



Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Bulletin 54

2011

Proceedings of the 68th Annual Meeting November 2-5, 2011

**Hyatt Regency Jacksonville-Riverfront
Jacksonville, Florida**

Edited by

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Hosted by

Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology
Department of Anthropology
University of Florida

Meeting Organizers

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Cover illustration: Copper breast-plate recovered from Mount Royal site (8PU35), Putnam County, Florida by Clarence B. Moore. Image from Certain Sand Mounds of the St. Johns River, Florida, Parts I and II. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 1894.

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Welcome to Jacksonville Florida and the 68th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. This is the first time SEAC has been held in River City, and only the second time a meeting has been held on the Atlantic coast. It has been nearly one-quarter of a century since waves of the Atlantic Ocean lapped against the feet of SEAC meeting-goers. I was still a graduate student when staff of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology hosted a meeting in Charleston. I have vague memories of helping with the planning, of stuffing envelopes with restaurant guides, and of driving to Charleston from Aiken with the excitement and trepidation that only meeting planning can bring. What, I wondered, did we forget to do? Whose name did we spell wrong? What scheduling conflicts did we create?

Happily, that meeting went off without major crisis, and I learned enough from that experience to try it on my own in 1998, for the 55th Annual Meeting in Greenville. Again this would be an event organized from afar, because only a few months before the meeting I had relocated to Gainesville, Florida to take up a new post. I was fortunate to have colleagues back in South Carolina handling the local arrangements, and things went off without a hitch. It was at the time—with the exception of a joint meeting with our Midwest colleagues in Lexington (1994)—the largest SEAC ever. Meetings have grown in the years since Greenville, with last year's event in Lexington 74 percent larger than the one in 1998, and about three times larger than Charleston in 1987, even without a joint meeting!

Our gathering this year is not nearly as big as last year's meeting, but still impressive considering the peripheral venue. Scheduled over two-and-one-half days in seven concurrent breakout sessions are 290 papers in 13 symposia, 11 general sessions, four poster sessions, and a special lithics panel. Two symposia are all-day affairs, and another pair will honor the contributions of two of our beloved members. The Student Affairs Committee is hosting two workshops, including the annual lunch, and the Native Affairs Committee is hosting a session on southeastern Tribal Archaeology Programs. A number of special meetings events are highlighted in the front section of this bulletin, including receptions, the customary Friday night dance, and two extracurricular events off-site on Saturday.

I am grateful for the support and cooperation of many individuals and organizations in the planning and execution of this meeting. Foremost are my co-organizers, Meggan Blessing and Jason O'Donoughue of the University of Florida. Administrative support of the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida was provided by the incomparable Karen Jones and her staff, former Chair of Anthropology, Allan Burns, and Interim Chair, Susan deFrance. This bulletin was printed with funds provided by the Hyatt and Cici Brown Endowment for Florida Archaeology. I am very grateful to those of the Florida archaeological community whose financial sponsorship offset the costs of receptions, notable the student reception. These generous sponsors are listed on next page of this bulletin. Bob Joseph, Corey Determan, and Peter Maholland of Florida State Parks made possible our use of Little Talbot Island State Park, and I am grateful to James Davidson and his graduate students for guiding guests through Kingsley Plantation, access to which was enabled by John Whitehurst, Brian Loadholtz, Emily Palmer, and Barbara Goodman of the National Park Service. Thanks to Alison Hadley for organizing the Student Affairs events, and to Amber Graft-Weiss and Cassandra Rae Harper for organizing the Public Archaeology Day at MOSH. A host of student volunteers managed the registration desk with aplomb, and I could not have met the logistical challenges of moving large quantities of paper, beer, and ice without the muscle of my crew at the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology. Enjoy the conference and your stay in River City!

KES/Gainesville, FL October 12, 2011

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

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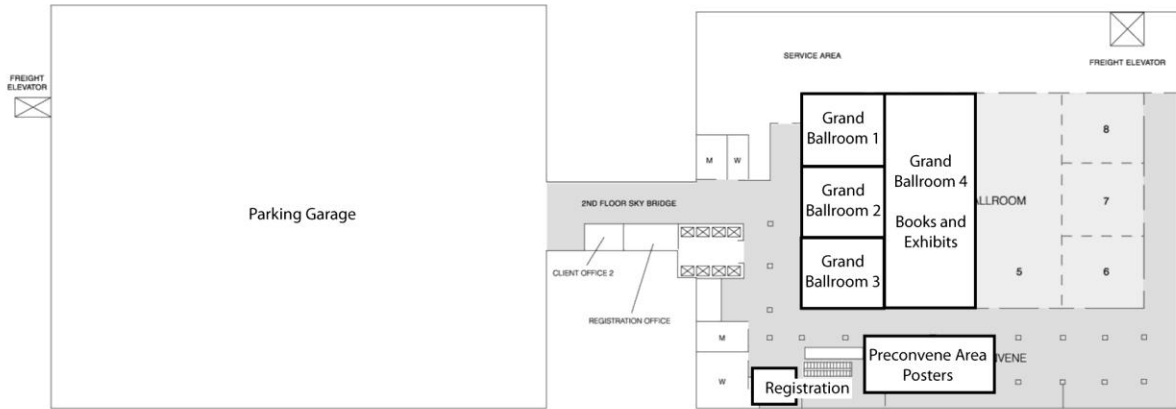


Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.

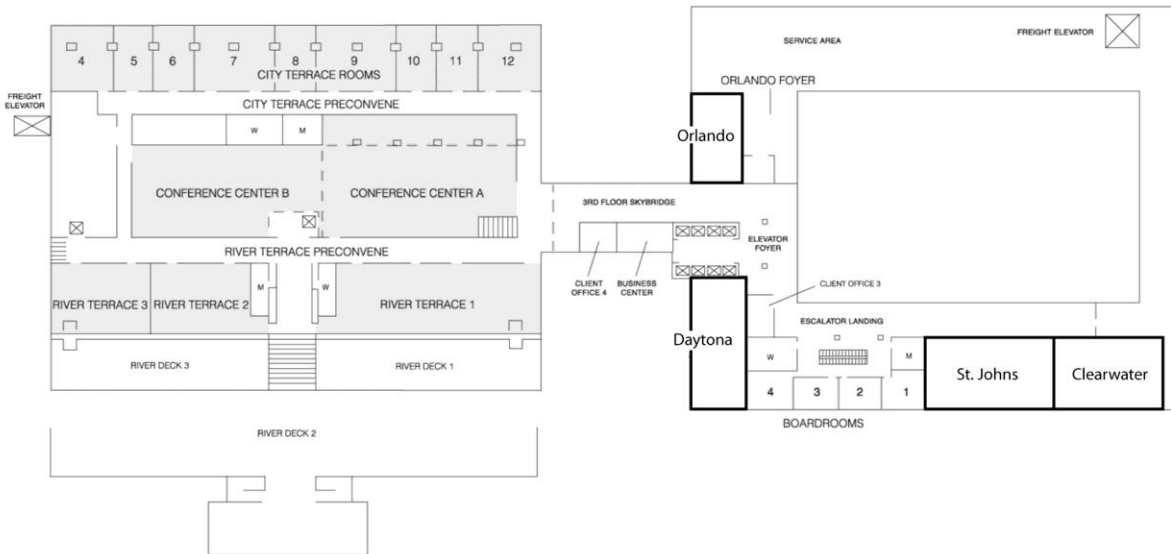
FLOOR PLAN OF MEETING FACILITIES

Hyatt Regency Jacksonville Riverfront Meeting Room Floor Plan, with SEAC spaces highlighted

2nd Floor



3rd Floor





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:

University of West Florida, operating FPAN’s Northwest (Pensacola) and North Central (Tallahassee) regions

Flagler College, hosting FPAN’s Northeast Region, St. Augustine

Florida Historical Society, hosting FPAN’s East Central Region, Cocoa

Florida Atlantic University, hosting FPAN’s Southeast Region, Ft. Lauderdale

Florida Gulf Coast University, hosting FPAN’s Southwest Region, Ft. Myers

University of South Florida, hosting FPAN’s West Central (Tampa) and Central (Crystal River) regions

www.flpublicarchaeology.org



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Located in Pensacola, the University of West Florida offers involved, hands-on undergraduate and graduate education in terrestrial and underwater archaeology - taking full advantage of the faculty, staff, and resources of UWF’s Department of Anthropology, Archaeology Institute, and Florida Public Archaeology Network.

www.uwf.edu/anthropology
www.uwf.edu/archaeology
www.flpublicarchaeology.org

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

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

ON-SITE REGISTRATION

Preconvene Area

Weds. 4:00 to 8:00 pm

Thurs. 7:30 am to 4:00 pm

Fri. 7:30 am to 12:00 pm

BOOKS AND EXHIBITS

Grand Ballroom 4

Weds. 6:00 to 8:00 (set-up only)

Thurs. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Sat. 8:00 to 11:00 am

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

SEAC Executive Board Meeting

Orlando

Weds. 6:30 to 10:00 pm

SEAC Student Affairs Committee

Workshop: *Getting to Know Soil*

Daytona

Panelists: Rick Robbins, Sarah Sherwood,
and T. R. Kidder

Thurs. 3:00 to 5:00 pm

Lunch Forum: *Effective Geophysical Data
Presentation*

Orlando

Panelists: Berle Clay, Bryan Haley, and Jay
Johnson

Fri. 12:00 to 1:00 pm

SEAC Native Affairs Liaison Committee

Symposium: *Tribal Archaeology Programs in
the Southeastern United States*

Daytona

Fri. 1:20 to 4:40 pm

SEAC Business Meeting

Grand Ballroom 1-3

Fri. 5:30 to 6:45 pm

SEAC Dance

Grand Ballroom 1-3

Fri. 9:00 pm to midnight

Featuring: *The Faze Band*

SEAC Public Archaeology Interest Group

Public Archaeology Day at Museum of
Science and History

Sat. 10:00 am to 2:00 pm

Public-oriented activities dealing with
archaeology in the Southeast

(see details about this special event in a
flyer in your registration packet)

RECEPTIONS

Student Affairs Reception

Preconvene Area

Thurs. 5:00 to 6:30 pm

SEAC Reception & Great Spirits

Museum of Science and History

Thurs. 7:00 to 9:00 pm

(see flyer in your registration packet for
directions and further information)

FIELD EXCURSION (by reservation only)

Sat. 1:30 to 6:30 pm

Tours of Kingsley Plantation, followed by
BBQ and Beer at Little Talbot Island State
Park

SYMPOSIA

Precolumbian Archaeology in Florida: New Approaches to the Appendicular Southeast

Grand Ballroom 1

Thursday, 8:00 am-noon; 1:20-4:40 pm

Displaying the Source of the Sacred: Shell Gorgets, Figurines, and Accessing Supernatural Power in the Mississippian Period Eastern United States

Grand Ballroom 2

Thursday, 8:00 am-noon

Bioarchaeology in the Southeastern US: Recent Investigations of Curated Collections and the Analysis of New Discoveries

Clearwater

Thursday, 8:40-11:20 am

The Enigma of the Event: Moments of Consequence in the Ancient Southeast

Grand Ballroom 3

Thursday, 1:00-5:00 pm

Re-conceptualizing the Southeast from the Bottom Up: A Survey of New Theoretical Perspectives

Grand Ballroom 1

Friday, 8:00 am-noon; 1:00-5:00 pm

Zooarchaeology in Coastal Environments of the Southeastern United States

Grand Ballroom 3

Friday, 8:00-11:40 am

The Role and Significance of the Dugout Canoe in Southeastern U.S. and Circum-Caribbean Archaeology

Grand Ballroom 2

Friday, 8:00-11:40 am

The Forest AND the Trees: Honoring the Archaeological Career of Samuel O. Brookes

St. Johns

Friday, 8:40-11:40 am; 1:00-3:20 pm

The Middle Woodland and Late Mississippian Leake Site: Research, Findings, and Outreach Initiatives

Clearwater

Friday, 8:40 am-noon

What Would We Still Like to Know About Food Production in the Southeast?: A Symposium in Honor of Richard A. Yarnell (1929-2011)

Grand Ballroom 2

Friday, 1:00-5:00 pm

Perspectives on the Florida and Georgia Coastal Plain during the Archaic Period

Clearwater

Saturday, 8:40-11:40 am

Mounds, Middens, and Plantations: Recent Research on the Mississippi Gulf Coast

St. Johns

Saturday, 8:20-11:40 am

PANEL DISCUSSION

To Type or Not to Type: Is That the Question?

Orlando

Thursday, 1:00-4:00 pm

GENERAL SESSIONS

Historical Archaeology I

St. Johns

Thursday, 8:00 am-noon

Woodland

Grand Ballroom 3

Thursday, 8:00 am-noon

Survey, Testing, Modeling, and Planning

Daytona

Thursday, 8:00 am-noon

Mississippian I

Grand Ballroom 2

Thursday, 1:00-4:40 pm

Sourcing, Scanning, Smoking, and Drinking

St. Johns

Thursday, 1:40-4:40 pm

Preserving, Presenting, and Publishing Archaeology

Daytona

Friday, 8:20-10:20 am

Woodland and Mississippian Bioarchaeology

Daytona

Friday, 10:40-11:40 am

Mississippian II

Grand Ballroom 3

Friday, 1:00-5:00 pm

Paleoindian, Archaic, and Beyond

Clearwater

Friday, 2:00-5:00 pm

Historical Archaeology II

Orlando

Saturday, 8:20 am-noon

Native Experiences in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Daytona

Saturday, 8:00 am-noon

POSTER SESSIONS

Historic and Late Precolumbian Archaeology

Preconvene Area
Thursday, 8:00-noon

**Specialized Analyses and
Interdisciplinary Perspectives**

Preconvene Area
Thursday, 1:00-5:00 pm

**Archaeology in the Field, Lab,
Community, and Cyberspace**

Preconvene Area
Friday, 8:00-noon

Mississippian and Its Cognates

Preconvene Area
Friday, 1:00-5:00 pm



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THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3

Session 1 – Preconvene Area

8:00 am to 12:00 pm

Posters – Historic and Late Precolumbian Archaeology

1. Barzilai, Rebecca, Maura E. Hogan, Meghan E. Buchanan - *Investigating Craft Production and Resource Utilization at a Mississippian Mound Center: A Mineralogical Analysis of Clays and Ceramics from the Common Field Site (23SG100)*
2. Baumann, Timothy, Andrew Hurley, Valerie Altizer, and Victoria Love - *Interpreting Uncomfortable History at the Scott Joplin House State Historic Site in St. Louis, Missouri*
3. Black, Rachel and Hugh Matternes - *Salt, Spirits and the Soul: The Use of Ceramics in the Mortuary Context*
4. Brooks, Jason and Emily Vanderpool - *GIS and the Lacy Hotel Site*
5. Duffield, Elise M. and R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. - *Changing Patterns of Glass Bead Use Among the Catawba Indians, 1750 to 1820*
6. Geiger, Brian, Shaun M. Lynch, Kathryn M. Kipfer, David G. Moore, Christopher B. Rodning, and Robin A. Beck, Jr. - *An Investigation of Mound Stratigraphy at the Berry Site (31BK22), Burke County, North Carolina*
7. Harding, Gregg and Sarah Nohe - *Documenting the Untold History at Fort Jefferson*
8. Krus, Anthony Michal, Timothy Schilling, and G. William Monaghan - *Angel Mounds' Palisade Sequence: A Search for the Best Chronological Model*
9. May, J. Alan - *Hoyle House, Gaston County, North Carolina: From the 18th to the 21st Centuries*
10. Moore, Sue M. and Heather Amaral - *Archeological Evidence for Catastrophic Destruction at Mont Repose Plantation*
11. Regnier, Amanda - *Rose Hill (34Ch275): Archaeology at a Post-Removal Choctaw Plantation in Southeast Oklahoma*
12. Riggs, Brett, R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr., David J. Cranford and Mary Elizabeth Fitts - *Investigations at the Ayers Town and Ashe Ferry Sites, York County, South Carolina*

Session 2 – Grand Ballroom 1

Symposium – Precolumbian Archaeology in Florida: New Approaches to the Appendicular Southeast, Part 1

Organizers: Neill Wallis and Asa Randall

- 8:00 Wallis, Neill and Asa Randall - *Strategies for Fulfilling the Promise of Florida Archaeology*
- 8:20 Randall, Asa, Kenneth E. Sassaman, Meggan E. Blessing, Zackary I. Gilmore, and Jason O'Donoghue - *Archaic Histories Beyond the Heap along the Middle St. Johns River, Florida*
- 8:40 Dengel, Craig and Michael Russo - *Landscape Patterning among Weeden Island and Swift Creek Mound/Ring Complexes in Coastal Northwest Florida*
- 9:00 Pluckhahn, Thomas J. and Victor D. Thompson - *Monumentality Beyond Scale: The Elaboration of Mounded Architecture at Crystal River (8CI1)*
- 9:20 Luer, George - *Perspectives from the Peninsular Gulf Coast*
- 9:40 Austin, Robert J., Jeffrey M. Mitchem, and Brent R. Weisman - *Refining the Tampa Bay Late Prehistoric Radiocarbon Chronology*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Schober, Theresa - *Getting to the Bottom of Mound Building in Coastal Southwest Florida*
- 10:40 Schwadron, Margo - *Shell Work Landscapes and Emergent Complexity in the Ten Thousand Islands, Florida*
- 11:00 Dunbar, James - *Climate Change, Paleindian Habitats, and the Neotropical Face of Pleistocene Florida*
- 11:20 Sassaman, Kenneth E., Paulette S. McFadden, Micah P. Monés, and Elyse M. Anderson - *Turning the Tide on Northern Gulf Coast Florida Archaeology*

