site have been lost, the analysis will focus on reconstructing as much information on the site as possible by comparing the vessel data set to established typologies in northeastern Arkansas. In particular, the analysis will be used to interpret site function and establish clearer site chronology.

Smith, Karen (Monticello) and **Keith Stephenson** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[30] *Costly Signaling in Ritual Context: Weeden Island Mortuary Practices*

Burial mounds associated with Weeden Island culture (ca. A.D. 200-900) are remarkable for their pottery "caches" of several to fifty or more vessels. These mass ceramic deposits have no historical precedent and, as a result, have been the focus of much empirical work but also considerable speculation. Unsatisfied with a normative explanation that invokes elite mortuary ritual alone, we seek an alternative understanding couched in evolutionary theory of signaling behavior. We use this paper as an opportunity to model the social contexts in which signaling would be advantageous, given our understanding of Woodland Period population and settlement dynamics.

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

[11] *Triskeles, Ophidian Bands, and Swirl Crosses: Chronology, Distribution, and Interpretation*

Nashville Scalloped Triskeles are a distinctive form of marine shell gorget geographically centered in Tennessee. Examination of a corpus of over 130 gorgets reveals a core design structure of five nested elements, including the scalloped border, "triskele" and "ophidian band." Contexts suggest initial use of the motif in the Nashville region in the late 1200s with extensive local production and deposition between A.D. 1300-1450. A secondary production center emerges in East Tennessee during the mid-14th century, potentially as a result of migration. Replication of the design elsewhere generally substitutes a swirl-cross for the center motif.

Smith, Kevin E. (see also Andrews, Brandon C.; see also Dacus, Brandy; see also Hodge, Shannon C.)

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

[38] *Location, Location, Location: Mortuary Treatment and Health Status Do Matter in the Tellico, Melton Hill, and Chickamauga Reservoirs of East Tennessee*

Synonymy of status with health is undermined by recognition that not all Mississippian societies are ascribed hierarchies. Recent Late Mississippian mound ("elite")-village ("non-elite") interment meta-analyses (N=650) for dental pathology, treponemal disease, and/or stress markers reveal that health differences indeed co-associate with mortuary treatment. Regional oral health disparities between mortuary samples arguably result from differences in maize consumption and/or agricultural productivity. Re-assessment affirms mound-village health differences (Tellico Reservoir). Even community health sensitive treponematosis reveals area-wide mound-village disparity. In societies where social status is achieved, health may be an important predicate of success, especially if health is a proxy for virtue (Mooney).

Smith, Maria O. (see also Betsinger, Tracy; see also Harle, Michaelyn S.)

Smith, Marvin (Valdosta State)

[13] *Protohistoric Ceramics of the Upper Coosa River Drainage*

David Hally has produced pioneering research on southeastern ceramics. He has added immensely to our knowledge of typology, regional variation of Lamar ceramics, and vessel function studies. This paper builds on Hally's studies of

Lamar ceramics in Georgia, working forward into the protohistoric and early historic periods on the Coosa River drainage of Georgia and Alabama. Changes in surface decoration and studies based on incised motifs are discussed.

Snedeker, Rodney J. (U.S. Forest Service), **A. Scott Ashcraft** (U.S. Forest Service), and **Joel C. Hardison** (U.S. Forest Service)

[33] *View From the Dripline: Rock Shelter Research on the National Forests in North Carolina*

The North Carolina Piedmont and Southern Appalachians of Western North Carolina contain many rock overhangs and caves. Diverse in size and most used over thousands of years; these important sites have been documented as rock shelters. Summarizing this work attempts to further develop research questions and contexts. Efforts are progressing to better predict their locations, understand their potential, interpret temporal and cultural traditions, evaluate their significance and preserve these invaluable resources that are often at risk to vandalism and looting.

Snedeker, Rodney J. (see also Ashcraft, A. Scott)

Sommerkamp, Cindy (West Florida)

[3] *Where the Sky Meets the Sea*

Iconographic motifs from Mississippian sites on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida reveal that locals may have viewed their coastal home as a place at the "edge of the world". The combination of horizon and celestial motifs found on six sided plates from the Pensacola and Fort Walton cultures provides clues as to the meaning of each symbol set, as well as to the ideological significance of this coastal region. Pensacola is located at the literal and littoral edge of the Mississippian world, a unique position that may be revealed in local symbolic expression.

Sommers, Kelley (Panamerican Consultants)

[41] *Woodland Pottery Studies in Bibb County, Alabama*

Woodland pottery research in parts of central Alabama is limited in terms of vessel form and function. During Phase III excavations at Sandy Pasture (Site 1BB227), site stripping revealed a large feature containing 4 vessels that were able to be partially reconstructed. These were given a Woodland designation based on past studies. Using data from Sandy Pasture, this paper will look at previous Woodland ceramic research in the area and examine the form of the recovered vessels with an emphasis on their function.

Sorset, Irina T. (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[8] Moderator

Stahlgren, Lori (Syracuse)

[17] *"One Room, with a Loft Above": Slave Housing from Three Plantations in the Borderland, Jefferson County, Kentucky*

The architectural remains from slave cabins from three Jefferson County, Kentucky plantations provide an opportunity to examine typical borderland slave housing, as well as how slaves themselves used the spaces within. Jefferson County, Kentucky is located on the Ohio River, a historic boundary between the free north and slave south. Within the outer Bluegrass region, the area was fertile agricultural land, but this contrasted with the growing industrialism within the city of Louisville. The cabins are examined within the context of this borderland and interpretation shows ways that household space was utilized and personalized by the enslaved.

Stahlman, Kathleen (Powell Archaeological Research Center) and **John E. Kelly** (Washington, St. Louis)

[28] *Mapping Cahokia*

As an effort to better understand the Cahokian landscape and building on the work of Melvin Fowler and Rinita Dalan the authors along with students and colleagues has been involved in the continued mapping of Cahokia. This presentation provides an overview of our efforts since 1990 when this began as a project entitled "Redefining Cahokia" at the margins of the site and the more recent and systematic undertakings of mounds, borrow pits, and

plazas including the use of Lidar. As these data become more accessible this work will provide a more update foundation for work in the future.