Session 3 – Grand Ballroom 2

Symposium – Displaying the Source of the Sacred: Shell Gorgets, Figurines, and Accessing Supernatural Power in the Mississippian Period Eastern United States

Organizer: Kent Reilly

- 8:00 Giles, Bretton - *Fairfield, Hopewell, and Earlier Shell Gorgets: The*

- Ancestral Precedents of Mississippian Shell Gorgets*
- 8:20 Phillips, Erin - *Moundville Shell Gorgets*
- 8:40 Colvin, Matthew - *Cane Curtain Copper: Gorget Production at the Archaeological Sites of Etowah and Moundville*
- 9:00 Reilly, Kent - *Toto, We Are Flying, Incised Imagery from the Pine Harbor Site and Shared Morning Star, or Birdman Imagery on Hemphill Figurative Shell Gorgets: Comparisons and Ideological Usages*
- 9:20 Sullivan, Lynne - *Shell Gorgets as Accompaniments for Passage*
- 9:40 Corsi, Alexander - *Shell Gorgets as Social Markers and Conduits of Female Power*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Smith, Kevin E. and Emily L. Beahm - *Through the Looking Glass: Mississippian Iconography through the Lens of the Castalian Springs Mounds, Sumner County, Tennessee*
- 10:40 Sawyer, Johann and Adam King - *Shell Gorgets as Female Regalia at Etowah*
- 11:00 Sharp, Robert - *What New Additions to the Flint-Clay Corpus Tell Us about Mississippian Sculpture*
- 11:20 Scarry, John - *Meaningful Objects: Considering the Meanings and Uses of the Shell Gorgets from Mound 3 at the Lake Jackson Site*
- 11:40 Bolfig, Christopher - *Symbol-Bearing Ornamentation: Ritual Objects of Sacred Power and Personal Objects that Demonstrate Community Membership*

**Session 4 - Clearwater
Symposium – Bioarchaeology in the
Southeastern US: Recent Investigations
of Curated Collections and the Analysis
of New Discoveries**

- Organizers: Nicholas P. Herrmann and
Jessica C. Stanton
- 8:40 Jacobi, Keith and Jenna L. James -
*The Anatomy of a Prehistoric Human
Tooth Necklace*
- 9:00 Herrmann, Nicholas and Sarah
Zaleski - *Preliminary Assessment of
the Burials Recovered from Russell*

- Cave during the 1956-8 Miller
Excavations*
- 9:20 Cargill, Tyler, Katy D. Grant, Marie
Elaine Danforth, and Susan A. Oubre
- *Using Osteoware to Analyze the
Number of Commingled Individuals in
a Recently Excavated Ossuary*
- 9:40 Stanton, Jessica and Nicholas P.
Herrmann - *Preliminary Analysis of
the Mortuary Program at the Morton
Shell Mound Ossuary*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Smith, Maria Ostendorf and Tracy
K. Betsinger - *Finding Corn Mother:
Temporal Change in Female Maize
Consumption in the Upper Tennessee
River Valley*
- 10:40 Rudolph, Katie and Andrew R.
Thompson - *Collections, Collaboration
and Comprehension: Mississippian
Biodistance in the Midwest*
- 11:00 Funkhouser, Lynn - *A
Paleopathological Analysis of the
Moran French Colonial Cemetery
(22HR511)*

**Session 5 – St. Johns
General Session – Historical Archaeology
I**

- Chair: David Markus
- 8:00 Mikell, Gregory - *A Sampling of Recent
Historic Archaeology in Northwest
Florida Conducted by Panamerican
Consultants*
- 8:20 Morgan, David and Kevin MacDonald
- *Searching for the Beginnings of the
Cane River Creole Community:
Locating the 18th-Century Plantation of
Pierre Metoyer*
- 8:40 Palmer, David - *Survey and Limited
Investigations at 16IB34, Marsh House
Slave Quarters*
- 9:00 Hill, M. Cassandra, Jeremy Pye, and
Duane Peter - *At Rest: Bioarchaeology
of New Home Cemetery, Sugar Land,
Texas*
- 9:20 Teague-Tucker, Megan and James
Davidson - *Dressing the Dead from
Reconstruction to Jim Crow: A
Diachronic Study of Clothing Styles in
the Graves at Freedman's Cemetery,
Dallas, TX (1869-1907)*
- 9:40 Markus, David and James M.
Davidson - *Hooks and Eyes to "Hand
Charms": The Problematic*

Interpretation of Mundane Clothing Fasteners and their Transformations into Supernatural Objects in the Antebellum Enslaved South

10:00 BREAK

10:20 Rooney, Cleto - *Iron Hoes as Symbolic Objects: The Interpretive Problem of Mundane Artifacts*

10:40 Dillian, Carolyn - *Historic Colonoware Bead Production in Georgetown County, SC*

11:00 Grinnan, Joseph - *Molino Mills: Archaeological Investigation into a Late Nineteenth Century Sawmill in Molino, Florida*

11:20 Hendryx, Greg and Carl Halbirt - *Transportation-Related Features in St. Augustine: An Archaeological Perspective*

11:40 Wenzel, Jason - *Archaeology of the Fort George Club: A Case Study in the Transformation of an Elite Resort in Depression Era Florida*

Session 6 – Grand Ballroom 3

General Session – Woodland

Chair: Keith Stephenson

8:00 Lynott, Mark - *Ohio Hopewell Earthen Monument Construction, Investigations from 2001 through 2011*

8:20 Lambert, Shawn - *Socioeconomic Interaction between Two Swift Creek Sites in Western Georgia*

8:40 Stephenson, Keith, Kevin Kiernan, and Karen Y. Smith - *Preston Holder's WPA Excavations of the Evelyn Plantation Mounds in Glynn County, Georgia*

9:00 Smith, Karen Y. and Vernon James Knight - *Design Structure in Swift Creek Art*

9:20 Monés, Micah P. - *The Great Shell Heap? That Has a Familiar Ring to It*

9:40 Lucas, Virginia, Thomas R. Penders, and Tanya M. Peres - *The Subsistence Economy of the Hunter's Camp (8BR2508) Site, Brevard County, Florida*

10:00 BREAK

10:20 Morris, Hannah - *Plant Use at Fort Center*

10:40 Keller, Benjamin and Victor D. Thompson - *The Role of Shark Teeth at Fort Center (8GL13) Florida*

11:00 Navel, Jeffrey and Jay D. Franklin - *Late Woodland Lithic Technology and Assemblage Formation at Far View Gap Bluff Shelter, Fentress County, Tennessee*

11:20 Meredith, Steven - *A Synthesis of the Terminal Woodland Period in North Central Alabama*

11:40 Rolland, Vicki and Keith H. Ashley - *Two Burials from Grave Robber Mound (8DU141): Unique Evidence of Status and Burial Ritual*

Session 7 – Daytona

General Session – Survey, Testing, Modeling, and Planning

Chair: John A. Turck

8:00 Cottier, John W., Cameron Wesson, and Hamilton Bryant - *A Review of the Effectiveness of Subsurface Testing on a Multicomponent Site in Central Alabama*

8:20 Poplin, Eric, Thomas G. Whitley, and Gwendolyn Moore - *Prehistoric Site Distributions in West Central Alabama-Results of the 2011 Survey of the I-85 Extension Corridor*

8:40 Sherard, Jeff - *The I-85 Survey: The Examination of Four Archaeological Sites from a 125 Mile Corridor through Alabama's Black Belt*

9:00 Kowalski, Jessica, Anne Marie Blank, and Richard A. Weinstein - *Reassessment of Coastal Louisiana Shell Middens: Investigations at Bayou St. Malo (16SB47) and Site 16SB153, St. Bernard Parish*

9:20 Johanson, Erik - *Predictive Modeling in Western Louisiana: Prehistoric and Historic Settlement Patterning in the Kisatchie National Forest*

9:40 Lunn, Anna, Guy Weaver, and Jeremy Blazier - *Refining Cultural Chronologies on the Buffalo River, Western Highland Rim, Tennessee*

10:00 BREAK

10:20 Buchanan, Meghan - *Remote Sensing and Flood Damage at the Common Field Site*

10:40 Turck, John A. - *A Siteless Approach to Comparing Multiple Surveys on the Georgia Coast*

11:00 Garrison, Ervin and Jessica Cook Hale - *Visually Modeling Late*

- Quaternary Southeastern Coastal Environments
- 11:20 Weitman, Sarah - *Benefits of Surveying Cemeteries and the Use of LiDAR*
- 11:40 Donald, Roderick Kevin - *Preserving Abandoned Cemeteries Hidden in Plain View: An Example of an Emergent Cemetery Program in North Carolina*

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 3

Session 8 - Preconvene Area

1:00 to 5:00 pm

Posters – Specialized Analyses and Interdisciplinary Perspectives

1. Anderson, Amy - *Beyond Treponemal Infection: A Differential Diagnosis of the Garbacon Creek Ossuary*
2. Dale, Emily K. and Kristin D. Scarr - *Linking our Past to our Present: Building a Comprehensive Online GIS Platform for the West Virginia SHPO*
3. Halligan, Jesse - *New Insights into Submerged Paleoindian Localities in the Aucilla River*
4. Haney, Jennifer and Johanna Talcott - *Micromorphological Analysis of North American Cucurbita Seed Testae*
5. Herbert, Joseph, Ann S. Cordell, and Michael S. Smith - *A Petrographic Study of Hanover Phase Ceramics*
6. Hutchinson, Dale and Caitlin Bonham Smith - *Quantifying Maize Consumption: Dental Caries and Diet*
7. Moody, C. Adam and Travis Williams - *Comparative Tests of the Functional Characteristics of Soapstone Temper*
8. Morrow, Amanda - *Got Wood? A Presentation of Methods for the Conservation of Partially Carbonized Archeological Wood*
9. Pritchard, Christy W. and Joseph Schuldenrein - *A Preliminary Examination of Prehistoric Activity Associated with Slackwater Channels of the Salt River Management Area of Kentucky*
10. Purcell, Gabrielle - *The Topographic Distribution of Rock Shelter Sites in the Obed Wild and Scenic River Park*
11. Rigney, Phyllis - *Bladelet Technology and Utilization at the Townsend Project*

12. Trubitt, Mary Beth and Vanessa N. Hanvey - *Reconstructing the Novaculite Reduction Sequence at Jones Mill, Arkansas*

Session 9 – Grand Ballroom 1

Symposium – Precolumbian Archaeology in Florida: New Approaches to the Appendicular Southeast, Part 2

Organizers: Neill Wallis and Asa Randall

- 1:20 Thompson, Victor D., Kristen J. Gremillion and Thomas J. Pluckhahn - *Hunter-Gatherers of the Okeechobee Basin: Debunking Prehistoric Maize Agriculture at Fort Center, Florida*
- 1:40 Marquardt, William H. - *Cultural Complexity in Southwest Florida: A Twenty-five Year Retrospective*
- 2:00 Saunders, Rebecca and Margaret Wrenn - *Crafting Pottery in Early Florida: Production and Distribution*
- 2:20 Wheeler, Ryan J. and Robert S. Carr - *It's Ceremonial, Right? Exploring Ritual in Ancient Southern Florida through the Miami Circle*
- 2:40 Carr, Robert - *Prehistoric Settlement Patterns of the Tequesta*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Shanks, Jeffrey and Michael Russo - *Material Culture, Ritual, and Habitation at Weeden Island Ring/Mound Complexes in Northwest Florida*
- 3:40 White, Nancy - *Woodland and Mississippian in Northwest Florida—Part of the South but Different*
- 4:00 Wallis, Neill - *Post-Weeden Island Ritualization and Social Interaction in North Florida*
- 4:20 Ashley, Keith H. - *St. Johns II Ritual: Realms beyond the River*

Session 10 – Orlando

Panel Discussion – To Type or Not to Type: Is That the Question?

Organizers: Philip Carr and Andrew Bradbury

Moderator: Phil Carr

Panelists: Andrew Bradbury, Randy Daniel, Jay Johnson, Janet Rafferty, and Michael Shott

- 1:00 Phil Carr - Opening Remarks
- 1:05 Summary Statements by Panelists
- 2:00 Open discussion
- 3:00 BREAK

- 3:20 Follow-up Statements by Panelists
- 3:40 Open discussion

Session 11 – Grand Ballroom 3
Symposium – The Enigma of the Event: Moments of Consequence in the Ancient Southeast

Organizers: Zackary I. Gilmore and Jason O'Donoughue

- 1:00 Alt, Susan - *The Tip of the Iceberg: Events versus Process in the Cahokia Polity*
- 1:20 Moore, Christopher R. - *Hunter-Gatherer Histories: The Role of Events in the Construction of the Chiggerville Shell Midden*
- 1:40 Gilmore, Zackary I. - *Events in the Lives of Pits: Digging for History in Late Archaic Florida*
- 2:00 Lee, Aubra L. and Mark A. Rees - *The Monumentality of Events at Troyville: Refiguring Late Woodland Culture History in the Lower Mississippi Valley*
- 2:20 Blessing, Meggan E. - *Pits for the Ancestors*
- 2:40 Arco, Lee J., S. Margaret Spivey, Anthony L. Ortmann, Tristram R. Kidder - *Places of Pilgrimage? Jaketown and Poverty Point as Ritual-Religious Events*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Pluckhahn, Thomas J. - *Households Making History: Linking the Bounding Events of the Late Woodland Period*
- 3:40 O'Donoughue, Jason - *Beyond the Event Horizon: Moments of Consequence (?) in the St. Johns River Valley*
- 4:00 Cobb, Charles R. - *Sub-Mound Moments and Mississippian Microhistories*
- 4:20 Beck, Robin A., Jr. - *Discussant*
- 4:40 Anderson, David G. - *Discussant*

Session 12 – Daytona
Student Affairs Workshop – Getting to Know Soil (3:00-5:00 pm)

Organizer: Alison Hadley

- 3:10 Rick Robbins - *Soil and Sediment Basics*
- 3:40 Sarah Sherwood - *Stratigraphy and Micromorphology*
- 4:10 T.R. Kidder - *Soils and Sediments to Societies*
- 4:40 Open Question and Answer Session

Session 13 – Grand Ballroom 2
General Session – Mississippian I

Chair: Gregory Wilson

- 1:00 Haley, Bryan S. - *A Return to Hollywood: Results from the 2011 Season*
- 1:20 Pursell, Corin, Ayla M. Amadio, Brandy A. Dacus, and Meadow L. Campbell - *Kincaid 2011: Early and Earlier*
- 1:40 Pursell, Corin - *A Glimpse of Early Mound Mx8 at Kincaid*
- 2:00 Hogan, Maura E. - *Early Mississippian Pottery and Place-Making at the Pfeffer Mound Site, Lebanon, IL*
- 2:20 Wilson, Gregory and Amber VanDerwarker - *On Conflict and Contact in the Central Illinois River Valley*
- 2:40 Gusick, Amy, Kristin M. Hoppa, Gregory D. Wilson, and Amber M. VanDerwarker - *The Form and Function of Early Mississippian Earth Ovens in the Central Illinois River Valley*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Schroeder, Sissel - *"Thy Dark House of Clay:" The Cultural and Cosmological Significance of Ridgeline Posts*
- 3:40 Betzenhauser, Alleen - *Creating the Cahokian Community: Space and the American Bottom Sociopolitical Landscape*
- 4:00 Iverson, Richard - *Shamanic Ideology Encoded Within Mississippian Iconographic Gestalts*
- 4:20 Kelly, John and James Brown - *The Moorehead Moment and its Beat in Time*

Session 14 – St. Johns
General Session – Sourcing, Scanning, Smoking, and Drinking

Chair: Patrick Livingood

- 1:40 Carmody, Stephen B., Maria A. Caffrey, Sally P. Horn, and Belinda M. Lady - *Prehistoric Plant Use and the Smoking Culture of the Southeastern U.S.*
- 2:00 Parish, Ryan - *The Problems with Visual Identification: Dover and Ft. Payne Chert*
- 2:20 LaForge, Travis - *Investigating the Standardization of Ceramics from*

- Kolomoki (9ER1) Using a 3-D Laser Scanner*
- 2:40 Bissett, Thaddeus - *pXRF Source Analysis of Late Prehistoric Busycon Shell Artifacts*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Collins, Joe - *Diagenesis of Freshwater Shell and Shell-tempered Pottery above the Water Table in East-central Mississippi*
- 3:40 Tushingham, Shannon, Dominique Ardura, Mine Palazoglu, Matthew Palumbo, Oliver Fiehn, and Charles H. McNutt - *The Biomolecular Archaeology of the Black Drink: Alkaloid Residue Analysis of Ilex vomitoria on Experimental Vessels and Applications for Prehistoric Specimens*
- 4:00 Livingood, Patrick - *Temper and Community: Digital Image Analysis of Shell Temper from the Moon Site, Arkansas*
- 4:20 Semon, Anna - *It's Elemental, Dr. Watson! Compositional Characterization Pilot Study of Late Mississippian Ceramics from St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4