Stallings, Richard (AMEC Earth & Environmental)

[18] *Reconsidering the Function of Middle Woodland Bladelets*

Microwear studies conducted in the 1980s suggested that Middle Woodland bladelets were used for specific ritual related tasks at mortuary/ceremonial sites, while at domestic sites they were utilized for a broad range of subsistence activities. Subsequent analysis of assemblages from the Southeast and Midwest indicate that the pattern of bladelet utilization is more complex than originally proposed. Rather than a bipartite ritual/domestic division, this larger body of data indicates that bladelet use patterns differed with site function. Microwear data from short, moderate, and long term domestic occupations as well as ritual/ceremonial sites will be used to illustrate this variability.

Stanton, Jessica C. (see Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

Steere, Benjamin A. (Georgia) ****Student Paper Competition****

[24] *House Size at Large and Small Mississippian Sites*

Thanks to better data management technology and efforts to revive underreported datasets, our understanding of architectural variability is expanding. I have constructed a database that catalogs architectural features of over 1000 houses from over 60 sites across the Southeast. One unexpected finding from my research is that houses at large Mississippian period sites are often smaller than houses at smaller, secondary sites. There are many reasons for this pattern, but I argue that it is largely explained by social processes in communities, especially variation in the spatial arrangement of households and the modification of houses with the domestic cycle.

Steere, Benjamin A. (see also Benyshek, Tasha)

Stephens, Sarah A. (see Brennan, Tamira K.)

Stephenson, Keith (see Smith, Karen)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **John W. O’Hear** (Talking Warrior Farm), and **Megan C. Kassabaum** (North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

[14] *Coles Creek Ritual and Plaza Construction Near Mound D at Feltus*

The Feltus site near Natchez, Mississippi, dates to the Coles Creek period (AD 700-1000) and originally had four mounds, of which only three remain. Using an 1852 survey by B.L.C. Wailes, we determined the location of the missing Mound D and undertook excavations there. While the mound itself appears to be gone, our excavations revealed extensive fill deposits beneath the surface on which the mound once stood, indicating that the plaza was partially constructed. We also found evidence of the repeated placement and removal of large individual posts, a practice reminiscent of Middle Woodland ritual.

Stevens, Sandy (John Milner Associates)

[42] *A New Ceramic Name on an Old Ceramic Type: The Late Woodland Argosy Ceramic Complex at 12FR336 in Southeastern Indiana*

Site 12FR336, located along the lower Whitewater River in southeastern Indiana, contains a large Late Woodland habitation. JMA recovered over 4,000 ceramics, most of which are classified as Argosy Cordmarked, and excavated numerous associated features. Radiocarbon assays suggest the primary occupation occurred between ca. A.D. 900-1050. The ceramics and the presence of an etched slate gorget suggest affinities to the broadly (yet poorly) defined Newtown phase. Based on the number and diversity of features and the type of ceramics, Site 12Fr336 appears to represent a series of short-term seasonal occupations, perhaps ceremonial in nature, during the terminal Late Woodland period.

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. "Skip" (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[29] *The Power of Things in Places: Some Historical Archeology of Antebellum Arkansas*

Given the difficulty of conducting high quality historical archeology, it is easy to forget how powerful the technique can be in discovering and explaining the past. Much information on antebellum life in Arkansas has been uncovered in the past 50 years. This paper reviews some of these accomplishments in exploring the developments and dynamism of the first half of the 1800s on the old "Southwest Frontier" through examples organized by some "why do it" reasons first offered by James Deetz. These range from aiding historic preservation, serving decorative arts, and supplementing and/or complementing the historic record, to illuminating groups and issues barely mentioned in documents.

Stoltman, James B (see Hays, Christopher)

Stoner, Wesley D. (Kentucky) and **Steven Ahler** (Kentucky)

[23] *Architectural and Functional Assessment of a Fort Ancient Structure at the Eastern Edge of the Bluegrass*

Recent excavations conducted at 15ES111, the Sweet Lick Knob site in Estill County, Kentucky, revealed a complete Fort Ancient structure. Preliminary analyses of architectural elements, internal features, use history, and artifacts provide lines of evidence for assessment of the function of the structure. The size, construction techniques, and associated artifacts are not uniformly consistent with other known Fort Ancient structures of similar age. Inferences are made regarding the role of this site in local social and settlement systems, where the Bluegrass meets the mountains.

Stottman, M. Jay (Kentucky)

[43] *The Materiality of Memory in the Historic Landscape*

In this paper I will discuss the process of memory and its material manifestation in the landscape. In particular, I will examine the normalizing quality of the landscape and how it is used to create and maintain public memory and identity in the past and the present. I will illustrate this concept through the archaeology of historic period landscapes, such as cemeteries and the organization of towns, in particular Western Cemetery and Portland Wharf in Louisville, Kentucky.

Stout-Evans, Rachel (see Mehta, Jayur)

Strack, George (Miami Tribe of Oklahoma)

[4] Panelist

Suarez, Jon Simon (Florida)

[26] *Preliminary Faunal Analysis from the Thornhill Lake Shell Ridge on the Upper St. Johns, Volusia County, Florida*

Animal bone assemblages representing behavior during the middle and late Archaic have been repeatedly considered along the St. Johns River and presented an excellent understanding of the animal resources focused on by native populations. Often, though, there is a trend towards presenting the assemblage as a conflated site signature. Examination of materials collected from specific areas at Thornhill Lake (8VO60) allows for intrasite examination of the way in which the midden's progenitors deposited the remains across the landscape and how that may have related to the later placement of Mound B (8VO59).