Session 15 - Preconvene Area

8:00 am to 12:00 pm

Posters – Archaeology in the Field, Lab, Community, and Cyberspace

1. Buikstra, Jane E., Duncan P. McKinnon, Jason L. King, Jason T. Herrmann, and Mary Ann Vicari - *The Kampsville Experience: Education in the Lower Illinois River Valley*
2. Dent, Joe (Richard) - *Excavations at Claggett Retreat: Early Settled Life in the Potomac Valley*
3. Faircloth, Kathryn - *Faunal Analysis from Two Late Woodland Period Sites: Garden Patch (8Di4) and Spring Warrior (8Ta154)*
4. Ferdinando, Peter, Ann O. Laffey and John Krigbaum - *Stable Isotope Analysis of Samples from the East Okeechobee Archaeological Area: A Preliminary Sketch of Paleodiet on the Southeast Florida Coast from 500 B.C.-A.D. 1513*

5. Gidusko, Kevin and Jason Wenzel - *Central Florida Anthropological Society: Raising Archaeological Awareness through Community Partnerships*
6. Humkey, Kayce D. and Eric Stephen Altman - *You Need Dots to Connect Them*
7. Hunt, Sarah and Elsbeth Dowd - *The Cook Site Revisited: A Late Prehistoric Occupation in Choctaw County, Oklahoma*
8. Lieb, Pamela and Michael Williams - *Mississippi Archaeology Trails Website*
9. Newberry, Matthew - *LiDAR Applications in Rice Plantation Archeology*
10. Richardson, Emma and Theresa McReynolds Shebalin - *Preserving History through Public Outreach*
11. Steere, Benjamin - *Preliminary Results of the Western North Carolina Mounds and Towns and Project*
12. Vento, Frank and Patricia Stahlman - *Geological and Archaeological Significance of the Central Depression, St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

**Session 16 – Grand Ballroom 1
Symposium – Re-conceptualizing the Southeast from the Bottom Up: A Survey of New Theoretical Perspectives I**

Organizers: D. Shane Miller and Matthew Sanger

- 8:00 Thompson, Claire - *Ritual and Power: Examining the Economy of Moundville's Residential Population*
- 8:20 McFadden, Paulette - *Bridging the Gulf: Using Social Theory in Geoarchaeology to understand Human-Landscape Interaction on the Gulf Coast of Florida*
- 8:40 Spivey, Margaret - *People've Been Here a Long Time: Using a Multi-scalar View to Understand Factors Driving Persistence of Place in the Southeast*
- 9:00 Cranford, David, Megan Kassabaum, and Erin Nelson - *Palimpsests of Meaning in Southeastern Platform Mounds*
- 9:20 Otten, Sarah - *Ridge-top Mortuaries and the Experience of Death at Cahokia*
- 9:40 Anderson, Elyse - *The Materiality of Animism: Exploring Human and Animal Relations in the Middle St. Johns*

- 10:00 BREAK
10:20 Nelson, Erin and Tamira Brennan - *Conceptualizing Community in the Southeast*
10:40 Blair, Elliot - *Situated Learning and Identity, a Southeastern Perspective*
11:00 Henry, Edward - *Mapping the Results of Situational Leadership and External Influences: Testing a Hypothesis of Heterarchy and Structuration Using Geophysics on an Unexcavated Adena Burial Mound in Kentucky.*
11:20 Beck, Rob - *Discussant*
11:40 Aldenderfer, Mark - *Discussant*

**Session 17 – Grand Ballroom 3
Symposium - Zooarchaeology in Coastal Environments of the Southeastern United States**

- Organizer: Carol E. Colaninno-Meeks
8:00 Colaninno-Meeks, Carol and J. Matthew Compton - *Stratigraphic Distribution of Vertebrate Remains from Ring III of the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex (9MC23)*
8:20 Cannarozzi, Nicole - *The Role of Shellfish in a Late Archaic Subsistence Economy: The Zooarchaeology of Invertebrates at St. Catherines Shell Ring (9Li231)*
8:40 Doucet, Julie, Rebecca Saunders, and Melissa Fries - *Oysters and Catfish: Resource Exploitation at Rollins Shell Ring, Ft. George Island, Florida*
9:00 Anidjar, Julie - *A Zooarchaeological Study of Coastal Seasonality at Site 38BU1938, Beaufort County, South Carolina*
9:20 Ayvaz, Melissa - *Paleotempestology at Pineland: Using Zooarchaeological Assemblages to Investigate a 4th Century AD Hurricane in Southwest Florida*
9:40 Bergh, Sarah - *Historical Ecology of the Mississippian Period on St. Catherines Island, GA*
10:00 BREAK
10:20 Hadden, Carla - *Correspondence Analysis of Archaeofauna: A Key to Understanding Rapid Depositional Events?*
10:40 Marrinan, Rochelle and Alexandra L. Parson - *An Overview of Coastal*

Faunal Data from Georgia and North Florida

- 11:00 Reitz, Elizabeth J. - *Post-Pleistocene Adaptations on the Georgia Coast*
11:20 Quitmyer, Irvy - *It is More Than a Faunal List: Baseline Methods in the Zooarchaeology of Maritime People of the Southeastern United States*

**Session 18 – Grand Ballroom 2
Symposium – The Role and Significance of the Dugout Canoe in Southeastern U.S. and Circum-Caribbean Archaeology**

Organizers: Phyllis E. Kolianos and Donna L. Ruhl

- 8:00 Kolianos, Phyllis E. - *Going Coastal: Prehistoric Dugout Canoes and Open-Water Use*
8:20 Ruhl, Donna L. - *Dugout Canoes, Cargo and Waterways: Direct and Indirect Archaeological Evidence from Florida and the Greater Southeastern U.S.*
8:40 Estabrook, Richard W. - *Cost-paths and Canoe Travel: A GIS-based Analysis of Chert Procurement and Transport at the Crystal River Site, Citrus County, Florida*
9:00 Fuller, Richard S. and Richard A. Weinstein - *The Role of Canoes in Cultural Exchange along the Northern Gulf Coast, Florida to Louisiana, ca. A.D. 200 to Protohistoric Times*
9:20 Wheeler, Ryan J. - *Dugout Canoes and Hand-Dug Canals: The Centrality of Water Travel in Ancient Florida*
9:40 Altes, Christopher - *Going with the Flow: Circum-Caribbean Currents, Canoes, Trade and Colonization*
10:00 BREAK
10:20 Wylde, Michael - *Canines, Canoes, and the Caribbean*
10:40 Fitzpatrick, Scott M. - *Coastal Foraging and the Role of the Dugout in Caribbean Island Settlements and Lifeways*
11:00 Weisman, Brent R. - *An Archaeologist Looks at Historic Florida Seminole Indian Canoes and Watercraft*
11:20 Ames, Kenneth M. - *Discussant*

**Session 19 – St. Johns
Symposium – The Forest AND the Trees:
Honoring the Archaeological Career of
Samuel O. Brookes**

Organizer: Evan Peacock

- 8:40 Peacock, Evan and Andrew Triplett -
*“Prehistoric Activity...was Seasonal
and Limited at Best”...NOT.
Archaeological Discoveries from the
National Forests of North Mississippi*
- 9:00 Crawford, Jessica Fleming - *Jasper
Owls, Trachyte Turtles and Other
Crouching Critters: Sam Brookes and
Zoomorphic Stone Beads of the
Southeast*
- 9:20 Carr, Philip J. and Alison Hadley -
*Archaic Chert Beads: A “Brookes-ian”
Perspective*
- 9:40 Kidder, T.R. - *“The Answer Lies in
Climatic Events”: Sam Brookes on
Climate and Culture in the Middle
Archaic*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Peacock, Evan and Janet Rafferty -
*Bet-Hedging and Archaic Mounds
Revisited*
- 10:40 McCarty, Rita - *Exploring Lithic Raw
Material Use Patterns In South
Mississippi*
- 11:00 Hays, Christopher T., James B.
Stoltman, and Richard A. Weinstein -
*From Missouri to Mississippi to Florida:
More Research on the Distribution of
Poverty Point Objects*
- 11:20 Johnson, Jay K. and John M.
Connaway - *Ceremonial Knapping?*
(continued with Session 26)

**Session 20 – Clearwater
Symposium – The Middle Woodland and
Late Mississippian Leake Site: Research,
Findings, and Outreach Initiatives**

Organizers: Pamela Baughman and Scot
Keith

- 8:40 Baughman, Pamela - *An Overview of
Investigations and Initiatives at the
Leake Site, Bartow County, Georgia*
- 9:00 Keith, Scot - *Key Middle Woodland
Period Findings at the Leake Site*
- 9:20 Foster, Thomas - *Digital Curation of
Archaeological Resources*
- 9:40 Toft, Marcus - *Interpretive Signage at
the Leake Site*
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 Keith, Scot and Pamela Baughman -
*Ground-Penetrating Radar at the Leake
Site: Investigations, Results and
Interpretations*
- 10:40 Hally, David J. - *The Mid-16th
Century Brewster Phase Component at
the Leake Site (9BR2)*
- 11:00 Photo Forum
- 11:30 Elliott, Daniel - *Discussant*

**Session 21 – Daytona
General Session – Preserving, Presenting,
and Publishing Archaeology**

Chair, Jane Eastman

- 8:20 Shofner, Erika, Meg Gaillard, and
Helena Ferguson - *Searching for Our
Beginnings: An Exhibition on the
Topper Site*
- 8:40 Eastman, Jane - *Archaeology and the
Small Town: An Example of a
Meaningful Collaboration*
- 9:00 Harke, Ryan and Thomas J.
Pluckhahn - *Publication Trends in
Southeastern Archaeology, 1982 to
2010*
- 9:20 Wesler, Kit - *Wickliffe's Mound C:
Excavation, Exhibition, Restoration*
- 9:40 Applegate, Darlene - *Colonial
Raymond Vietzen and Kentucky
Archaeology*
- 10:00 Jeter, Marvin D. - *Lewis Binford's
Preview of the New Processual
Archaeology at SEAC 50 Years Ago*

**Session 22 - Daytona
General Session – Woodland and
Mississippian Bioarchaeology**

Chair, Ellen Lofaro

- 10:40 Magoon, Dane - *A Bioarchaeological
Analysis of Dietary Adaptation in
Coastal Virginia and Southeastern
Maryland during the Late Woodland
Period*
- 11:00 McGuire, Heather and Thomas
Foster - *Bioarchaeological Analysis of
a Mass Burial at Etowah*
- 11:20 Lofaro, Ellen and Tiffany Tung - *Pain
in Her Knees: A Comparative Study of
Osteoarthritis in Mississippian
Tennessee and Georgia*

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 4

Session 23- Preconvene Area

1:00 to 5:00 pm

Posters – Mississippian and Its Cognates

1. Brown, Andrew and Tanya Peres - *An Exploration of Turtle Shell Rattle Use in the Mississippian Period*
2. Brown, Rebecca - *Preliminary Investigations at Toncrey (16PL07): Analysis of a Late Prehistoric Site in Extreme Southern Louisiana*
3. Dorsey, Lydia L. - *A Look at the Utility of Fish Scale Identification as Applied to the Zebree Site, Arkansas*
4. Hammerstedt, Scott and Erin R. Hughes - *Using Mill Creek Chert Hoes in Prairie Soils: Implications for Cahokian Production and Expansion*
5. Horsley, Tim and Casey R. Barrier - *A Geophysical Approach to Understanding Settlement Organization: A Case Study at the Washausen Site (11Mo305)*
6. Howell, Cameron S. - *The Carved Paddle Tradition in East Tennessee Middle to Late Woodland Ceramics*
7. Jones, Eric, Thomas Morrison, Sara Frantz, and Andrew Wardner - *Modeling Late Prehistoric Tribal Settlement in the North Carolina Piedmont*
8. Payne, Claudine, Jami J. Lockhart, Tim Mulvihill and Marion Haynes - *Geophysical Investigations at the Mississippian Eaker Site*
9. Roberts Thompson, Amanda - *Investigations at the Serpent Mound Site: The Waterline and Site Surface Project in Adams County, Ohio*
10. Thompson, Brandon - *Little Canoe Creek (1Sc336): A Terminal Woodland Ellis Phase Site*
11. Wood, Nicholas and Elsbeth Dowd - *Domestic and Ritual Activities: A Comparison of Two Caddo Lithic Assemblages*

Session 24 – Grand Ballroom 1

Symposium – Re-conceptualizing the Southeast from the Bottom Up: A Survey of New Theoretical Perspectives II

Organizers: D. Shane Miller and Matthew Sanger

- 1:00 Miller, D. Shane - *Probabilities and Accidents, or Why Behavioral Ecology Needs a Little Chaos*
- 1:20 Wright, Alice - *Comparisons of Practice: A Multi-Scalar Approach to Structured Deposition in the Southeast*
- 1:40 Sanger, Matthew - *Archaeology of Simplicity: Evaluating the Deep History of Anarchy*
- 2:00 Schilling, Timothy - *Rethinking Time: Bayesian Analysis and the Archaeology of the Southeast*
- 2:20 Baltus, Melissa - *Doing Away with Tradition: Re-conceptualizing Violence in the Mississippian Movement*
- 2:40 Dowd, Elsbeth - *Mounds and Houses, Posts and People: The Social Significance of Caddo Buried Structure Mounds*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Dekle, Victoria - *Predictions for Political Ecology Studies in Southeastern Archaeology: Implications of the Climatic Narrative*
- 3:40 Barrier, Casey - *Group Mobility and Mississippian Cultural Dynamics: A Consideration of Population Movements at Multiple Scales*
- 4:00 Mehta, Jayur - *A Comparative Perspective on Chiefdoms in Amazonia and the Yazoo Basin*
- 4:20 Cobb, Charles - *Discussant*
- 4:40 Gillespie, Susan - *Discussant*

Session 25 – Grand Ballroom 2

Symposium – What Would We Still Like to Know About Food Production in the Southeast?: A Symposium in Honor of Richard A. Yarnell (1929-2011)

Organizers: Natalie G. Mueller, Gayle J. Fritz, and C. Margaret Scarry

- 1:00 Kistler, Logan and Johanna Talcott - *Bottle Gourds in the Southeast: Origin, Adaptation, and Dissemination*
- 1:20 Hollenbach, Kandace D. - *Feeding a Community: Food Production in the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Periods in Tuckaleechee Cove, Eastern Tennessee*
- 1:40 Mueller Natalie G., Jason L. King, and Jane E. Buikstra - *Plant Use and Community Organization in Middle Woodland Illinois*

- 2:00 Schaefer, Kimberly A. - *Corn on the Coast: An Archaeobotanical Study of Prehistoric Coastal North Carolina*
- 2:20 Scarry C. Margaret and Ashley Peles - *Making Acorn Flour and Hickory Oil: Nut Processing as Food Production in the Southeast*
- 2:40 Wagner, Gail E. - *What Do We Know About Southeastern Maize?*
- 3:00 Fritz Gayle J. - *Regional Variation Revisited: Implications of Differences and Similarities among Southeastern Food Production Systems*
- 3:20 Mt. Pleasant, Jane - *Shifting Views on Shifting Cultivation*
- 3:40 VanDerwarker, Amber M., Jon B. Marcoux, and Kandace D. Hollenbach - *Farming and Foraging at the Crossroads: The Consequences of Cherokee and European Culture Contact through the Late 1700s*
- 4:00 Fitts, Mary Elizabeth - *Assessing Food Security Crises of Colonial Period American Indian Communities: An Example from the Mid-Eighteenth Century Catawba Nation*
- 4:20 Watson, Patty Jo - *Discussant*
- 4:40 Gremillion, Kristen - *Discussant*

**Session 26 – St. Johns
Symposium – The Forest AND the Trees:
Honoring the Archaeological Career of
Samuel O. Brookes (continued)**

Organizer: Evan Peacock

- 1:00 Brown, Ian W. - *The Anna Site (22Ad500) Ravine, Adams County, Mississippi: Analysis of the Prospera Pottery Collection; or, Brookes Just Doesn't Get the Points*
- 1:20 McNutt, Charles H. - *The Shelby Forest Site (40SY489)*
- 1:40 Ford, Janet - *In the End Lies the Answer: Why the Walls Frog and Possum Have an Anus*
- 2:00 Jeter, Marvin D. - *The Mangum Site: A "Plaquemine Necropolis" in Southwest Mississippi, with "Southern Cult" Connections*
- 2:20 Ethridge, Robbie - *The Rise and Fall of the Mississippian World: A First Look at Historicizing Prehistory*
- 2:40 Jenkins, Cliff - *Pimento Cheese and Bacon? Revisiting Mounds in the Lower Mississippi Delta*

- 3:00 Galloway, Pat - *Brookes@Forest: Building a Community of Practice for Research-in-Action*

**Session 27 – Daytona
Symposium – Tribal Archaeology
Programs in the Southeastern United
States**

Organizers: SEAC Native Affairs Liaison Committee

- 1:20 Townsend, Russell - *The National Historic Preservation Act: An Unintended Tool for Enhancing Tribal Sovereignty*
- 1:40 Burgess, Brian, Ben Steere, and Russell Townsend - *The Western North Carolina Mounds and Towns Project: A Preliminary Overview*
- 2:00 Brown, LaDonna - *A Day in the Life of a Historic Preservation Officer at the Chickasaw Nation*
- 2:20 Lieb, Brad R - *Chickasaw Homeland Security: Preservation, Research, and Public Outreach Efforts of the Chickasaw Nation Division of History and Culture*
- 2:40 Perry, Kirk - *Using Modern Tools to Maintain the Ancient Past*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Spain, Emman and Ted Isham - *Muscogee (Creek) Nation Cultural Resources Initiatives: A Progress Report*
- 3:40 Backhouse, Paul N., Nathan Lawres, Geoffrey Wasson, and Juan J. Cancel - *Investigating the Effects of Prescribed Burning on Cultural Resources in South Florida*
- 4:00 Lawres, Nathan and Maureen Mahoney - *High, Medium, or Low: The Use of LiDAR in Determining Probability Zones, Ground Disturbance, and the Distribution of Archaeological Sites in South Florida's Tree Island Hammocks*
- 4:20 Mahoney, Maureen and Julie Labate - *Looking up From the Dirt: A Collaborative Research Case Study in Tribal Archaeology*