Sullivan, Lynne (Tennessee)

[38] *Digs, Dams, and "Dallas Culture:" Mississippian Period Archaeology in the Upper Tennessee Valley*

The Upper Tennessee Valley has witnessed numerous large-scale excavations. University of Tennessee (UT) archaeologists dug from the 1930s into the 1980s in response to construction of Tennessee Valley Authority reservoirs. Many excavations focused on large Mississippian sites, especially projects before World War II. These

early excavations remained largely unreported as UT archaeologists continued to dig. More recently, a new generation of scholars armed with new technologies is making major progress in the interpretation of significant, unreported sites. AMS dates, GIS, geophysics, dendrochronology, and bioarchaeological studies all are contributing to a synthesis of the array of sites subsumed as "Dallas Culture."

Sullivan, Lynne P. (see Yerka, Stephen)

Surge, Donna (see Walker, Karen)

Thacker, Paul (Wake Forest)

[1] *Interpreting Sediment Magnetic Susceptibility Variability at Archaeological Sites: Anthropogenic, Pedogenic, and Experimental Processes from Southeastern Contexts*

Magnetic susceptibility (MS) is an assessment of a sediment sample's magnetism within an induced low-intensity magnetic field. In an archaeological context, MS usually indicates the concentration of fine grained iron minerals, primarily goethite, hematite, maghemite, and magnetite. Focusing on these four common soil minerals, this poster analyzes the specific geologic, pedogenic, and anthropogenic processes that cumulatively influence a sample's total MS. Sediment samples from Southeastern archaeological sites and experimental trial data demonstrate that understanding specific soil mineralogy in context is necessary prior to interpreting MS variability revealed through vertical section, bore-hole, or core sampling.

Thompson, Ian (Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma)

[4] Panelist

Thompson, Victor D. (Ohio State)

[10] Discussant

Thompson, Victor D. (Ohio State) and **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (South Florida)

[22] *Founding Events and the Cultural Constant: The Ritual Landscape of Fort Center in the Lake Okeechobee Basin of South Florida*

Why do some places seem to emerge out of a void and then continue to be occupied for millennia? How do historical factors contribute to this process? Examples of sites with grand and lengthy occupational histories can be found in the Lake Okeechobee. Our research at one such site, Fort Center, contributes to our broader understanding of these issues by examining and evaluating some of the earliest architectural constructions at this famous site. In this paper, we present new geophysical and archaeological data on the circular earthworks of Fort Center in an attempt to historicize its development as an enduring place on the landscape.

Thompson, Victor D. (see also Pluckhahn, Thomas)

Thornock, Christopher (South Carolina) **Student Paper Competition**

[24] *The Built Environment at Etowah: Organizing Space for the Maintenance of Power*

Mississippian society had a hierarchical, unequal structure of symbolic capital distribution and leadership, and the construction of Mississippian ceremonial space was used in the production and maintenance of that inequality. The Mississippian built environment was constructed at multiple scales according to the religious beliefs of the Mississippian people. The repetitive structure constructed across the Mississippian landscape reinforced the Mississippian religious idea of inequality of space. Mississippian elites benefited from the inequality of space by maintaining control over the symbolically important spaces. The control of space allowed elites to control access to sacred knowledge and community identity forming processes.

Thunen, Robert (North Florida)

[9] *The Search for Vera Cruz: The 2010 Field Season*

The Cedar Point West Site (8DU63) on Black Hammock Island in Jacksonville, Florida, has been tested by the University of North Florida's field school for the past two seasons. In cooperation with the National Park Service, the field school has revealed ceramic evidence from the Orange to Plantation periods. This poster presents an overview of the 2010 field season search for the contact village of Vera Cruz. Both shovel tests and excavations were used to evaluate areas for this Mocama Village.

Townsend, Russell (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians)

[4] Panelist

Troccoli, Ruth (Washington DC City Archaeologist)

[9] *Mapping Women Chiefs Through Time*

This poster presents results of GIS mapping of women chiefs in Florida and Georgia during the late prehistoric and postcontact periods. Data were generated primarily through ethnohistorical research although archaeological cases have been identified. Attributes used include spatial and temporal data, as well as social/tribal affiliation. The advantages and pitfalls/difficulties of mapping these types of data are also examined.

Trubitt, Mary Beth (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

[20] *Fishing, Farming, and Novaculite Flaking by the Ouachita River*

Research on Archaic period stone tool production and exchange led to 2007-2008 excavations at Jones Mill, a multicomponent site in west-central Arkansas. Debris from locally-available lithic resources - novaculite, igneous rock, and magnetite - is abundant, and investigation continues into production of tools for exchange down the Ouachita River. Analysis of foodways and features has added to our understanding of site use, seasonality, and chronology. Nut collecting, hunting, and fishing were predominant in the Middle Archaic period between 6000 - 4300 B.C., while later Caddo period occupation included farming by a residential community.

Tucker, Bryan (Georgia Historic Preservation Division), **Heath Tucker** (Georgia), and **Matthew Luke** (Georgia Southern)

[1] *Potential Applications of Augmented Reality in Archaeological and Historical Education*

Augmented Reality (AR) is becoming increasingly common through the use of hand held mobile devices including smart phones and tablet computers. AR is enhancing or overlaying the modern world with additional data through the use of a viewing device. The current generation of mobile technology affords a platform to leverage existing open source software to enhance the education experiences of visitors to historic sites and museums. We explore the possible uses of AR in archaeological and historical interpretation with the goal of moving the educational experience out of the museum and into the modern and historic landscape. Examples are provided using current technology and future applications are discussed.

Tucker, Heath (see Tucker, Bryan)

Tune, Jesse W. (Texas A&M) ****Student Paper Competition****

[34] *The Wells Creek Clovis? Site: A New Interpretation Based on the Results of a Reanalysis*

The Wells Creek site, located in Stewart County, Tennessee, has been perceived as a major Clovis habitation site, since it was first described publication in 1973. In the last four decades, numerous studies have included the Wells Creek site in various subsistence and mobility models of the late Pleistocene, consequently leading to a virtual canonization of the site's presumed significance. This reanalysis was conducted to investigate, not only artifact typologies, but also theoretical approaches to stone tool production and the socioecological theories surrounding Eastern Paleoamerican manifestations. As a result, a considerably different interpretation of the site is presented here.

Turck, John A. (Georgia) ****Student Paper Competition****

[10] *Where Are All the Coastally-Adapted People during the Middle Archaic in Georgia?*

A dramatic increase in the number of sites, compared to previous periods, has been noted for the Late Archaic period on the Georgia coast. This presumably larger and more sedentary population has been attributed to sea level rise and the establishment of the marsh-estuarine system and its resources. To assess this idea, and to understand the conditions prior to the explosion of Late Archaic sites, a model of sea level history and attendant landscape changes leading up to the Late Archaic period is looked at. According to the model, coastal sites should have been established during the Middle Archaic period.

Tworoski, Melissa H. (U.S. Forest Service)

[25] *The U.S. Forest Service in the Southern Region: Who are We, Where are We Located, and How Do We Manage Your Cultural Resources?*

The U.S. Forest Service manages 13.3 million acres of land in its Southern Region, an area encompassing 14 states and Puerto Rico. The agency has a rich administrative history with its associated historic properties in addition to the tens of thousands of cultural resources representing all eras of prehistory and history that were already present on the lands it acquired. It takes a lot of flexibility to be a Forest Service archaeologist. Our corporate database indicates that 65,000 cultural resource sites have been recorded and 30% of Forest Service lands have been inventoried for cultural resources in the Southern Region.

Tykot, Robert (see Coolidge, Rhonda)

Underwood, John R. (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **Lizbeth J. Velasquez** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), and **Robert J. Myrick** (Mississippi Department of Transportation)

[17] *The Nitta Yuma Plantation Site (22SH655): Nineteenth-Century Life Along Deer Creek, Sharkey County, Mississippi*

The Mississippi Department of Transportation and Panamerican Consultants conducted an archaeological study of the Nitta Yuma Plantation in the Mississippi Delta, founded ca 1829. Investigations identified intact deposits associated with two distinct periods of site occupation, those of an absentee owner's slaves or caretaker during the Antebellum Cotton Plantation period, followed by those of the wealthy onsite owner during the Postbellum Sharecropping/Tenant period. Analysis of these intact deposits allowed investigators a rare glimpse into the material conditions of two divergent sociocultural groups living in the nineteenth-century Mississippi Delta.

VanDerwarker, Amber (California, Santa Barbara) and **Dana N. Bardolph** (California, Santa Barbara)

[26] *Cultivating the Countryside: Diachronic Trends in Mississippian Plant Foodways in the Central Illinois River Valley*

We consider changes in farming and plant collection as documented at two rural Mississippian sites in the Central Illinois River Valley: Lamb (Early Mississippian) and Roskamp (Middle Mississippian). Understanding changes in plant foodways from Early to Middle Mississippian times is particularly interesting in the CIRV as this temporal shift is linked with a variety of cultural issues, including contact with Cahokians to the south, an intensification of regional warfare, and a shift from a dispersed settlement pattern to one centered on larger, palisaded villages. We explore how this changing landscape affected rural farming and foraging through an analysis of botanical remains.

VanDerwarker, Amber (California, Santa Barbara)

[37] Discussant

Vanier, Jeremy (South Carolina)

[41] *A Ceramic Vessel Function Analysis and Foodways Approach to the Late Woodland/Mississippian Interface in Central South Carolina*

A functional analysis of ceramic vessels from the early Mississippian single-mound town of Belmont Neck (38KE6)

and the Late Woodland Concrete Block (38KE192), V. Green (38KE287), and Richardson (38KE288) villages in central South Carolina exposes differences in ceramic vessel construction cost, display value, and size between elite and commoner contexts. Similarities can be drawn between the ceramic assemblages of Mississippian commoners and Late Woodland villagers. The differences in ceramic assemblages by social group at Belmont Neck illustrate the need to update ceramic assemblage descriptions for Mississippian phases.

Vento, Frank (Clarion State) and **Matthew Sanger** (American Museum of Natural History)

[39] *Dam Theory - Why Adaptationist Models Hold No Water in Explaining Monuments*

Hunter-gatherers are largely defined as highly adaptable organisms whose every action is determined by external phenomena (environmental fluctuations, circumscription, landscape carrying capacity). While models based on adaption are largely successful in describing certain economic, settlement, and demographic patterns, they have failed to elucidate the processes entailed in the historical trajectories of monuments. As a result, adaptationist arguments are often focused on discrediting the monumental nature of archaeological phenomena related to hunter-gatherers. Evidence regarding the monumentality of two Late Archaic shell rings is presented to refute a recent adaptationist argument that suggests they were constructed to act as water retention locales.

Vogel, Juliette (Tennessee)

[38] *A Biocultural Investigation of Status and Health at the Cox Site*

The purpose of this research is to determine if health status differs by burial location at the Late Mississippian Cox site of Anderson County, Tennessee. The site consists of one mound and an associated village. This study does not assume social rank is associated with burial location, but instead adopts a biocultural perspective to ascertain if differences in health status by burial location suggest possible differences in social status. A skeletal sample of 230 individuals was analyzed and results indicate that there are no statistically significant differences between burial locations as they relate to overall health status.

Wagner, Gail (South Carolina)

[26] *Charting Sumpweed (Iva annua) Across Space and Time*

Marshelder or sumpweed (*Iva annua*) is found associated with humans for over 6,500 years, from approximately 5,000 B.C. into the eighteenth century. The first native eastern crop domesticated, it may also have been among the last to be eaten. Charred or desiccated kernels or cypselae have been recovered from southern Canada nearly to the Gulf coast, and from central North Carolina to western Oklahoma. I chart its use across space and through time, with an eye toward unraveling the story of this crop that was grown as a domesticate for at least 3,600 years.

Wagner, Mark J. (see Blankenship, Sarah A.; see also Carey, Heather)

Walker, Chester P. (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates) and **John H. Blitz** (Alabama)

[28] *Geophysical Survey at Moundville*

Recent Geophysical surveys at the Moundville site have successfully located several prehistoric structures that correspond to previously defined Residential Groups. Using a fluxgate gradiometer towed behind an ATV and RTK GPS to position readings over 40 ha of data have been collected. Limited areas have also been targeted using Ground Penetrating Radar.