**Session 28 – Grand Ballroom 3
General Session – Mississippian II**

Chair, Paul N. Eubanks

- 1:00 Krus, Anthony Michal, Erica Ausel, Jeremy Wilson, and G. William

- Monaghan - *The Unexpected and Rediscovered: 2011 Excavations at Angel Mounds*
- 1:20 McGill, Dru - *Plain No More: Analyzing and Interpreting Variability in Mississippi Plain Pottery from Angel Mounds (12Vg1)*
- 1:40 Barzilai, Rebecca - *Painting Patterns on Daub at the Angel Site (12Vg1): A Singular Sensation?*
- 2:00 Davis, Jeremy - *Ground-Truthing Anomalies in Moundville's Plaza*
- 2:20 Porth, Erik - *Raised Ground, Razed Structure: Ceramic Chronology, Occupation and Chiefly Authority on Mound P at Moundville*
- 2:40 Eubanks, Paul N. and Ian W. Brown - *Mississippian Salt Production at the Stimpson Site (1Ck29) in Clarke County, Alabama*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Lovejoy, Diana - *Provisioning the Feast: Archaeobotanical Analysis of Two Features at Winterville Mounds (22WS500), Mississippi*
- 3:40 Bigman, Daniel - *Change in Form and Function of Ocmulgee's Mound A: Results from Recent Geophysical Investigations*
- 4:00 Cook, Fred C. and Charles E. Pearson - *A Reevaluation of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex Symbolism of the Georgia Coast*
- 4:20 Sommerkamp, Cindy - *Where the Sky Meets the Sea: Mississippian Horizon Symbols from Florida's Northern Gulf Coast*
- 4:40 Cheong, Kong - *Low-Density Urbanism and the Mississippian*

**Session 29 – Clearwater
General Session – Paleoindian, Archaic,
and Beyond**

- Chair, Bryan Tucker
- 2:00 Anderson, Derek - *Lithic Refitting as a New Dimension of Analysis at the Topper Site*
- 2:20 von Gunter, Sean Cary and Sarah Elizabeth Walters - *Presence/Absence Study for the Recovery of Carbonized Plant Remains from the Topper Site (38AL23) Allendale County, South Carolina*

- 2:40 Thacker, Paul - *Biface Resharpener Trajectories and Archaic Raw Material Use in Central North Carolina*
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 Tucker, Bryan, Jennifer Bedell, Rachel Black, and Megan Teague-Tucker - *A Preliminary Report of Small Scale Excavations at the Cane Patch Site (9CH35), Ossabaw Island, GA*
- 3:40 Talcott, Johanna - *Casual Gardens: A Case for Low-Level Plant Production in Precolonial Florida*
- 4:00 Ortmann, Anthony L. and Lee J. Arco - *28 Years Later: Re-excavation of Poverty Point's Mound C*
- 4:20 DeMasi, Natalie - *Refining Point Types in Southwest Mississippi*
- 4:40 Caynor, Ernest - *Shovel Testing the Squire's Ridge (31ED365) Site in Edgecombe County, North Carolina*

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5

**Session 30 – Clearwater
Symposium – Perspectives on the Florida
and Georgia Coastal Plain during the
Archaic Period**

- Organizers: Julia C. Byrd and Alexandra L. Parsons
- 8:40 Dunbar, James S. - *The Transition from Paleoindian to Archaic in the Southeast US: An Alternative View*
- 9:00 Byrd, Julia C. - *The Diversity of Archaic Bone Technology: Florida's Pins, Points, and Awls*
- 9:20 Parsons, Alexandra L. - *Seasons of Occupation and Exploitation at a Late Archaic Shell Ring in Northeast Florida*
- 9:40 Mahar, Ginessa - *Continuity is Only Skin Deep: Disassembling Two Late Archaic Shell Rings Using Archaeogeophysics*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 Miyar, Kathryn O'D. - *Influences of Unique Cultural Practices and Polygenetic Inheritance on Dental Wear and Malocclusions in the Florida Archaic*
- 10:40 Kles, Maranda Almy - *Biological Variation of Archaic Florida Populations*
- 11:00 Thomas, Geoffrey P. - *Variation in Subadult Upper Limb Asymmetry*

among Several North American Archaic Populations

- 11:20 Doran, Glen H. - *What We Know and What We Don't Know – Where and What are the Missing Pieces?*

Session 31 – St. Johns Symposium – Mounds, Middens, and Plantations: Recent Research on the Mississippi Gulf Coast

Organizers: Edmond A. Boudreaux and John Blitz

- 8:20 Boudreaux, Edmond A., John Blitz, and Pamela Lieb - *Recent Archaeology on the Mississippi Gulf Coast: An Introduction to the Projects*

- 8:40 Jackson, H. Edwin and Samuel M. Huey - *Prehistoric Chronology, Culture and Economy on the Eastern Mississippi Gulf Coast: New Perspectives from the Grand Bay Estuary*

- 9:00 Boudreaux, Edmond A. - *Jackson Landing: An Early Late Woodland Platform Mound and Earthwork Site in Coastal Mississippi*

- 9:20 Blitz, John and Lauren Downs - *Graveline: A Late Woodland Platform Mound on the Mississippi Gulf Coast*

- 9:40 Sherwood, Sarah - *Building with Sand: A Geoarchaeological Perspective on the Construction of the Graveline Mound, Jackson County, MS*

10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 Andrus, C. Fred T. - *Oxygen Isotope Season of Capture Records in *Crassostrea virginica* and *Rangia cuneata* Valves from the Graveline Site, Mississippi*

- 10:40 Peles, Ashley, Kandace Hollenbach, and C. Margaret Scarry - *Use of Plants at Two Woodland Period Mound Sites on the Mississippi Coast*

- 11:00 Gums, Bonnie L. and Greg Waselkov - *Searching for the Pascagoula*

- 11:20 Weinstein, Richard A. – *Discussant*

Session 32 – Orlando General Session – Historical Archaeology II

Chair, Timothy Parsons

- 8:20 Fulmer, Nathan, Kimberly Pyszka, and Maureen Hays - *An Archaeological Investigation of the St. Paul's Parish Parsonage Cellar*

- 8:40 Cyr, Howard and Jack Gary - *Seeing the Forest for the Trees: Physical and Chemical Analysis of Soil Samples from Jefferson's Poplar Forest, Virginia*

- 9:00 Beaman, Thomas and Vincent H. Melomo - *The "Peace-ful" Exploration of Civil War Barracks at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site*

- 9:20 Welch, Marsha and Matthew Luke - *Survey of Camp Lawton*

- 9:40 Chapman, James and Amanda Morrow - *Applied Methods in Metal Detecting at Camp Lawton*

10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 Giuliano, Tara - *Legend of the Field Stones in Old Bethel Cemetery: Using Archaeology to Test Social Memory*

- 10:40 Parsons, Timothy - *The Story of Fort Heiman: Archeological Investigations at Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Calloway County, Kentucky*

- 11:00 Trunzo, Jennifer, Janet Jordan, and Adrienne Pigford - *Base and Body: Public and Personal Health at the Augusta Arsenal*

- 11:20 Breetzke, David and Marie E. Pokrant - *Buying the Farm in Northern Kentucky: The Life and Death of a Nineteenth-Century Farm Family*

- 11:40 Penders, Thomas - *Aerospace Archaeology A Discipline for the Twenty-First Century: Examples from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida*

Session 33 – Daytona General Session – Native Experiences in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Chair, Nancy Garner

- 8:00 Stull, Michael - *Pilijiriba: The Last Native Settlement in the Mocama Province*

- 8:20 Smith, Marvin - *Excavations at the Lilly-Carter Site, the Presumed Location of Mission Santa Cruz de Cachipile*

- 8:40 Thunen, Robert and Keith H. Ashley - *Block Excavations at Mission Santa Cruz de Guadalquini*

- 9:00 Waselkov, Gregory - *Rethinking "Historic Creek Architectural Adaptations to the Deerskin Trade"*

- 9:20 Clinton, Jennifer - *Deer and Domestics: Understanding European Influences on Cherokee Choices*

9:40 Briggs, Rachel - *Negotiating the Area Between: An Investigation of an Eighteenth-Century Upper Creek Settlement in the Lower Black Warrior River Valley*

10:00 BREAK

10:20 Foster, Thomas - *Apalachicola Ecosystems Project: Investigations of Resilience and Adaptation in a Creek Indian Community*

10:40 Garner, Nancy - *European Trade at Apalachicola*

11:00 Dumas, Ashley - *French Colonial Archaeology at Fort Tombecke in West Central Alabama*

11:20 Johnson, Patrick - *Apalachee Identity on the Gulf Coast Frontier*

11:40 Moses, Sharon - *Native American Presence on Cat Island, South Carolina: Preliminary Findings of the Hume Slave Street Project*

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES

Review Committee

Dennis Blanton, Chair (Fernbank Museum)
Judith Knight (University of Alabama Press, retired)
Neill Wallis (Florida Museum of Natural History)

The purpose of the Student Paper Competition is to foster student participation in the annual meeting 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 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 are announced at the Annual Business Meeting during the conference. A list of past winners can be found at the back section of this bulletin.

Student Paper Competition entries for the 68th Annual Meeting include:

Briggs, Rachel Virginia (University of Alabama)

[33] *Negotiating the Area Between: An Investigation of an Eighteenth-Century Upper Creek Settlement in the Lower Black Warrior River Valley*

Johnson, Patrick (University of West Florida)

[33] *Apalachee Identity on the Gulf Coast Frontier*

Parsons, Alexandra L. (Florida State University)

[30] *Seasons of Occupation and Exploitation at a Late Archaic Shell Ring in Northeast Florida*

Phillips, Erin (University of Alabama)

[3] *Moundville Shell Gorgets*

Porth, Erik S. (University of Alabama)

[28] *Raised Ground, Razed Structure: Ceramic Chronology, Occupation, and Chiefly Authority on Mound P at Moundville*

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

In order of presentation

[2, 9] Precolumbian Archaeology in Florida: New Approaches to the Appendicular Southeast

Organizers: **Neill Wallis** (Florida Museum of Natural History) and **Asa Randall** (University of Oklahoma)

Located on the margins of the Southeast and Caribbean, the pre-Columbian archaeology of Florida is world class but has seldom garnered the wide-ranging attention it deserves. With recent methodological revolutions and innovative reappraisals of traditional paradigms, this will soon change. This symposium brings together current geographically and temporally diverse archaeological research that converges on contributions to three major themes of broad anthropological significance: (1) monumentality, (2) change and stability in coupled environments and cultures, and (3) the materiality of ritualization. Symposium contributors will develop these themes in their reevaluation of entrenched notions of Florida archaeology.

[3] Displaying the Source of the Sacred: Shell Gorgets, Figurines and Accessing Supernatural Power in the Mississippian Period Eastern United States

Organizer: **Kent Reilly** (Texas State University)

The papers at this symposium will demonstrate that a examination of Mississippian gorgets, figurines, and flint clay statuary reveal iconographic compositions that are striking singular works of art that can be arranged in narrative vignettes of sacred episodes. These same objects identified and centered their Native American manipulators and placed them within a proper relationship to the cosmos. For ritualists and beholders, the source of such ceremonial wonders was the images themselves. The individuals who wore or handled such objects became allied to Cosmological power sources, which ultimately controlled their destiny and the destiny of their groups.

[4] Bioarchaeology in the Southeastern US: Recent Investigations of Curated Collections and the Analysis of New Discoveries.

Organizers: **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (Mississippi State University) and **Jessica C. Stanton** (Mississippi State University)

The analysis of human skeletal remains from archaeological contexts provides critical information on past and present populations. Modern bioarchaeological research requires a balance of various stakeholder's interests. To obtain this balance, academic and CRM based projects must include dialogue and compromise between these parties. Building on the objectives of the 2010 Southeastern Bioarchaeology symposium, we look to extend this discussion and provide examples of current research on curated collections and new discoveries. Research topics examined in this symposium include biocultural adaptation, dietary reconstruction using stable isotopes and other novel techniques, interpersonal violence and trauma, paleopathology, and biodistance.

[10] To Type or Not to Type: Is That the Question?

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

There is great variability in the practice of lithic analysis in the Southeast. Despite inconsistencies, classification is the central issue. Classifying lithic materials should facilitate comparisons and achieve basic goals, including establishing cultural-historical frameworks and investigating prehistoric behavior. However, issues related to archaeological practice, especially unreflective application, can undermine the utility of classification and typology. Other issues include relation to theory, bias and inter-observer error, minimal list of essential attributes, among others. Here, leading experts representing disparate viewpoints and aspects

of lithic analysis provide their views, as well as engage the audience with the goal of identifying central concerns and providing future directions.

[11] The Enigma of the Event: Moments of Consequence in the Ancient Southeast

Organizers: **Zackary I. Gilmore** (University of Florida) and **Jason O'Donoghue** (University of Florida)

Archaeology is often lauded for its long-term perspective, providing a window into social and historical processes that are inaccessible at ethnographic time scales. Consequently, events have all too often been subordinated to process in archaeological interpretations, effectively relegating causal primacy to phenomena beyond the scale of human experience. Recent theorizing in anthropology, archaeology, and history, however, has brought events to the fore in explanations of both social reproduction and transformation. This symposium is intended to explore the nature of the event as a theoretical concept, its utility as an explanatory device, and the impact of events in Southeastern prehistory.

[16, 24] Re-conceptualizing the Southeast from the Bottom Up: A Survey of New Theoretical Perspectives

Organizers: **D. Shane Miller** (University of Arizona) and **Matthew Sanger** (Columbia University)

The American Southeast has gone through periods in which theoretical projects have been rare and largely ignored as well as points at which it was a hotbed of new and challenging paradigms. Recently, a shift towards a renewed engagement with theory appears to be coalescing with the work of established archaeologists providing most of the inertia. However, much of the theoretical conversations are between current graduate students. This symposium is designed to bring these conversations to light, to foreground the current status of archaeological theory within our graduate programs, and perhaps to suggest future theoretical directions.

[17] Zooarchaeology in Coastal Environments of the Southeastern United States

Organizer: **Carol E. Colaninno-Meeks** (Georgia Museum of Natural History)

Many archaeological sites along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the southeastern United States are rich with archaeofaunal deposits. In recent years, numerous zooarchaeologists have undertaken analyses of such sites using a variety of approaches. Such research, addressing a broad range of topics, include inquiries into subsistence strategies, ritual animal use, seasonal animal use, human impacts on past environments, and other formation processes. This symposium will bring together researchers working with coastal archaeofaunal collections to discuss current zooarchaeological approaches and how these approaches can inform interpretations of past people in coastal environments throughout the southeastern United States.

[18] The Role and Significance of the Dugout Canoe in Southeastern U.S. and Circum-Caribbean Archaeology

Organizers: **Phyllis E. Kolianos** (Weedon Island Preserve, Pinellas County, FL) and **Donna L. Ruhl** (Florida Museum of Natural History)

The significance of ancient watercraft, specifically the dugout canoe, and its role in transportation in the southeastern US and circum-Caribbean is the focus of this symposium. Primary questions concern the role of the canoe in the exchange of goods, ideas, and people across large lakes, along river ways and canals, or long distance travel in the Gulf of Mexico and its impact on travel, trade, technology and colonization. Do we have enough data using direct and indirect evidence to consider canoe use as theoretically significant? Authors focus on their areas of specialization and regional perspective using historic and prehistoric data.

[19, 26] The Forest AND the Trees: Honoring the Archaeological Career of Samuel O. Brookes

Organizer: **Evan Peacock** (Mississippi State University)

Sam Brookes' career has been long and storied (at least, there are a lot of stories). From his student days at the University of Mississippi through his years with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Forest Service in Mississippi (retirement imminent), Sam has proved an innovative scholar, a dedicated professional, a staunch colleague, and an inspirational public advocate for archaeology. We celebrate Sam's many achievements with a retrospective look at his contributions to Southeastern archaeology, offer some contributions of our own, and tell a few more stories along the way.

[20] The Middle Woodland and Late Mississippian Leake Site: Research, Findings, and Outreach Initiatives

Organizers: **Pamela Baughman** (Georgia Department of Transportation) and **Scot Keith** (New South Associates)

Archaeological investigations of the Leake Site in the Etowah River Valley of northwestern Georgia have not only revealed its importance in Woodland and Mississippian prehistory at local, regional, and interregional scales, but also serve as a vehicle to educate the public about the site and the Cultural Resource Management process. In this symposium, participants will discuss data from previous and ongoing research and investigations of the site, the creation of a web-based 3D artifact database for public and professional use, a planned walking trail featuring interpretive/educational panels, efforts at preservation and protection of the site, and future directions of research.