Walker, Karen (Florida Museum of Natural History), **William H. Marquardt** (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Susan deFrance** (Florida), **Lee Newsom** (Pennsylvania State), **Donna Surge** (North Carolina), and **Ting Wang** (North Carolina)

[20] *Coastal Southwest Florida's Archaeological Shell Middens/Mounds as Records of Human Relationships with Climate and Sea-Level Change: A.D. 50 – 1710*

The archaeological Pineland Site Complex in subtropical coastal southwest Florida is located along a low-lying shoreline facing a broad, inshore, shallow-water bay rich with fish and shellfish resources. Given this context-one so

sensitive to environmental change-Pineland represents an opportunity to examine past human relationships with climate and sea-level fluctuations. Results from extensive excavations and subsequent analyses of shell midden/mound deposits indicate that both erratic and calm environmental episodes contributed significantly to Pineland's chronology, settlement, and subsistence patterns. These episodes correlate with those known as the Roman Warm Period, Vandal Minimum, Medieval Warm Period, and Little Ice Age, episodes documented in numerous records around the greater North Atlantic region (including the Gulf of Mexico).

Walker, Leslie C. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

[32] *Community Interaction and Artistic Variation on the Protohistoric Frontier*

Protohistoric settlement in the Central Arkansas River Valley has fascinated archaeologists for decades. Most of the material available for study has come from early museum collections with little contextual information, but current research is working to rectify that. Stylistic motifs evident on these artifacts (believed to be protohistoric or early historic) exhibit a high degree of variation, possibly reflecting the production of different communities. This paper examines possible reasons for the alterations in the depiction and implementation of these motifs, including shifts in community organization and group interaction possibly related to the economic influences of the burgeoning frontier exchange economy.

Walker, Leslie C. (see also Sabo, George, III)

Walker, Renee (SUNY Oneonta) and **R. Jeannine Windham** (New South Associates)

[37] *The Dogs of Spirit Hill: An Analysis of Domestic Dog Burials from Jackson County, Alabama*

The Spirit Hill site, located in northeastern Alabama, dates from the late Middle Woodland through the Mississippian. In addition to abundant materials recovered from the site, a total of 27 dog burials was excavated. Analyses indicate that several were female and one definitely male; in addition, half of the dogs were adults and the remaining were all subadults. Eight of the dogs had pathologies consistent with pack-carrying. While pack-carrying was one of the many roles of dogs, there was certainly also a sacred role as indicated by the interment of dogs in and around human burials at the site.

Wallis, Neill (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[40] Discussant

Wampler, Marc E. (AMEC Earth & Environmental) and **Shawn Chapman** (Arnold Air Force Base)

[7] *Archaeology at Arnold Air Force Base, South-Central, Tennessee*

Archaeological survey and inventory of all areas previously unsurveyed (16,825 acres) for cultural resources has recently been completed at Arnold Air Force Base (AAFB), Manchester, TN. Seventy-four archaeological sites were newly identified and investigated and seventeen sites were re-visited. Artifacts recovered support previous identification of Early Archaic through Late Woodland prehistoric occupation at the base. Historic sites are represented mainly by late nineteenth and early twentieth century farmsteads. This paper will discuss approaches towards synthesis of prehistoric and historic archaeological data at AAFB as compared to the archaeological record of the Mid-South.

Wang, Ting (see Walker, Karen)

Waselkov, Gregory A. (South Alabama) and **Ashley A. Dumas** (West Alabama)

[32] *Protohistoric Pan-Southeastern Revitalization: Theory and Context*

Beginning with two observations - (1) a group of related quadripartite ceramic motifs became common across the Southeast around the turn of the 17th century, and (2) these motifs are cosmological symbols - we have hypothesized the existence of a revitalization movement (or set of related movements) that accounts for the sudden change in ceramics and other material culture realms. In this emergent "New South," old ideas were remapped in a novel form

of public architecture, the square ground, and in the reassertion of community identity over hierarchical privilege, reflected most prominently in the widespread emergence of the busk.

Waselkov, Gregory A. (see also Christopher, Raven; see also Dumas, Ashley A.)

Watkins-Kenney, Sarah (see Rodning, Christopher B.)

Watts, Elizabeth (Indiana) and **Jeffery D. Kruchten** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[40] *Moving Objects, Moving People: Non-Local Pottery at East St. Louis*

The presence of non-local, "exotic" artifacts in Mississippian contexts is widely interpreted as representing long-distance interactions, facilitating trade of objects and/or the migration people. Objects and people in these mobile interactions were not merely static participants transported from one group or locality to another. Instead, we suggest mobile objects and people were social agents actively embodying and transmitting accumulated social memory. Using ceramic evidence from ongoing excavations at the East Saint Louis Mound Center, we argue that movement of memory through time and space was integral to the (re)constitution of communal identity during the Mississippian period in the American Bottom.

Webb, Paul (see Benyshek, Tasha)

Weinstein, Richard A. (see Hays, Christopher)

Wendt, LeeAnne (Panamerican Consultants)

[7] *Reassessing Site Location Methodology in the Black Warrior River Valley*

For years, archaeologists have used similar survey techniques to locate sites above rivers. In the summer of 2009, site 1TU1058 was located along the Black Warrior River by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. This site contained intact deposits nearly 1 meter below the surface. Had the area not been shovel tested, this site would not have been discovered. The purpose of this paper will be to look at past surveys in the area and to explore changing methodology to focus on techniques such as shovel testing, geoprobing, and shoreline surveys.

Wentz, Rachel K. (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[12] *Was There a Doctor in the House? Inferring Medicine in the Prehistoric Archaeological Record*

Many ephemeral aspects of culture are inferred through the examination of archaeological remains. Religion, ritual and gender roles can be identified based on artifacts, mortuary practices and bioarchaeological analyses. Although underutilized as a medicinal analytic, these same methods of analysis can provide an opportunity to infer the presence and practice of medicine in the archaeological record. In historic contexts, the use of documents, texts and art can facilitate the investigation of medicinal practices among past populations. However, in prehistoric contexts, inferring medicine can be more problematic. This presentation attempts to conceptualize an approach that integrates analyses of material culture with those of bioarchaeology, in an effort to investigate how prehistoric populations identified and treated illness and injury.

Wescott, Kimberly (South Carolina)

[42] *Buffer Zones and Abandonment: Spatial and Temporal Analyses of the Middle Savannah River*

The Savannah River valley is a region that throughout its history experienced multiple periods of occupation and abandonment. According to some scholars, the lower Savannah valley was abandoned in 1450 and remained unoccupied until approximately 1650. In the mid-sixteenth century, Hernando de Soto and his men encountered a vast wilderness described as a buffer zone between two complex chiefdoms. This paper attempts to offer new insight into the abandonment of the Savannah River valley and the formation of buffer zones by presenting both regional settlement pattern data and site chronologies.

Wesler, Kit W. (Murray State)

[2] *Fifty Years (Almost) of Western Kentucky Prehistoric Ceramics*

Berle Clay's M.A. thesis on ceramics in the Tennessee-Cumberland region of Kentucky dates to 1963, but we can count fifty years from the completion of a manuscript on the Tinsley Hill site in 1960. The thesis established the foundation for a regional sequence for Western Kentucky. Since then a number of projects have added considerable data. However, several problems remain, such as the reconciliation of sub-regional schemes (e.g. Tennessee-Cumberland versus Mississippi River), insufficient data for characterizing Woodland period complexes, and the chronology of the transition from grog to shell temper.

Wesson, Cameron (see Cottier, John W.)

Wettstaed, James (Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests)

[25] *Recent Investigations at Tenant Farm Sites in the Georgia Piedmont*

The Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests recently completed excavations at two sites occupied by tenant farmers in the early twentieth century using Passport in Time volunteers. The results of these excavations are summarized and compared with the findings from other sites in the area. Sites 9OG373 and 9PM1072 are fairly typical. They have a fairly limited range of artifacts that reflect the marginal lives of the people who lived here, with the collections dominated by kitchenware and architectural items. Although there are variations between sites, there do not appear to be distinct differences that reflect more than local variation.

Wettstaed, Judith (see Bonhage-Freund, Mary Theresa)

Whisonant, Robert C. (see Boyd, Cliff)

White, Nancy Marie (see Kimble, Elicia)

Whyte, Thomas R. (Appalachian State), **Scott A. Fleeman** (Appalachian State), and **Cathleen D. Evans** (Appalachian State)

[41] *Use of Feather Quills in Pottery Decoration in Appalachian Summit Prehistory*

Tools used in punctation and incising of prehistoric ceramic artifacts were potentially as meaningful as the designs they imparted. Replicative experiments reveal use of various tools, but especially feather quills, by native potters of the Appalachian Summit region in applying punctations and incisions to wet clay. Feathers of various birds were important in the beliefs, rituals, and medicine of Southeastern Indians. Results of this study may benefit typological refinements, studies of vessel function, bolster inquiries into prehistoric symbolism and ideology, and contribute to traditional craft revitalization.

Williams, Justin P. (Washington State)

[18] *Debitage Attribute Replicability*

Attributes used by different lithic analysts vary widely. It is therefore important that the attributes used to analyze flakes are comparable from one study to the next. It should be a goal of lithic analysts to ensure that all attributes are as replicable as possible. Within this paper, attributes and techniques that make lithic attributes more replicable are reviewed. Along with this review, a small series of surveys was conducted with lithic analysts concerning the replicability of various attributes. The survey concluded that the most replicable attributes are those that are qualitative and have few states.

Williams, Michele (see Miller, Sarah)

Williams, Travis (Oklahoma)

[28] *All Around Mulberry Creek, Natives Built Their Villages: Cultural Transition and Mississippian Settlement*

Pattern in Western North Carolina

This poster presents preliminary results from an archaeological survey conducted in the Mulberry Creek region in Caldwell County, North Carolina. The research constitutes the first intensive archaeological investigations in the area. Preliminary analysis of survey data, coupled with data collected by the National Forest Service in adjoining Pisgah National Forest, sheds light on local (Burke phase) late prehistoric and protohistoric settlement patterns in an ecotone straddling the Carolina Piedmont and Blue Ridge Mountains. In addition to advancing our understanding of local Mississippian settlement patterns, this research begins to help explain the poorly understood Woodland-to-Mississippian transition in the region.

Wilson, Greg (California, Santa Barbara)

[24] *Mississippian Household Organizational Trends in the Central Illinois River Valley*

The recent analysis of several spatially and temporally discrete artifact assemblages and domestic structures provides the data for this diachronic study of Mississippian household organization in the Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV). Analysis of these datasets provides insight into organizational continuity and change in household size, domestic foodways, and a variety of localized procurement and processing activities. A broader pattern of Mississippian organizational variation is observable when these CIRV datasets are compared to those from the Upper Mississippi Valley and American Bottom regions.

Windham, R. Jeannine (New South Associates)

[37] *Revisiting Tennessee Valley Zooarchaeology: A Look at Current Analyses in Context*

The zooarchaeology of the Tennessee River Valley is intriguing, and the subject of numerous studies both past and present. Past studies in northeast Alabama and south-central Tennessee provide detailed information as to subsistence and tool production. These previous analyses have allowed for exploration of additional research questions today. The current zooarchaeological studies address these questions and provide additional information as to subsistence, taphonomy, and site use. In concert, these studies reveal a greater understanding of Woodland occupations in this regional context.