[25] What Would We Still Like to Know About Food Production in the Southeast?: A Symposium in Honor of Richard A. Yarnell (1929-2011)

Organizers: **Natalie Mueller** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Gayle J. Fritz** (Washington University in St. Louis), and **C. Margaret Scarry** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

The Eastern Woodlands region has gained recognition as an independent center of plant domestication, and it is now generally accepted that indigenous people in much of the southeast grew native seed crops as well as cultivating, extensively managing, and/or expanding the range of several other herbaceous plants and nut-bearing trees. Imported "tropical" domesticates were later incorporated into many Southeastern subsistence systems, and during the Historic period European crops and methods were also sometimes adopted. This session addresses lingering questions regarding the evolution of the complex and varied agricultural systems that characterized this region.

[27] Tribal Archaeology Programs in the Southeastern United States

Organizer: **SEAC Native Affairs Liaison Committee**

Over the past fifteen years, native nations have increasingly assumed responsibility for archaeological resources on tribal lands, and have asserted status as consulting parties well beyond the narrow confines of NAGPRA. With establishment of THPOs, cultural resources divisions, and tribal archaeology programs, many Southeastern tribes now manage or guide management of a tremendous range of archaeological resources on tribal, federal and state properties. Tribal archaeology programs in the Southeast have also transcended purely compliance and management oversight roles to pursue research and educational objectives, creating truly indigenous archaeologies that serve the interests of their respective communities.

[30] Perspectives on the Florida and Georgia Coastal Plain during the Archaic Period

Organizers: **Julia C. Byrd** (Southeast Archeological Center) and **Alexandra L. Parsons** (Florida State University)

This symposium provides a forum for the presentation of recent and ongoing research on the Florida and Georgia coastal plain during the Archaic Period. The research presented is the result of several disciplinary approaches, including traditional artifact analysis, bioarchaeology, geophysics, and zooarchaeology. This symposium focuses on cultures adapted to aquatic environments, specifically riverine, estuarine, and coastal ecosystems. Recent research indicates that Archaic coastal plain inhabitants exhibited a range of subsistence practices that

were tailored to particular environments, had varying health and genetic markers, and created objects that display continuity throughout regions.

[31] Mounds, Middens, and Plantations: Recent Research on the Mississippi Gulf Coast

Organizers: **Edmond A. Boudreaux** (East Carolina University) and **John Blitz** (University of Alabama)

Several archaeological projects were undertaken across the Mississippi Gulf Coast in 2010. Although projects were supported by federal monies due to compliance issues, funding was not tied to the specific project areas being affected. Instead, research grants administered by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History were awarded to universities in Mississippi, Alabama, and North Carolina. This symposium presents the results of these projects, and it provides new data from this under-investigated region. Sites examined include Woodland mounds, multi-component shell middens, and early historic Native American and French habitations. Research topics include subsistence, seasonality, duration of occupation, chronology, and ceremonialism.

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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Aldenderfer, Mark (University of California - Merced)
[16] Discussant

Alt, Susan (Indiana University)
[11] *The Tip of the Iceberg: Events versus Process in the Cahokia Polity*
In this paper I explore to what degree and at what scale events are appropriate measures of human activity. Events are neither discrete nor bounded. Neither are they separate from process. While events can highlight certain actions they are also prone to an iceberg effect, which is to say that what we see as an event can actually be hiding more than it reveals. Using data from the greater Cahokia region I examine how and when a focus on events might be useful or misleading.

Altes, Christopher (University of Florida; Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.)
[18] *Going with the Flow: Circum-Caribbean Currents, Canoes, Trade and Colonization*
The study of contacts across the circum-Caribbean region generally focuses on specialized artifact studies to determine how particular materials and peoples moved across the landscape. This paper focuses on an often-overlooked aspect of these archaeological investigations, how the natural environment of the Caribbean basin would have structured the movement of people. Through GIS analysis of surface currents to analyze the affordances to travel across regional landscapes and the comparison of artifact data and dominant currents between locations, suggest links of trade and colonization stretching from South America through the Greater Antilles and into Florida.

Altizer, Valerie (see Baumann, Timothy)

Altman, Eric Stephen (see Humkey, Kayce D.)

Amadio, Ayla M. (see Pursell, Corin)

Amaral, Heather (see Moore, Sue)

Ames, Kenneth (Portland State University)
[18] Discussant

Anderson, Amy (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)
[8] *Beyond Treponemal Infection: A Differential Diagnosis of the Garbacon Creek Ossuary*
The Late Woodland Garbacon Creek ossuary from the North Carolina coastal plain contains at least 33 individuals, and many of the bones show pathological activity. Of the tibiae alone, 38% have periosteal lesions. Stellate lesions confirm treponemal infection in this population, but there are undoubtedly other health impacts operating simultaneously. This differential diagnosis assesses lesion morphology and frequency to provide a broader view of the disease load at Garbacon Creek, which includes probable scurvy and iron-deficiency anemia. This study considers other possible conditions, including tuberculosis and rickets, and discusses the interactions between these conditions that may be complicating the diagnosis.

Anderson, David G. (University of Tennessee)
[11] Discussant

Anderson, Derek (Mississippi State University)
[29] *Lithic Refitting as a New Dimension of Analysis at the Topper Site*

In 2010, a 4x4 meter block was excavated on the lower terrace at the Topper site. An extensive lithic floor was exposed at a depth where Clovis artifacts are typically encountered, but the only diagnostic artifact recovered was an Early Archaic Taylor point. As part of a lithic analysis, refitting was employed in order to examine post-depositional movement of artifacts at the site, and to quantify assemblage characteristics in order to differentiate between Taylor and Clovis artifacts (if they existed) in the unit. Refitting shows that deposits are minimally disturbed, and also reveals a probable hearth-centered activity area.

Anderson, Elyse M. (University of Florida)

[16] *The Materiality of Animism: Exploring Human and Animal Relations in the Middle St. Johns*
Recent anthropological literature on animism provides an in-road for exploring the social relations that emerge between humans and animals. Far from being epiphenomenal, animistic practices are grounded in the material dimensions of daily human life and, therefore, are traceable in the archaeological record. Using the middle St. Johns as a case study, an alternative methodological approach to standard zooarchaeological analysis is suggested that takes into consideration how St. Johns II people may have interacted with non-human persons. These relations are inferred through the analysis of community-level depositional practices within pits and middens.

Anderson, Elyse M. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Andrus, C. Fred T. (University of Alabama), **John Blitz** (University of Alabama), and **Lauren Downs** (University of Alabama)

[31] *Oxygen Isotope Season of Capture Records in *Crassostrea virginica* and *Rangia cuneata* Valves from the Graveline Site, Mississippi*
Oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) and marsh clam (*Rangia cuneata*) shells were analyzed for oxygen isotopes to determine season of capture at the Graveline Mound site, Mississippi (22JA503). The shells (n = 29) were excavated from several contexts within the mound. Of shells with interpretable isotope data profiles, 40 percent indicated spring and 34 percent indicated summer capture. Only one shell appeared to have been collected in winter and three in fall. These data are consistent with a model for seasonal site use. As this is the first application of *R. cuneata* isotope analyses for season of capture, methods are discussed in detail.

Anidjar, Julie (New York University)

[17] *A Zooarchaeological Study of Coastal Seasonality at Site 38BU1938, Beaufort County, South Carolina*

The timing of Woodland period coastal foraging and by proxy, site occupation, was investigated at site 38BU1938, at the modern development site of Palmetto Bluff, Bluffton, South Carolina. Methodologically, this project employed direct and indirect measures of seasonality on the faunal assemblage from a shell midden adjacent to the May River, including oxygen isotope analysis on Atlantic oyster and presence/absence observations on other classes of faunal material based on studies of seasonal abundance and availability within southeastern estuaries. The data are consistent with recent findings from around the northern Georgia coast evidencing year-round indigenous occupation and a marine-oriented subsistence economy.

Applegate, Darlene (Western Kentucky University)

[21] *Colonial Raymond Vietzen and Kentucky Archaeology*

In the 1920s-1970s, Ohioan Raymond Vietzen worked at several archaeological sites in south-central and western Kentucky. Though not professionally trained, Vietzen conducted excavations at sites such as Lost City (Page) in Logan County and Glover's Cave in Christian County. Before this, he assisted with excavations at Ancient Buried City (Wickliffe) in Ballard County. Today, few archaeologists are familiar with Vietzen's work in Kentucky. In this paper, I outline Vietzen's archaeological investigations in Kentucky, focusing on Glover's Cave, and

consider how Vietzen's work was perceived by community members, based on interviews with property owners and other local informants.

Arco, Lee J. (Washington University in St. Louis), **S. Margaret Spivey** (Washington University in St. Louis), **Anthony L. Ortmann** (Murray State University), **Tristram R. Kidder** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[11] *Places of Pilgrimage? Jaketown and Poverty Point as Ritual-Religious Events*

Archaeological research on hunter-gatherer groups rarely investigates how/if community histories are shaped by individuals acting in the context of specific events. We explore if the reproduction and transformation of Jaketown and Poverty Point can be understood by focusing on events that shaped these sites. Both settlements are characterized by rapid construction of large mounds and earthworks, which we speculate are manifestations of ritual-religious activities—specifically pilgrimages—that connected peoples across eastern North America. These events integrated socially and politically disparate groups through shared ritual and provided a context for social, cultural, religious, and economic interactions that generated novel cultural practices.

Arco, Lee J. (see Ortmann, Anthony)

Ardura, Dominique (see Tushingham, Shannon)

Ashley, Keith H. (University of North Florida)

[9] *St. Johns II Ritual: Realms beyond the River*

Copper plates, long-nosed god earpieces, and spatulate celts are not often considered the material possessions of foragers, particularly ones living at the edge of the Mississippian world. But in northeastern Florida, St. Johns fisher-hunter-gatherers (A.D. 900–1300) acquired appreciable quantities of stone, metal, and other mineral artifacts from far-off lands. The majority of these nonlocal items appear to have been consumed at the community level through mortuary ritual at two ceremonial centers: Mill Cove Complex and Mt. Royal. This paper explores long-distance exchange and the use of exotica as a necessary part of St. Johns mortuary ritual.

Ashley, Keith H. (see Rolland, Vicki)

Ashley, Keith H. (see Thunen, Robert)

Ausel, Erica (see Krus, Anthony Michal)

Austin, Robert J. (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.), **Jeffrey M. Mitchem** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and **Brent R. Weisman** (University of South Florida)

[2] *Refining the Tampa Bay Late Prehistoric Radiocarbon Chronology*

In this paper we present a radiocarbon-based chronology for late prehistoric (Manasota through Safety Harbor periods) sites in the Tampa Bay region of Florida's west-central Gulf coast. The chronology is based on over 70 calibrated radiocarbon dates from 10 sites, with the majority coming from three well-dated sites in Pinellas County and one in Manatee County. The calibrated dates allow us to reconsider important questions regarding ceramic chronology, the effect of sea-level fluctuations on settlement patterns, and socio-cultural developments.

Ayvaz, Melissa (University of Florida)

[17] *Paleotempestology at Pineland: Using Zooarchaeological Assemblages to Investigate a 4th Century AD Hurricane in Southwest Florida*

This paper presents an approach to integrating the stratigraphic contexts of zooarchaeological deposits with cultural and sedimentary processes as a method for identifying lived short-term weather events. Archaeofaunal assemblages from the Citrus Ridge and South Pasture components of the Pineland Site Complex are compared to address the hypothesis that at least

one high-intensity hurricane impacted the landscape and its inhabitants. Storm surges associated with hurricanes leave scars and detritus in their wake that can be preserved in the archaeological record. Characterizing such events involves quantifications, identifications and distributions of vertebrate and invertebrate remains coupled with geophysical analyses.

Backhouse, Paul N. (Seminole Tribe of Florida), **Nathan Lawres** (Seminole Tribe of Florida), **Geoffrey Wasson** (Seminole Tribe of Florida), and **Juan J. Cancel** (Seminole Tribe of Florida) [27] *Investigating the Effects of Prescribed Burning on Cultural Resources in South Florida*
Prescribed burning is a common land management technique that has a long history in south Florida. Despite the widely acknowledged environmental benefits of this practice assessments as to the potential effects on cultural resources have largely been anecdotal. In order to address this issue the Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office is undertaking comprehensive investigations to quantitatively assess the effects of prescribed burning on cultural resources located on the Brighton and Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservations. Preliminary results of this research will be presented and discussed for their significance to land management strategies.

Baltus, Melissa (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)
[24] *Doing Away with Tradition: Re-conceptualizing Violence in the Mississippian Movement*
Sweeping social changes are often initiated by the actions of a small group of people (e.g. the Arab Spring), sometimes with widespread and lasting historical effects. Historically referred to as revitalization movements (Wallace 1956), these materially enacted processes of change have recently been suggested as the catalyst for the rise of Cahokia and spread of Mississippian (Pauketat SEAC 2010). Citing burned buildings, shattered artifacts, and sacrificed bodies as evidence, this paper explores how social violence was mobilized in first the instigation and later the culmination of dynamic social movements at and around Cahokia in the mid-11th and mid-12th centuries.

Barrier, Casey R. (University of Michigan)
[24] *Group Mobility and Mississippian Cultural Dynamics: A Consideration of Population Movements at Multiple Scales*
Population movement is recognized as having influenced cultural changes historically. Movements most recognizable and likely responsible for significant historical changes are those that occurred at inter-regional scales. In those instances, cultural and perhaps ethnic variations were likely associated with recognizable material changes. Group mobility at smaller scales was also a common factor associated with the build-up and dissolution of large polities, as well as the spread of Mississippian culture. This paper will review discussions of Mississippian population movements. It will be noted that even at local scales, frequent movements and appreciable cultural variation are factors of concern to archaeologists.

Barrier, Casey R. (see Horsley, Tim)

Barzilai, Rebecca (Indiana University)
[28] *Painting Patterns on Daub at the Angel Site (12Vg1): A Singular Sensation?*
In his publication of the Angel Site (12Vg1), Black (1967) mentions the presence of painted daub found during excavation, but does not expand on its significance or associated features. Very little attention has been given to these painted pieces of house structures that have clear curvilinear designs and patterns. This paper attempts to trace the context of these painted walls to certain structures in the East Village of the Angel Site and discuss the implications of daub with painted designs in the physical and temporal landscape of the Angel Site and in the regional perspective.

Barzilai, Rebecca (Indiana University), **Maura E. Hogan** (Indiana University), **Meghan E. Buchanan** (Indiana University)

[1] *Investigating Craft Production and Resource Utilization at a Mississippian Mound Center: A Mineralogical Analysis of Clays and Ceramics from the Common Field Site (23SG100)*

The Common Field Site (23SG100) near Ste. Genevieve, MO is a Mississippian mound center located near the ample resource of the Saline Creek. This poster presents data on XRD analysis of ceramics, daub, and salt pan as well as local and regional clay sources. This analysis will help to situate the site history in the regional perspective in terms of resource procurement and craft activities. The productive activities that go into salt production, including the hypothesis that salt pan manufacture took place on site at the Saline Creek, are examined.

Baughman, Pamela (Georgia Department of Transportation)

[20] *An Overview of Investigations and Initiatives at the Leake Site, Bartow County, Georgia*
Numerous investigations have been undertaken at the Leake Site, many in association with cultural resource management activities by state and federal agencies and many in association with individual research initiatives and group preservation and education efforts. An overview of these previous investigations and their findings will be presented, this work involving survey, testing, and mitigation of Middle Woodland and Late Mississippian components. In addition, past and recent efforts at preserving and interpreting the site will be discussed, and new areas for research will be highlighted.

Baumann, Timothy (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University), **Andrew Hurley** (University of Missouri–St. Louis), **Valerie Altizer** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University), **Victoria Love** (Missouri State Parks)

[1] *Interpreting Uncomfortable History at the Scott Joplin House State Historic Site in St. Louis, Missouri*

In 1991, the Scott Joplin House State Historic Site was established to celebrate the life and music of Scott Joplin, the "King of Ragtime." A new community-based heritage project has attempted to expand this historic narrative to include the more complex social history of African American urban migration and the transformation of a multi-ethnic neighborhood. Part of this diverse history includes uncomfortable topics of racial oppression, poverty, sanitation, prostitution, and sexually transmitted diseases. Through frank and open dialogue among museum professionals, scholars, and local residents, efforts are now being made to engage and interpret this "tough" history.

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

Beaman, Thomas (Wake Technical Community College) and **Vincent H. Melomo** (Peace College)

[32] *The "Peace-ful" Exploration of Civil War Barracks at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson State Historic Site*

Constructed in 1862 over the ruins of Colonial Brunswick Town, Fort Anderson was part of the Confederate coastal defenses designed to protect Wilmington, North Carolina. This paper details the exploration of Civil War-era chimney falls of recycled colonial bricks and ballast stones, their associated structures and occupants, as well as unexpected colonial and prehistoric discoveries, by the 2009 and 2011 Peace College archaeological field schools. In particular, it explores the promise and challenges of identifying particular barracks design and specific personnel associated with them. This research was conducted to provide interpretive information for the Civil War Sesquicentennial at the site.

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

[11] Discussant

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

[16] Discussant

Beck, Robin A., Jr. (see Geiger, Brian)

Bedell, Jennifer (see Tucker, Bryan)

Bergh, Sarah (University of Georgia)

[17] *Historical Ecology of the Mississippian Period on St. Catherines Island, GA*

Historical ecology postulates that societies with different sociopolitical and economic systems have qualitatively different effects on the environment. This paper uses faunal remains from three Mississippian period (AD 800-1580) sites on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, to demonstrate that Irene phase chiefdoms did have a different relationship with the environment than earlier societies. Using analytical methods such as standard zooarchaeological analysis, size and age estimates, and stable isotope analysis, it appears that people utilized a greater diversity of habitats to obtain the same set of resources, animal populations may have experienced increased predation stress, and patterns of land use changed.