Windham, R. Jeannine (see also Walker, Renee)

Wood, M. Jared (Georgia)

[5] *Mississippian Chiefdoms in the Savannah River Valley*

David Hally's work on the Mississippian period continues to inform current research at a variety of scales. From the fine-scale characterization of individual ceramic assemblages and single sites to the large-scale patterns seen in chiefdom organization and polity distribution within the South Appalachian region, his research provides concrete examples for comparisons of human behavior and the formulation of hypotheses that can be tested across the Southeast. This paper will discuss the Mississippian period occupation of the Savannah River valley, with an emphasis on recent findings in chronology building and chiefdom dynamics, and Hally's contributions to the sub-region.

Worth, John (West Florida)

[13] *Explaining Ceramic Stylistic Variability during the Late Mississippi Period in Northwest Georgia: A Design Type Analysis of Lamar Bold Incised Pottery*

Stylistic analysis of the ceramic type Lamar Bold Incised was carried out on a sample of 166 vessels recovered from ten discrete households excavated at two sites-King and Little Egypt-within the late prehistoric Barnett Phase in Northwest Georgia. Using design types created empirically from a combination of motifs and filler elements, stylistic assemblages were characterized and compared within individual structures, between structures in each village, and between villages in separate site clusters. The results of this detailed analysis strongly support a social interaction model of ceramic stylistic variability instead of an information exchange model.

Worth, John (West Florida)

[21] Discussant

Wright, Alice (Michigan)

[22] *Under the Mound: The Early Life History of the Garden Creek Mound No. 2 Site*

Archaeologists continue to debate the nature of occupations at Middle Woodland mound sites: were they domestic, ritual, or some combination of the two? To avoid this oversimplified dichotomy, I suggest that a practiced-based approach can clarify the dynamic activities that occurred at these sites. Here, I examine artifacts, features, and structures to assess the spatial dimensions of practice of the "pre-mound midden" at Garden Creek Mound No. 2 in western North Carolina. This approach allows for the consideration of on-the-ground practices that pre-date and perhaps relate to the emergence of Middle Woodland platform mound architecture in the Appalachian Summit.

Wrobel, Gabriel (Mississippi), **Jenna James** (Alabama), and **Stacy Ann Scott** (Southern Mississippi)

[15] *Analyses and Comparisons of Dental Morphology from the Late Mississippian Sites of Carson and Shady Grove, Northern Mississippi*

Recent salvage operations at two different Late Mississippian sites in northern Mississippi have revealed a series of unusual, complex mortuary features, containing multiple individuals stacked in various states of disarticulation. An analysis of dental nonmetric traits is aimed at establishing a regional "dental complex," which can aid in testing for genetic relatedness to groups in surrounding regions. Genetic variations noted between the sites may help to explain the noted cultural variations in mortuary elaboration; compared to the Carson Mounds burial program, the Shady Grove burials include slightly different artifact assemblage, a broader age range, and relatively fewer bundled burials.

Yerka, Stephen (Tennessee), **Shannon D. Koerner** (Tennessee), and **Lynne P. Sullivan** (Tennessee)

[38] *On Higher Ground: 40KN266, the One that Got Away (from TVA)*

Undiscovered by modern archaeologists until 2002, site 40KN266 is one of the last, if not the last, intact Mississippian platform mound sites in eastern Tennessee. The site's location on a high terrace saved it from flooding by the Tennessee Valley Authority. In the summer of 2010, a Tennessee Historical Commission grant funded geophysical and limited shovel-test survey of the site with the goal of preparing a National Register nomination. The geophysical survey, using a gradiometer and GPR, produced unusually clear results. Combined with data from shovel testing, much can be determined about the plan of this late Mississippian town.

Young, Stacey (New South Associates)

[25] *Identifying Cultural Resources: Results of Recent Large-Scale Survey Investigations in the Francis Marion National Forest and What We Learned*

The Francis Marion National Forest, located in the Lower Coastal Plain region of South Carolina, has been the focus of human occupation for thousands of years. Recent large-scale survey investigations by New South Associates, Inc. successfully identified numerous archaeological sites representing various temporal periods and types. Most often the results of survey level work are used to develop and redevelop models for predicting site location that are used for planning purposes and to guide field work. This paper presents an examination of settlement patterns observed from the results of our survey investigations.

Zaragoza, Sally (George Washington and Jefferson National Forest)

[25] *It's Not Just Black or White: Managing Controversial Cultural Resources*

Race and racism have been and continue to be a sensitive subject for American society. While Federal Cultural Resource Managers are not immune to the pressure of political correctness, we have an obligation to not let this affect our research and interpretation of potentially controversial sites. While researching the Longdale Recreation Site, originally created for the exclusive use of the African American population during segregation, the dilemma of telling an objective version of history without causing offense to modern day populations was encountered. This paper

discusses the intricacies of working with the subject of race, and the methods used to construct an accurate version of the past.

Zych, Thomas (Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

[40] *More than Rolling a Stone: Chunkey and the Historic Experience in the Mississippian World*

As events, games have the ability to continually change the course of relationships between people, whether through playing the game or watching it as spectators. The prehistoric game of Chunkey was no different. Beginning with the rise of Cahokia (circa A.D.1050), Chunkey stones, players, and the performative act of playing the game all played an integral role in the initial and sustained spread of Mississippian lifeways among indigenous populations in Eastern North America. This paper speaks to the mobility of Chunkey through the movement of its participants and its capacity to shape the histories of people who adopted this prehistoric pastime.