Betsinger Tracy K. (see Smith, Maria Ostendorf)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

[13] *Creating the Cahokian Community: Space and the American Bottom Sociopolitical Landscape*

In this analysis, I investigate the transformative properties of space and places at multiple geographic and temporal scales from vernacular architecture to entire landscapes and from daily activities to periodic events. It is asserted that evidence for changes in space at both local and regional scales is not only indicative of alterations to sociopolitical organization, but critical to effecting such large scale social, political, and economic change. This paper focuses on the results of an analysis of architectural style, site layout, settlement patterns, and occupational histories in the American Bottom region of Illinois during the Mississippian Transformation (A.D. 1000-1100).

Bigman, Daniel (University of Georgia)

[28] *Change in Form and Function of Ocmulgee's Mound A: Results from Recent Geophysical Investigations*

Excavations from the 1930s suggest that there were no structures constructed on top of Mound A at Ocmulgee National Monument following its last mound construction episode. Recent geophysical investigations (including ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, and electromagnetic induction) suggest that there were structures on top of earlier Mound A stages. These results may imply that Mound A continued to play an important role during the Macon Plateau phase at Ocmulgee even after a shift in community form and political structure.

Bissett, Thaddeus (University of Tennessee)

[14] *pXRF Source Analysis of Late Prehistoric Busycon Shell Artifacts*

Mississippian peoples produced a variety of artifacts from *Busycon* shells, but *Busycon* are common on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Previously, there has been no reliable establishment of specific coastal origins of individual shell artifacts, because researchers are reluctant to submit such materials for destructive analyses. Nondestructive pXRF analysis provides an opportunity to assess the geographic origin of shell artifacts. This paper presents pXRF analyses of Mississippian shell artifacts using baseline comparative data from shell samples of known origin. Discriminant function analysis permitted classification of *Busycon* artifacts from the continental interior to their probable coast of origin – Gulf or Atlantic.

Black, Rachel (Georgia DNR Historic Preservation) and **Hugh Matternes** (New South Associates)

[1] *Salt, Spirits and the Soul: The Use of Ceramics in the Mortuary Context*

Ceramic saucers were recovered from inside the graves of several interments at Hunter Cemetery, a turn of the twentieth-century African-American cemetery in Savannah, Georgia. Historical evidence suggests the impetus behind these inclusions lies at the intersections of

functionality, spirituality and cultural beliefs, and is reflective of a European and African-derived creolized culture in the United States during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a result of interactions during enslavement and emancipation. This research will examine the origins and different rationale served by the placement of these ceramics and how their presence suggests the blending of diverse cultural practices.

Black, Rachel (see Tucker, Bryan)

Blair, Elliot (University of California–Berkeley)

[16] *Situated Learning and Identity, a Southeastern Perspective*

Identity is a commonly employed trope in contemporary archaeological interpretations, but whether conceived as either a category of analysis or practice there are significant limitations to its uncritical application to archaeological contexts. In this paper, drawing upon ongoing research on 17th-century Spanish Mission communities from the Georgia Coast, I will argue that a shift from a focus on identities or identification to a perspective oriented around situated learning and joint participation can simultaneously exploit the material strengths of archaeology and avoid some of these limitations.

Blank, Anne Marie (see Kowalski, Jessica)

Blazier, Jeremy (see Lunn, Anna)

Blessing, Meggan E. (University of Florida)

[11] *Pits for the Ancestors*

Certain pit features at Stallings Island encase structured deposits indicative of historically situated practices. As a medium of community building, these deposits register the microhistories of two disparate groups as they confronted and accommodated each other's worlds. In this paper I characterize these genealogies of deposition, detailing the content and structure of pits across time and space to understand how the interpretation of past experiences contributed to the collective identity known as Classic Stallings. Evidence suggests that remains as common as mussel shell, charred hickory, bone, and pottery assumed ancestral significance in the making of depositional narratives.

Blessing, Meggan E. (see Randall, Asa)

Blitz, John (University of Alabama) and **Lauren Downs** (University of Alabama)

[31] *Graveline: A Late Woodland Platform Mound on the Mississippi Gulf Coast*

Archaeologists use dichotomous settlement models to interpret sites with pre-Mississippian platform mounds: as vacant ceremonial centers with episodic use and situational leadership or as residential centers with sedentary populations and more permanent leadership. Most such sites examined with modern methods are not in coastal environments. Excavations at the Graveline site provided the opportunity to evaluate these models with data from a Late Woodland platform mound located directly on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. In this paper, we summarize mound chronology, features, artifacts, activities, and seasonality of occupation, and assess how well Graveline Mound fits the vacant center or residential center models.

Blitz, John (see Andrus, C. Fred T.)

Blitz, John (see Boudreaux, Edmond A.)

Bolfing, Christopher (Texas State University – San Marcos)

[3] *Symbol-Bearing Ornamentation: Ritual Objects of Sacred Power and Personal Objects that Demonstrate Community Membership*

Ornamentation bearing Southeastern Native American symbolism, such as shell gorgets, maintain a strong cultural presence in modern Muskogee communities. The symbolism on

these ritual objects provides information as to when it is appropriate to wear these items. For example, certain imagery can relate to a deep-rooted knowledge of the yearly cycle or particular stories. Understanding how certain symbol-bearing ornamentation relates to cultural knowledge demonstrates how these items are more than status objects; they are also personal ritual objects that connect the individual to their community and relay their position within the cosmological order.

Boudreaux, Edmond A. (East Carolina University)

[31] *Jackson Landing: An Early Late Woodland Mound and Linear Earthwork Site in Coastal Mississippi*

Jackson Landing is a Woodland-period site near the mouth of the Pearl River in coastal Mississippi. The site exhibits monumental architecture that includes a semicircular earthwork and platform mound. This paper will report on recent investigations of the mound and the area within the earthwork. This work shows that the site was utilized during the early Late Woodland period (ca. AD 500-700), a period of use that is later than previously thought. These investigations also indicate that the early Late Woodland period at Jackson Landing was a time of significant monument construction and mound use.

Boudreaux, Edmond A. (East Carolina University), **John Blitz** (University of Alabama), and **Pamela Lieb** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[31] *Recent Archaeology on the Mississippi Gulf Coast: An Introduction to the Projects*

Following Hurricane Katrina, the Mississippi Gulf Coast received significant Federal assistance for recovery and rebuilding. One result has been the development of a coast-wide archaeological research plan implemented by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. This paper will provide an overview of how the plan developed, why individual research projects were chosen, and how results will be disseminated. A brief history of archaeological research will put the symposium papers in context and show how each project contributes to a better understanding of the region's rich cultural heritage.

Bradbury, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)

[10] *Typology and Classification: Why Lithics Matter*

Data derived from sites in the southeast has much to offer in terms of information concerning prehistory and the development of archaeological theory. However, there are a number of issues that need to be resolved before southeastern lithic studies can contribute widely to larger archaeological questions. These issues include: 1) use of outdated methods of analysis; 2) compatibility of data sets between analysts; 3) integration of theory with the analysis of data sets; 4) the role of typology vs. classification; and 5) integrating lithic data with other lines of evidence. These issues, among others, will be discussed during the forum.

Breetzke, David (GAI Consultants, Inc.) and **Marie E. Pokrant** (GAI Consultants, Inc.)

[32] *Buying the Farm in Northern Kentucky: The Life and Death of a Nineteenth-Century Farm Family*

In late 2010, GAI Consultants, Inc. conducted an archaeological investigation of the Diuguid/Slack Cemetery in Carroll County, Kentucky. With no known living descendants to recreate the history of the family, GAI reconstructed the life of the Diuguid and Slack families from tax and deed records, vital statistics, slave schedules, wills, and federal census data. The historical documentation coupled with the skeletal examination and the analysis of cultural material recovered from the graves weaved a tapestry of information on how the families lived and died in the uplands of northern Kentucky.

Brennan, Tamira K. (see Stevens Nelson, Erin)

Briggs, Rachel (University of Alabama)

[33] *Negotiating the Area Between: An Investigation of an Eighteenth-Century Upper Creek Settlement in the Lower Black Warrior River Valley*

During the early historic period, the lower Black Warrior River valley was virtually devoid of Native settlement, serving as a well-documented borderland between the pugilistic Choctaws and Creeks. However, in 1936, Dr. Walter B. Jones found evidence of an eighteenth century Upper Creek settlement at a site located near present-day Moundville, Alabama. This paper examines the archaeological evidence from this site and places it within the ethnohistorical literature in order to understand why a group of Upper Creek would settle in this contentious area.

Brooks, Jason (Georgia State University) and **Emily Vanderpool** (Georgia State University)
[1] *GIS and the Lacy Hotel Site*

During the fall of 2010, an archaeological investigation was performed in Kennesaw, Georgia to determine the location of the Lacy Hotel, which was burned by General Sherman. During the course of the project, various methods of GIS were used to ascertain the possible location of the structure (Electrical Resistivity) and map the test pits and excavation units. Using ArcGIS software, maps were produced portraying the total artifact count and density on the site. This poster will attempt to interpret the artifact distribution using the aforementioned maps.

Brown, Andrew (Middle Tennessee State University) and **Tanya Peres** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[23] *An Exploration of Turtle Shell Rattle Use in the Mississippian Period*

Eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*) remains are frequently recovered from archaeological sites across the Southeastern United States. Typically they are counted as food refuse; however, ethnographic and taphonomic data suggest box turtles may have functioned as rattles. Rattles were made using modern box turtle shells, and examined for manufacturing marks, use-wear, and breakage patterns. The information gained from the experimental studies was compared to archaeological turtle remains from two Mississippian Period sites. We determined that box turtle remains cannot always be classified as food refuse. Instead taphonomic history and contextual associations must be taken into account in functional interpretations.

Brown, LaDonna (The Chickasaw Nation)

[27] *A Day in the Life of a Historic Preservation Officer at the Chickasaw Nation*

Even though the Chickasaw Nation does not have a true archaeological department we are involved with archaeology projects in many ways. This paper will discuss the many federal agencies and projects that the Department of Historic Preservation and Repatriation must attend to and how we are able to implement federal legislation along with cultural values to archaeological projects. When these projects are finished, a blending of archaeological, cultural, and historical understanding is completed. This primary fusion can be presented as a Chickasaw historical record to future generations of Chickasaw people, historians, and future archaeologists.

Brown, Ian W. (University of Alabama)

[26] *The Anna Site (22Ad500) Ravine, Adams County, Mississippi: Analysis of the Prosperere Pottery Collection; or, Brookes Just Doesn't get the Points*

The Anna site is a notable landmark in Mississippi's prehistory. Its significance was recognized as early as 1853 when Benjamin L. C. Wailes tromped the hillsides of western Mississippi recording monumental sites. James A. Ford, Jesse Jennings, John L. Cotter and other prominent archaeologists realized the importance of this site. This paper focuses on an important collection of pottery recovered from a deep and rather treacherous ravine, which occurs just to the north of the site. It bears mentioning that almost all of the material recovered is of the pottery persuasion, completely alien to a Sam Brookesonian frame of mind.

Brown, Ian W. (see Eubanks, Paul N.)

Brown, James (see Kelly, John)

Brown, Rebecca (Louisiana State University)

[23] *Preliminary Investigations at Toncrey (16PL07): Analysis of a Late Prehistoric Site in Extreme Southern Louisiana*

The Toncrey site (16PL07), located in the coastal marsh of Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, is a prehistoric site containing three conical mounds, on the north, west, and south edges of a plaza. Archaeological research at the Toncrey site was conducted during Spring 2011 to gather information on the relationship between a Coles Creek/Plaquemine occupation and possible Mississippi period culture influence or intrusion in the area. Approximately 2000–2500 sherds were obtained and analysis is currently underway. This research will indicate the extent to which cultural interaction was occurring and increase our understanding of the late prehistoric in the Southeast.

Bryant, Hamilton (see Cottier, John W.)

Buchanan, Meghan (Indiana University)

[7] *Remote Sensing and Flood Damage at the Common Field Site*

While major rivers were an important source of food and a means of transportation for pre-Columbian peoples, they have also had a profound impact on site preservation through both the deposition and removal of alluvial soils. Following a break in a Mississippi River levee in 1979, the Mississippian Common Field site was scoured, exposing hundreds of features. Since the scouring event, the site has been heavily impacted by subsequent flooding events and agricultural production. In this paper, I assess the impact of the events at Common Field by comparing aerial photographs, magnetometry data, and recent excavations at the site.

Buchanan Meghan E. (see Barzilai, Rebecca)

Buikstra, Jane E. (Arizona State University), **Duncan P. McKinnon** (University of Arkansas), **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archaeology), **Jason T. Herrmann** (University of Arkansas), and **Mary Ann Vicari** (Washington University)

[15] *The Kampsville Experience: Education in the Lower Illinois River Valley*

The Kampsville Experience, hosted by the Center for American Archaeology in Kampsville, Illinois and the Arizona State University, offers one of the few multidisciplinary full immersion field programs in North American archaeology. The program allows students to select from 6-week and 2-week tracks in a variety of integrated research in bioarchaeology, archaeological field methods, geophysics, geoarchaeology, computer applications (GIS), archaeobotany, chronometry, and archaeozoology. Courses emphasize empirical and theoretical training in research design and implementation embedded in a regional long-term program extending over a half-century. In addition to routine methods of recovery and analysis, students learn to be scientific researchers.

Buikstra, Jane E. (see Mueller, Natalie)

Burgess, Brian (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), **Ben Steere** (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), and **Russell Townsend** (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians)

[27] *The Western North Carolina Mounds and Towns Project: A Preliminary Overview*

A preservation coalition including the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians recently initiated the Western North Carolina Mounds and Towns Project. This project revisits known Mississippian mound and town sites, assesses current conditions, and modernizes mapping methods. In addition, the project seeks to identify and document previously unrecorded mound and village sites in the region. This effort was designed in direct consultation with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office, and the project is partially funded by the Tribe. This preliminary overview of the project details specific tribal goals and vision for the data products.

Byrd, Julia (National Park Service)

[30] *The Diversity of Archaic Bone Technology: Florida's Pins, Points, and Awls*

Archaeologists often overlook bone technology because of low preservation, but organic tools form an important part of the prehistoric toolkit. Archaic bone tools were diverse and ranged from textile-working implements to hunting projectiles. In this paper I explore the variety of bone tool forms recovered from six Archaic Period sites in Florida. Statistical analysis of microwear patterns demonstrates that morphological classification is useful for functional interpretations. I explain functional hypotheses for five tool types and present results from a new study of an ambiguous tool class: the bone pin.

Caffrey, Maria A. (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

Campbell, Meadow L. (see Pursell, Corin)

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

Cannarozzi, Nicole (University of Florida)

[17] *The Role of Shellfish in a Late Archaic Subsistence Economy: The Zooarchaeology of Invertebrates at St. Catherines Shell Ring (9Li231)*

Invertebrate remains from the St. Catherines Shell Ring were identified using traditional zooarchaeological methods to determine shellfish frequencies. Oysters dominate the food assemblage in weight and minimum numbers of individuals. However, land snails are the most numerous invertebrate species identified. Land snails are generally considered commensals in zooarchaeological assemblages but, the presence of certain species may indicate anthropogenic changes to the landscape. Additionally, they may help address questions regarding the rate of ring formation. Identification of invertebrate fauna adds to our understanding of the various roles that shellfish played in pre-Hispanic economies and how people altered their environments.

Cargill, Tyler (University of Southern Mississippi), **Katy D. Grant** (University of Southern Mississippi), **Marie Elaine Danforth** (University of Southern Mississippi), and **Susan A. Oubre** (University of Southern Mississippi)

[4] *Using Osteoware to Analyze the Number of Commingled Individuals in a Recently*

Osteoware, which combines standardized recording methods for human remains into a single comprehensive database, offers applications for investigation of commingled remains. This study examines its effectiveness in evaluating minimum number of individuals (MNI) from the Mississippian ossuary at Shady Grove (22QU525). Traditional MNI analysis using only crania identified 95 individuals whereas analysis using only femora identified 45. Greatest disparities occurred with juvenile remains. These results are being reevaluated using *Osteoware* since it allows for detailed information, including the ability to track remarkable remains (eg, sex, taphonomy) and enable researchers to reassociate osseous elements to produce a more accurate MNI.

Carmody, Stephen B. (University of Tennessee), **Maria A. Caffrey** (University of Tennessee), **Sally P. Horn** (University of Tennessee), **Belinda M. Lady** (University of Tennessee)

[14] *Prehistoric Plant Use and the Smoking Culture of the Southeastern U.S.*

Throughout prehistory Native Americans smoked several species of plants for medicinal, ceremonial, and recreational purposes. While *Nicotiana rustica* has long interested researchers in eastern North America, other plant materials were also smoked, meaning that archaeological pipes do not necessarily document tobacco use. Here we describe our efforts to build upon the work of previous researchers by searching for pollen and chemical evidence of plant use in pipes from Woodland and Mississippian sites in the southeastern U.S. to better understand the transmission, use, and customs surrounding tobacco and other plants used in the smoking culture of eastern North America.

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

[19] *Archaic Chert Beads: A "Brookes-ian" Perspective*

We attempt to apply a Samuel O. "Brookes-ian" perspective to Archaic chert beads. Such a perspective works to balance an examination of the forest and the trees, or in this case, the people and the beads, and it places emphasis on the holistic examination of this artifact class. Chert beads from the John Forrest Site, Claiborne County, Mississippi provide the specific data, which we attempt to place in the larger context of chert bead research. Our organization of technology approach combines with a Brookesian perspective to provide new insights into chert bead production and Archaic craft specialization.

Carr, Robert S. (Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.)

Prehistoric Settlement Patterns of the Tequesta

[9] This paper will present the results of recent archaeological investigations at the mouth of the Miami River. Excavations conducted there from 1998 through 2007 were highlighted by the discovery of two prehistoric cemeteries and two circular structures- the Miami Circle and the Royal Palm Circle. During its 2500 year span of occupation the Tequesta achieved a high level of chiefdomship. This new archaeological evidence reveals that the town of Tequesta was a principal point of trade and redistribution of exotica in southeast Florida by A.D.400 and that high status individuals were interred with important grave goods.

Carr, Robert S. (see Wheeler, Ryan J.)

Caynor, Ernest (East Carolina University)

[29] *Shovel Testing the Squire's Ridge(31ED365) Site in Edgecombe County, North Carolina*

Of sites excavated in the North Carolina Coastal Plain, Barber Creek (31PT259) and Squire's Ridge (31ED365) provide the most complete stratigraphic sequences to date in the region. This paper presents the results of a spatial and temporal analysis of artifacts recovered during shovel testing at Squire's Ridge by East Carolina University in 2009. Early Archaic through Middle Woodland components—buried by primarily aeolian deposition—have been identified along the length of this relict sand ridge near the Tar River. Conclusions support previous studies which identified relict sand dunes as occupation sites in the Tar River drainage.

Chapman, James (Georgia Southern University) and **Amanda Morrow** (Georgia Southern University)

[32] *Applied Methods in Metal Detecting at Camp Lawton*

We will describe the methodology employed to survey transects at Camp Lawton, a Confederate Prison located in Millen, GA, and the different methods used depending on the nature of data being collected. Techniques used in the survey include pedestrian, metal detector and XRF analysis. All artifact collection was conducted within the plow zone to ensure features were not disturbed. In addition to artifact collection using metal detectors, X-Ray Fluorescence technology was used to analyze a sample of the artifacts and their corrosive environment to great effect.

Cheong, Kong (Trent University)

[28] *Low-Density Urbanism and the Mississippian*

Low-density urbanism is a type of settlement pattern in the modern industrial world, which describes the city and its urban sprawl (suburbs). Pre-industrial centers such as the Maya center at Tikal in Guatemala, the Sinhalese center at Anurandhapura in Sri Lanka and the Khmer center at Angkor in Cambodia have been widely cited as prime examples in the discussion of pre-industrial low-density urbanism. The settlement patterns of the Mississippian can be articulated as low-density urbanism. This paper will place Mississippian centers in this context and provide an alternative approach in doing Mississippian archaeology.

Clinton, Jennifer (University of California – Santa Barbara)

[33] *Deer and Domestics: Understanding European Influences on Cherokee Choices*

Throughout the Protohistoric and Historic Period Southeast, direct and indirect European contact impacted Cherokee subsistence strategies and economic options. Using existing data from the archaeofaunal collections of Coweeta Creek, Toqua, and Hickory Log sites, I first outline patterns of Cherokee subsistence during the Protohistoric and Historic periods. I then focus on the adoption of domesticates and participation in the deer skin trade to demonstrate how direct and indirect European contact impacted Cherokee subsistence and economic choices. This case study demonstrates the value of reassessing existing collections to address new research questions about Cherokee adaptations to the effects of European contact.

Cobb, Charles R. (SCIAA, University of South Carolina)

[11] *Sub-Mound Moments and Mississippian Microhistories*

Diversity in "Mississippianization" traditionally is attributed to a melding of widespread phenomena, such as moundbuilding, with local traditions. This paper explores pan-regional variation in the features that were later buried under major mounds. These features (such as public architecture and large posts) frequently denote important ritual spaces, yet they express great heterogeneity across the Southeast. I rely on the notion of microhistories to explore the transition from sub-mound to mound features as pivotal founding events. These archaeological moments are important windows into the processes that bound local histories with large-scale interactions.

Cobb, Charles R. (SCIAA, University of South Carolina)

[24] Discussant

Colaninno-Meeks, Carol (Georgia Museum of Natural History), and J. Matthew Compton (Southeastern Zooarchaeological Research)

[17] *Stratigraphic Distribution of Vertebrate Remains from Ring III of the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex (9Mc23)*

Ring III of the Sapelo Island Shell Ring complex (9Mc23), Sapelo Island, Georgia, was subject to extensive archaeological investigation with research centering on site function and formation. Numerous proxies were examined to address these research questions; however, the stratigraphic distribution of vertebrate fauna has not been explored. We examine the stratigraphic distribution of vertebrate fauna from a column sample excavated within Ring III of the Sapelo Island Shell Ring complex for fluctuations in the archaeofaunal profile that indicate formation and function. Results suggest an even distribution of fauna and point to consistent use of resources by occupants of this ring.

Collins, Joe (Mississippi State University)

[14] *Diagenesis of Freshwater Shell and Shell-tempered Pottery above the Water Table in East-central Mississippi*

Freshwater shell and shell-tempered pottery can be sourced via chemical analysis of trace elements bound within the shell crystal structure. This study considers chemical alteration above the water table at Lyon's Bluff in east-central Mississippi. Thin-section petrography, X-ray diffraction, and scanning electron microscopy were conducted on 28 shells from four layers, with a depth of ~80 cm, spanning ~450 years. Results show little alteration, with the exception of a slight change in pleochroism at the lowest level. The broader implications are that short term chemical alteration above the water table does not hinder sourcing of shell and shell-tempered pottery.

Colvin, Matthew (CASAA- Texas State University)

[3] *Cane Curtain Copper: Gorget Production at the Archaeological Sites of Etowah and Moundville*

Many questions remain concerning the relationship and interaction of the Mississippian sites of Etowah and Moundville. This paper will examine that relationship by analyzing the provenience and context surrounding specific copper gorgets found at both sites. These gorgets are strikingly similar despite their significant geographical dispersion. I will give a close examination of these copper gorgets and their archaeological contexts as well as the possibility

of a single point of origin. Discovering a common source of production for these gorgets could yield further insights into the relationships of Moundville and Etowah.

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

Cook, Fred C. and Charles E. Pearson (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

[28] *A Reevaluation of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex Symbolism of the Georgia Coast*
In 1989 we presented in “The Southeastern Ceremonial Complex: Artifacts and Analysis” (ed. Patricia Galloway), an evaluation of the SCC as it appeared on coastal Georgia artifacts made from pottery, bone, and shell. This paper updates those earlier findings and adds other coastal Georgia designs related to the SCC. Shown and discussed are the forked eye, death’s head, three fingered hand, petaloid/sun circle, spatulate stone ax, barred ovals, barred double ovals, button topped batons, crosses, spirals, Davis Long Steps, aprons, and tassels. We also evaluate the significance of the numbers of dashes engraved on several artifacts.

Cook Hale, Jessica (see Garrison, Ervin)

Cordell, Ann S. (see Herbert, Joseph)

Corsi, Alexander (Texas State University)

[3] *Shell Gorgets as Social Markers and Conduits of Female Power*

Shell gorgets are a known resource of political and spiritual power within the Mississippian world. The distribution of these artifacts within the Southeast provides unique insight into their association with preternatural power. Previous research has identified source regions for these artifact styles and many can even be associated with specific burials. Through analysis of these gorgets in context with their burials I will explore how identity, on both a personal and group level, may be closely linked with this artifact type and the supernatural power they possess.

Cottier, John W. (Auburn University), **Cameron Wesson** (Lehigh University), and **Hamilton Bryant (Auburn University)**

[7] *A Review of the Effectiveness of Subsurface Testing on a Multicomponent Site in Central Alabama*

Investigations in 1997 and 2010 at 1Mc25, a multicomponent Woodland and Mississippian site in central Alabama, included the use of auger testing over a significant portion of the site as an initial data recovery method. Subsequent research at 1Mc25 used data generated by auger testing to evaluate the effectiveness of this technique in assessing the distribution of specific artifact forms, identifying the intensity of human utilization of selected areas of the site, and guiding the placement of more substantial excavation units. This paper examines the results of these efforts and compares their utility to recent geophysical prospection of the site.

Cranford, David J. (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill), **Erin Stevens Nelson** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill), and **Megan C. Kassabaum** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

[16] *Palimpsests of Meaning in Southeastern Platform Mounds*

Monuments such as mounds were inscribed with cultural and historical meaning and variously deployed for political and social purposes. The traditional idea is that platform mounds were constructed and manipulated by elites, but we suggest that this relationship is only one of many potential scenarios. The material qualities of mounds—their durability and prominence on the landscape—may contribute to this conflation. If elites were not the sole actors involved in creating these monuments, who was involved and what motivated their participation? Our paper illustrates the situated nature of mounds as locations of communal identity construction, political contestation, and commemoration.

Cranford, David J. (see Riggs, Brett)

Crawford, Jessica Fleming (The Archaeological Conservancy)

[19] *Jasper Owls, Trachyte Turtles and Other Crouching Critters: Sam Brookes and Zoomorphic Stone Beads of the Southeast*

Throughout his career, Sam Brookes' research interests have varied, but perhaps none has been more enduring than his work concerning zoomorphic stone beads, aka Locust Beads. This is due largely to the fact in the early 1970's, while working at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History's Clarksdale field office, Sam visited the Denton site in Quitman county where he personally found several carved stone beads, now widely known as Locust Beads. This paper will discuss Sam's views on the temporal placement, manufacture, distribution and symbolism of these enigmatic objects.

Cyr, Howard (University of Tennessee) and **Jack Gary** (University of Tennessee)

[32] *Seeing the Forest for the Trees: Physical and Chemical Analysis of Soil Samples from Jefferson's Poplar Forest, Virginia*

Excavation within Thomas Jefferson's villa retreat, Poplar Forest, has uncovered a number of dark stains between the main house and the west mound. In 1812, Jefferson is known to have planted ornamental gardens at the site. This study utilizes physical and chemical characteristics of soil from these stains to determine if they represent planting holes in Jefferson's ornamental landscape or root disturbance from native vegetation growing prior to 18th-century agricultural clearing. The successful implementation of these techniques enables an interpretation of the placement of ornamental plants within this historic estate and illustrates the potential of geochemical analysis on historic sites.

Dacus, Brandy A. (see Pursell, Corin)

Danforth, Marie Elaine (see Cargill, Tyler)

Dale, Emily K. (West Virginia Division of Culture and History) and **Kristin D. Scarr** (West Virginia Division of Culture and History)

[8] *Linking our Past to our Present: Building a Comprehensive Online GIS Platform for the West Virginia*

The WV SHPO is tentatively planning to launch the beta test of its online GIS mapping portal October 1, 2011. This interactive mapping utility will consist of topographic, aerial and street maps overlain with our architectural and archaeological cultural resources inventory. Linked to each point or polygon representing the resource or survey will be the associated scanned inventory form and/or technical report in PDF format. It is our hope that this remarkable technology will facilitate archaeological and architectural survey work done in accordance with Section 106 review and compliance. Our goal is to solicit feedback and suggestions regarding this process.

Daniel, Randy (East Carolina University)

[10] *Lithic Analysis and its Relevance to Southeastern Archaeology*

Chipped stone artifacts are ubiquitous in the archaeological record. As with other archaeological materials, much attention has focused on their classification. Generally speaking, lithic classification in the Southeast has focused on creating temporal types, functional types, and organizational types. While these classifications are useful, currently lithic analysis is not as relevant to Southeastern archaeology as it could be. Instead of asking "what can we do with lithics?" future work should focus on identifying the "big questions" in Southeastern archaeology and then ask: how do we use lithic data to address them?

Davidson, James M. (see Markus, David)

Davidson, James M. (see Teague-Tucker, Megan)

Davis, Jeremy (University of Alabama)

[28] *Ground-Truthing Anomalies in Moundville's Plaza*

Chet Walker's recent magnetometer survey of the Moundville site revealed an array of magnetic anomalies thought to represent ancient hearths, house walls, and other features, even in the under-investigated and poorly understood plaza area. These exciting results may be interpreted with more confidence now that a sample of anomalies in the plaza has been excavated. They make it clear that Moundville's plaza should be viewed as a historical construction, at once teeming with various buildings—a contested, segmented, and changing configuration—and later, perhaps, a vacant public space.

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr. (see Duffield, Elise M.)

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr. (see Riggs, Brett)

Dekle, Victoria (University of Kentucky)

[24] *Predictions for Political Ecology Studies in Southeastern Archaeology: Implications of the Climatic Narrative*

Political ecology is an interdisciplinary research agenda that works beyond traditional livelihood studies to investigate the implications of ecological research on present and future human societies. While anthropologists and other social scientists have widely embraced political ecology, archaeology is essentially absent from this discussion. Ancient sea level rise is one way that Southeastern archaeologists use public and political influence to promote research and we must now consider future implications of this work. I argue that we must reference reflexive social theory in addition to scientific climatic measures to investigate the impact of archaeological research on future populations.

DeMasi, Natalie (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

[29] *Refining Point Types in Southwest Mississippi*

Projectile points are often overlooked in studies of the Lower Mississippi Valley despite their potential value to archaeological analyses. Here I present a study of a large collection of points from Feltus site in Jefferson County, Mississippi, in an attempt to refine our understanding of point typology and cultural chronology in the Natchez Bluffs. The collection contains points from the Paleo-Indian through Coles Creek periods, indicating long temporal use of this locality. Because of the large sample of points, statistical analysis can be used to better define the parameters of many point types from southwest Mississippi.

Dengel, Craig (Tyndall AFB) and **Michael Russo** (National Park Service)

[2] *Landscape Patterning among Weeden Island and Swift Creek Mound/ Ring Complexes in Coastal Northwest Florida*

In 1974, Percy and Brose proposed a settlement model for northwest Florida that linked Woodland period mounds to circular villages as manifest as rings of midden. At the time, only a few ring middens were known. We expand upon that model with data from newly discovered rings and long-lost burial mounds first reported by C. B. Moore in 1902. With maps developed from LIDAR and systematic shovel testing surveys, we discuss the spatial relationships between mounds, rings, and landscape features. We also discuss possible celestial and cardinal orientations and compare differences among Weeden Island and Swift Creek patterns.

Dent, Joe (Richard) (American University)

[15] *Excavations at Claggett Retreat: Early Settled Life in the Potomac Valley*

The arrival of horticulture was rather late in the Potomac Valley given a generally rich abundance of natural resources. And the subsequent impact of domesticated plants on native cultures is not yet completely understood. This poster looks at the excavations that have taken place at the Claggett Retreat site. The investigations of that site have begun to reveal the nature of early settled village life along the Monocacy River, a major midstream tributary of the Potomac River west of Washington, D. C.

Dillian, Carolyn (Coastal Carolina University)

[5] *Historic Colonoware Bead Production in Georgetown County, SC*

Enslaved and free African and African American people in the southeastern United States used beads to participate in a shared culture of identity that has its origins in African traditions. The majority of these beads were made of glass, and most were blue, white, or clear in color.

However, at an 18th through early 20th century historic site in Georgetown County, South Carolina, excavations revealed both glass and clay beads of similar style. The makers of these clay beads capitalized on existing knowledge of clay sources and ceramic technologies to mimic popular glass beads using locally-available materials.

Donald, Roderick Kevin (North Carolina State University)

[7] *Preserving Abandoned Cemeteries Hidden in Plain View: An Example of an Emergent Cemetery Program in North Carolina*

Developing an innovative cemetery preservation program, can be a challenging endeavor. What systematic steps should one take to expand and implement a cemetery program with an archaeological focus? What are the program's priorities? These questions will be addressed in the context of the author's efforts to take a more definitive role in the preservation of cemeteries through a state-funded program. One reason cemetery conservation is important is because the rate(s) of destruction are statistically unknown in North Carolina. Types of data to collect, how to store the data, and ideas of long-term preservation strategies will highlight the discussion.

Doran, Glen (Florida State University)

[30] *What We Know and What We Don't Know—Where are the Missing Pieces?*

Others in the session are providing concrete discussions of artifacts, subsistence strategies and, a brief bioarchaeological perspective, is presented here. We have the outlines but there are still gaps in our inventory of materials, sites and features. We have come a long way but still have a long way to go. Hopefully, some ideas and strategies for filling in those blanks are provided in this session.

Dorsey, Lydia L. (University of Tennessee)

[23] *A Look at the Utility of Fish Scale Identification as Applied to the Zebree Site, Arkansas*

Fish constitute a significant portion of the human diet in the Central Mississippi Valley. With rigorous recovery methods, the prevalence of fish remains has increased in archaeological excavations. Water screening and flotation have allowed fragile elements like fish scales to retain their integrity. Although identifiable, fish scales are often over-looked during comprehensive analyses. This study highlights the research potential of fish scales found in Emergent Mississippian features at the Zebree Site in Arkansas. When compared to other identifiable fish remains from the site, diagnostic fish scales help clarify the role this resource played in prehistoric foodways.