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Lewis H. Larson, Jr. and Roy S. Dickens, Jr.
- 1973 30th Annual Meeting, October 5-6, Memphis, Tennessee
Drexel A. Peterson, Jr.
- 1972 29th Annual Meeting, October 13-14, Morgantown, West Virginia
Bettye J. Broyles and Daniel Fowler
- 1971 28th Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Macon, Georgia
Richard D. Faust
- 1970 27th Annual Meeting, October 30-31, Columbia, South Carolina
Robert L. Stephenson
- 1969 26th Annual Meeting, November 14-15, Macon, Georgia
John W. Griffin
- 1968 25th Annual Meeting, November 8-9, Knoxville, Tennessee
Alfred K. Guthe
- 1967 24th Annual Meeting, November 10-11, Macon, Georgia
Bettye J. Broyles and C. Fred Bohannon
- 1966 23rd Annual Meeting, November 4-5, Avery Island, Louisiana
William G. Haag
- 1965 22nd Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Macon, Georgia
William H. Sears and George Fischer
- 1964 21st Annual Meeting, November 6-7, New Orleans, Louisiana
Stephen Williams and Robert Wauchope
- 1963 20th Annual Meeting, November 1-2, Macon, Georgia
Stephen Williams and Edward D. Jahns
- 1962 19th Annual Meeting, November 2-3, Moundville, Alabama
Stephen Williams and David L. DeJarnette
- 1961 18th Annual Meeting, December 1-2, Macon, Georgia
Stephen Williams and John W. Walker
- 1960 17th Annual Meeting, November 4-5, Gainesville, Florida
John M. Goggin and William H. Sears

- 1959 16th Annual Meeting, November 13-14, Macon, Georgia
Stephen Williams and Louis R. Caywood
- 1958 15th Annual Meeting, December 5-6, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Joffre L. Coe
- 1957 14th Annual Meeting, November 1-2, Macon, Georgia
Wilfred D. Logan
- 1956 13th Annual Meeting, November 30-December 1, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
William G. Haag
- 1955 12th Annual Meeting, October 21-22, Macon, Georgia
Joel L. Shiner
- 1954 11th Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Moundville, Alabama
David L. DeJarnette
- 1953 10th Annual Meeting, November 20-21, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Joffre L. Coe
- 1952 9th Annual Meeting, October 31-November 1, Macon, Georgia
Charles H. Fairbanks
- 1951 8th Annual Meeting, November 2-3, Gainesville, Florida
John M. Goggin
- 1950 7th Annual Meeting, October 13-14, Knoxville, Tennessee
T. M. N. Lewis
- 1941 6th Annual Meeting, September 4-5, Lexington, Kentucky
William G. Haag
- 1940 5th Annual Meeting, September 4-5, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
James A. Ford
- 1939 4th Bi-Annual Meeting, November 10-11, Macon, Georgia
J. Joe Finkelstein
- 1939 3rd Bi-Annual Meeting, June 23-24, Birmingham, Alabama
Charles G. Wilder
- 1938 2nd Bi-Annual Meeting, November 4-6, Birmingham, Alabama
Jesse D. Jennings
- 1938 1st Bi-Annual Meeting, May 16-17, Ann Arbor, Michigan
James B. Griffin

PAST AWARD WINNERS

Distinguished Service Award

- 1995 James Griffin and William Haag
1993 Stephen Williams
1978 William Haag, Stu Neitzel, and Clarence Webb

Lifetime Achievement in Southeastern Archaeology

- 2009 David J. Hally
2008 Bennie Keel
2007 Charles H. Faulkner
2006 Hester A. Davis
2005 Dan Morse and Phyllis Morse
2004 Patty Jo Watson
2003 Stanley A. South and John H. Hahn

Lower Mississippi Valley Survey C.B. Moore Award for Excellence in Southeastern Archaeology

- 2009 Sarah C. Sherwood and Victor D. Thompson
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

Student Paper Award

- 2009 1st Place - **Lee J. Arco** (Washington, St. Louis) Geoarchaeology of the Buried Poverty Point Landscape at Jaketown
2nd Place - **John Samuelson** (Arkansas) Archaeological Investigations of Early Caddo Settlement Patterning at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6)
- 2008 1st Place - **Jeremy Davis** (Alabama) Crafting in the Countryside: A Comparison of Three Late Prehistoric Nonmound Sites in the Black Warrior River Valley
2nd Place - **Christopher Moore** (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
- 2007 1st Place - **Glenn Strickland** (Mississippi) The Archaeological Unifying Constant: Interpretation of a Late Mississippian Mound Group through Digital Spatial Modeling
2nd Place - **Clete Rooney** (Florida) Beyond Kingsley: Reconceptualizing the Archaeology and Anthropology of Fort George Island, Florida
- 2006 1st Place - **Mary Beth Fitts** (North Carolina, Chapel Hill) People of the River, People of the Trail: Mapping Catawba Coalescence
2nd Place - **Adam Schieffer** (South Florida) What's Cookin'? European Influence on Cherokee Subsistence at Coweeta Creek during the Qualla Phase (A.D. 1300-1908)
- 2005 **Lance Green** (North Carolina, Chapel Hill) Race, Class, and Material Culture in Antebellum North Carolina
- 2004 **Victor Thompson** (Kentucky) The Formation and Function of Shell Rings: A Case Study from Sapelo Island
- 2003 **Jon B. Marcoux** (North Carolina, Chapel Hill) The Materialization of Status and Social Structure at the Kogers Island Cemetery, Alabama
- 2002 **Jennifer Myer** (Alabama) Among the Fields: Mississippian Settlement Patterns in the Black Warrior Valley
- 2001 **Ashley Dumas** (Alabama) Plotting the Past: A Study in Archaeological Method at the Original Tabasco Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana
- 2000 **Gregory D. Wilson** (North Carolina, Chapel Hill) Small Celt, Big Celt, Old Celt, New Celt: The Moundville Greenstone Industry in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama
- 1999 **Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman** (Georgia) Vertebrate Subsistence in the Mississippian-Historic Period Transition
- 1998 **Keith Little** (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** (North Carolina, Chapel Hill) Feasting and Formulation of Food Use at the Toqua Site
- 1996 **Jason McBrayer** (Tulane) Elite Polygyny in Southeastern Chiefdoms
- 1995 **Sissel Schroeder** (Pennsylvania State) Ancient Landscapes and Sociopolitical Change in the American Bottom
- 1994 **Mary Beth Trubitt** (Northwestern) The Formation of House Floor and Fill Assemblages in the Mississippian American Bottom, Illinois
- 1993 **Patrick Jones** (Tulane) Lake of the Taensa: A Report on a Recent Survey of Lake St. Joseph
- 1992 **Amy Lambeck Young** (Tennessee, Knoxville) An Analysis of Nails from the Gibbs House Site