Doucet, Julie (Louisiana State University), **Rebecca Saunders** (Louisiana State University), and **Melissa Fries** (Louisiana State University)

[17] *Oysters and Catfish: Resource Exploitation at Rollins Shell Ring, Ft. George Island, Florida*

Seasonal use and overexploitation of resources are areas of research central to interpretations of Late Archaic shell rings of the Atlantic coast. Three fine-screened samples, that span construction and occupation of the Rollins Shell Ring, Ft. George Island, Florida, were analyzed to determine temporal changes in seasonal resource use and exploitation intensity. Oysters and marine catfish otoliths were sectioned and measured to identify exploited habitats and seasonal resource use. Oysters were exploited from similar environments throughout the construction and occupation, and oysters and marine catfish were harvested in warm waters. These populations were healthy and likely not overexploited.

Dowd, Elsbeth (University of Oklahoma)

[24] *Mounds and Houses, Posts and People: The Social Significance of Caddo Buried Structure Mounds*

Buried structure mounds are prevalent across the Caddo archaeological area, particularly among the Ouachita Mountains. The ritual burial of these structures signified the end of their lives, indicating their significance to the ancestral Caddo who treated them akin to people, burying them at death. Historic and modern records show that the Caddo not only honored certain structures, but also sacred poles, objects accorded power as well as prestige. This paper uses the idea of the social house to explore the relationship of buried structure mounds to heterarchical aspects of sociopolitical organization in the Mountain Fork Valley.

Dowd, Elsbeth (see Hunt, Sarah)

Dowd, Elsbeth (see Wood, Nicholas)

Downs, Lauren (see Andrus, C. Fred T.)

Downs, Lauren (see Blitz, John)

Duffield, Elise M. (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill),, and **R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill),

[1] *Changing Patterns of Glass Bead Use among the Catawba Indians, 1750 to 1820*

Travelers' accounts from the late 1700s suggest that members of the Catawba Nation combined European-style clothing with novel practices of personal adornment and grooming in order to create a distinctive physical appearance. Archaeologically, these practices are manifested primarily by buttons and other clothing fasteners, brass and silver ornaments, and glass beads. This poster examines one of these adornment-related artifact classes – glass beads – from five Catawba sites dating from the French and Indian War period through the Federal period. Changes in bead assemblage composition are explored, along with their implications for shifts in beadworking practices and incorporation of beads as jewelry.

Dumas, Ashley (University of West Alabama)

[33] *French Colonial Archaeology at Fort Tombeche in West Central Alabama*

In 1736, Sieur de Bienville ordered the construction of an outpost on the central Tombigbee River, in large part to buffer British encroachment into French Louisiana. Over the course of the century, Fort Tombeche was eventually occupied by three successive European powers. Recent archaeology at the site has revealed a portion of the French palisade wall and a French-period midden probably associated with a bake house. The European and Native American artifact assemblage will improve understanding of cross-cultural interactions on this particular frontier, of life in a French colonial fort, and of historic Choctaw pottery in the central Tombigbee valley.

Dunbar, James S. (Florida State University)

[2] *Climate Change, Paleoindian Habitats, and the Neotropical Face of Pleistocene Florida*

Investigations at the Page-Ladson site afforded the opportunity to construct a chronological and geoclimate model for North Florida. Excavations at the site revealed a well-defined stratigraphy with exceptional radiometric control. Drawing on the resulting radiometric data, fine-grained proxies of Late Pleistocene climate and habitat were constructed. Research indicated that with its unique Pleistocene fauna, rich in Nearctic and Neotropical species, the Southeastern United States offered Paleoindians a more diverse selection of game than scholars have previously supposed. This paper summarizes the early and middle Paleoindian evidence and interprets the results within the context of temporal, environmental, and climate fluctuation.

Dunbar, James S. (Florida State University)

[30] *The Transition from Paleoindian to Archaic in the Southeast US: An Alternative View*

The post-Clovis, middle Paleoindian Dalton phase in the Southeast has sometimes been characterized as the time of shift from big game hunting to a more generalized, smaller game, Archaic subsistence pattern. Further, Meltzer has long championed the notion that Paleoindian hunters seldom, if ever, exploited Pleistocene megafauna. It is the intent of this presentation to show evidence of Paleoindian megafauna exploitation until the Late Paleoindian when a rather dramatic shift in tool making and subsistence appears evident for sites in the Southeast coastal plain. Therefore the shift to Archaic subsistence was fully established with the ascension of the Bolen culture.

Eastman, Jane (Western Carolina University)

[21] *Archaeology and the Small Town: An Example of a Meaningful Collaboration*

This paper will describe a successful, multi-year program of excavation, education, and public outreach between the town of Hayesville, NC and Western Carolina University's Archaeology program. The project began as a salvage excavation prior to development and has resulted in area excavations of an Early Qualla phase settlement, outdoor interpretive exhibits on Cherokee culture, educational programming for all ages of students and the public, and mentoring for other communities that would like to develop similar exhibits and programs.

Elliott, Daniel (LAMAR Institute)

[20] *Discussant*

Estabrook, Richard (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[18] *Cost-Paths and Canoe Travel: A GIS-based Analysis of Chert Procurement and Transport at the Crystal River Site, Citrus County, Florida*

A recent analysis of the chipped stone tool assemblage from the Crystal River site determined that the sources of chert used by the site's inhabitants were confined to a limited number of outcrops and lithic quarries within 50 km of the site. A cost-path analysis linking the probable quarry locations to the site indicates that water corridors, which imply canoe transport, were a highly efficient means of getting toolstones from source to use location. These paths are compared to terrestrial corridors and straight-line distances to evaluate canoe transport as a chert raw material procurement strategy.

Ethridge, Robbie (University of Mississippi)

[26] *The Rise and Fall of the Mississippian World: A First Look at Historicizing Prehistory*

In this essay I examine what a "history" of the rise and fall of the Mississippian world would look like as well as the methodological and theoretical issues that arise when one attempts to write a history of a prehistoric era. To explore what this history would include, I examine the state of archaeological and documentary data on the Mississippian South from its earliest beginnings to its collapse in the seventeenth century. I also will compare archaeological and historical narratives in an effort to begin detailing how archaeologists have and can write histories of so-called prehistoric eras.

Eubanks, Paul N. (University of Alabama) and **Ian W. Brown** (University of Alabama)

[28] *Mississippian Salt Production at the Stimpson Site (1Ck29) in Clarke County, Alabama*

The Stimpson site in Clarke County, Alabama played an important role in the production of salt during the late prehistory of southern Alabama. Using vessel form frequencies, rim diameter measurements, and possible hearth remains, we attempt to provide an approximate reconstruction of the techniques and technologies used to produce salt at Stimpson. In an effort to address the possibility of site and producer specialization, we examine the ratio of decorated to undecorated rim sherds from Stimpson and Mound C at Bottle Creek. Following this analysis, we suggest that Stimpson's use was limited largely to the production of salt by non-specialists.

Faircloth, Kathryn (Florida State University)

[15] *Faunal Analysis from Two Late Woodland Period Sites: Garden Patch (8Di4) and Spring Warrior (8Ta154)*

During 2010 assessment and mapping projects, faunal remains were recovered from 1x1-m test units at the Garden Patch (8Di4) and Spring Warrior (8Ta154) sites. The two Late Woodland period sites are affiliated with Weeden Island culture (A.D. 300-900). Results of faunal analysis reveal information regarding environmental exploitation, hunting-fishing-gathering subsistence, and seasonality. From these data we can infer possible implementations of technology and coastal zone lifeways. Composite species lists and comparative graphs visually demonstrate these data.

Ferdinando, Peter (Florida International University), **Ann O. Laffey** (University of Florida) and **John Krigbaum** (University of Florida)

[15] *Stable Isotope Analysis of Samples from the East Okeechobee Archaeological Area: A Preliminary Sketch of Paleodiet on the Southeast Florida Coast from 500 B.C.-A.D. 1513*

Stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen from osteological samples (n = 16) from three sites in the East Okeechobee Archaeological Area were analyzed to infer paleodiet of pre-contact southeast Florida peoples. Results from individuals sampled from coastal Palm Beach County sites (Patrician [8PB99], Boca Weir [8PB56], and Highland Beach [8PB11]) demonstrate a more marine-based diet. These are contrasted with previous results from individuals (n=8) from the Belle Glade Site (8PB41) in the Lake Okeechobee Archaeological Area. We interpret this new isotopic data with ethnohistorical evidence, and explore potential insights with respect to group migration, gender-based differences in diet, and social status.

Ferguson, Helena (see Shofner, Erika)

Fiehn, Oliver (see Tushingam, Shannon)

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

[25] *Assessing Food Security Crises of Colonial Period American Indian Communities: An Example from the Mid-Eighteenth Century Catawba Nation*

Studies of Colonial Period American Indian subsistence in the Southeast frequently emphasize similarities to prehistoric practices, with observed differences attributed to European trade. Examining instances of subsistence stress can compliment such approaches and also contribute to the anthropology of food security. This paper addresses an agricultural crisis experienced by the Catawba Nation in the 1750s. Colonial documents provide information about Catawba strategies to achieve food security, including obtaining food from Europeans, and enable development of expectations for botanical and faunal analysis of contemporaneous assemblages. Potential differences in subsistence between Catawba settlements according to land tenure history are considered.

Fitts, Mary Elizabeth (see Riggs, Brett)

Fitzpatrick, Scott M. (North Carolina State University)

[18] *Coastal Foraging and the Role of the Dugout in Caribbean Island Settlements and Lifeways*

At contact, Europeans remarked on the skill and proficiency of native Caribbean Amerindians to build and travel in dugout canoes. While archaeological examples of these have been recorded throughout the circum-Caribbean, very few exist in the Antilles. In this paper I: 1) synthesize what is currently known about the antiquity of early seafaring in the Caribbean; 2) highlight debates about the level of technologies found here; 3) discuss the role that dugouts likely played in daily life; and 4) provide a comparison with other island and coastal regions worldwide to place the Caribbean into a broader context of global seafaring.

Ford, Janet (University of Mississippi)

[26] *In the End Lies the Answer: Why the Walls Fog and Possum Have an Anus*

The Davies Collection of Walls effigy pottery contains animal representation of several species. Only the frog and opossum, however, exhibit a circular appendage on the tail that almost certainly represents an anus. These are anomalous animals that would be considered to have powers that could be used in ritual. I propose that the anus is a locative, suggesting the use of the powers in the Between World. And there are a few Sam Brookes stories thrown in.

Foster, Thomas (University of West Georgia)

[33] *Apalachicola Ecosystems Project: Investigations of Resilience and Adaptation in a Creek Indian Community*

Apalachicola was the considered the capital of the Creek Nation until the middle of the eighteenth century. According to oral history, it was the site of the formation of the Creek Confederacy. This paper will describe recent fieldwork at the site and the larger goals of the Apalachicola Ecosystems Project. With help with a grant from the National Science Foundation, we excavated two sections of the town, conducted remote sensing, collected sediment cores, and began historic documentary research. Remains from structures and storage pits spanning multiple occupations will be described.

Foster, Thomas (University of West Georgia)

[20] *Digital Curation of Archaeological Resources*

Curation of archaeological resources is critical and increasingly those resources are in digital format. The Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory has joined with the Georgia Department of Transportation to create a digital repository. The digital repository will allow searching for all catalog information in archaeological collections, access to all available photographs, documents, and three dimensional models of selected artifacts in collections that are curated. This paper will describe the database, how it will be accessed, security, potential for research, and our methods.

Foster, Thomas (see McGuire, Heather)

Franklin, Jay D. (see Navel, Jeffrey)

Frantz, Sara (see Jones, Eric)

Fries, Melissa (see Doucet, Julie)

Fritz, Gayle (Washington University in St. Louis)

[25] *Regional Variation Revisited: Implications of Differences and Similarities among Southeastern Food Production Systems*

Recognition that agricultural developments followed different trajectories across subregions of the Southeast and Midwest is not new, but the economic and cultural implications can be explored further. Beginning with a general summary and moving to a focus on the American Bottom, I discuss variations in crop diversity, production or lack of production of native cultigens, and degree of reliance on maize. Emphasis is on why this matters for understanding Woodland and Mississippian lifeways, especially at Cahokia, where preoccupation with maize obscures appreciation of (1) potential economic resilience afforded by agricultural diversity, and (2) persistence of native crops as ritually significant.

Fuller, Richard S. (Coastal Environments, Inc.) and **Richard A. Weinstein** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

[18] *The Role of Canoes in Cultural Exchange along the Northern Gulf Coast, Florida to Louisiana, ca. A.D. 200 to Protohistoric Times*

Researchers have long contemplated connections between Mississippian Pensacola culture and contemporary cultures of southeastern Louisiana. Connections are suggested by similar ceramics, particularly decorative styles and motifs. Recent research in Louisiana's easternmost coastal parishes indicates interactions between this region and the Mississippi, Alabama, and

northwest Florida coasts likely began during Middle Woodland times. Distribution of diagnostic ceramics suggest that distributary channels of the relict La Loutre deltaic lobe once played an important role in these east-west cultural exchanges. It is hypothesized that sea-going canoes, following a direct route across Mississippi Sound and the Gulf of Mexico, were instrumental in such exchanges.

Fulmer, Nathan (College of Charleston), **Kimberly Pyszka** (University of Tennessee), and **Maureen Hays** (College of Charleston)

[32] *An Archaeological Investigation of the St. Paul's Parish Parsonage Cellar*

Located on glebe lands adjacent to the St. Paul's Parish Church on the Stono River, the St. Paul's parsonage is historically and archaeologically significant. Between 1707 and 1715, the parsonage was home to three ministers before being destroyed by native forces during the Yamasee War. Recent excavations at the St. Paul's parsonage site have exposed remarkable architectural and cultural details, including the discovery of an associated brick-lined cellar within the foundations of the colonial residence. This presentation will discuss ongoing archaeological investigations and analysis of the structure and contents of the St. Paul's Parish parsonage cellar.

Funkhouser, Lynn (University of Alabama)

[4] *A Paleopathological Analysis of the Moran French Colonial Cemetery (22HR511)*

This presentation examines the health experiences of early eighteenth century European immigrants to the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Most were low-status individuals forcibly expelled from France and brought to Biloxi to colonize Louisiana. Historical records report the immigration effort was poorly provisioned and that large numbers died from malnutrition and disease soon after arrival. The remains of thirty adults, presumably colonists from this period based on collagen dating and grave goods, have been recovered at the Moran site (22HR511).

The population as a whole fits the expected demographic and health profile for the site suggested by the historical records.

Gaillard, Meg (see Shofner, Erika)

Galloway, Patricia (University of Texas at Austin)

[26] *Brookes@Forest: Building a Community of Practice for Research-in-Action*

Sam Brookes' career so far has had two major phases defined by institutional affiliation: MDAH and USFS. In this paper I will concentrate on his work while affiliated with the second institution and explore his USFS activities from the perspective of infrastructural work, outlining how he succeeded in creating in the Mississippi USFS archaeological program a community of practice capable of furthering research in Mississippi archaeology through the structured performance of statutory requirements.

Garner, Nancy (University of West Georgia)'

[33] *European Trade at Apalachicola*

Trade between Europeans and Native Americans was a complex arrangement that became the dominant economic system among the Creek Indians. The town of Apalachicola, an important center for the Lower Creek, enjoyed a rich tradition of trade with Europeans. As part of a larger project, Apalachicola Ecosystems Project, excavations in 2009 and 2011 revealed a vast array of historic-period trade goods. This paper examined the British trade goods found at Apalachicola and a report on the chronology of items within the site was developed. In addition, a comparative analysis of historic trade goods found at Apalachicola was offered.

Garrison, Ervin (University of Georgia) and **Jessica Cook Hale** (University of Georgia)

[7] *Visually Modeling Late Quaternary Southeastern Coastal Environments*

Data from the area of Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary (GRNMS) have yielded insights into the Quaternary nearshore and estuarine paleoenvironments of the prehistoric Georgia coastal plain. The data include micro and macro fossils, both vertebrate and invertebrate;

micro and macrobotanical remains. Nearshore marine, barrier-back barrier, estuarine-marsh and upland biota provide geologic and ecologic proxies. Several dating techniques were used on sediments and inclusions yielded a presumptive chronostratigraphy from the Holocene back to marine isotope stage (M.I.S.) 5. Graphic models, based on our results, illustrate paleoenvironmental models for the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast Atlantic regions of the coastal plain.

Gary, Jack (see Cyr, Howard)

Geiger, Brian (Tulane University), **Shaun M. Lynch** (University of Michigan), **Kathryn M. Kipfer** (Warren Wilson College), **David G. Moore** (Warren Wilson College), **Christopher B. Rodning** (Tulane University), and **Robin A. Beck, Jr.** (University of Michigan)

[1] *An Investigation of Mound Stratigraphy at the Berry Site (31BK22), Burke County, North Carolina*

Excavations at the Berry site since 2001 have identified five burned buildings that are interpreted as the remains of the Spanish Fort San Juan (1567-1568), built by Captain Juan Pardo at the Native American town of Joara, in the upper Catawba Valley of western North Carolina. The five structures are located immediately adjacent to an earthen mound. This study presents preliminary findings from a coring project to evaluate the stratigraphy of the intact mound remnant, in an effort to better determine its original size and its relationship with the Spanish buildings.

Gidusko, Kevin (University of Central Florida) and **Jason Wenzel** (University of Florida)

[15] *Central Florida Anthropological Society: Raising Archaeological Awareness through Community Partnerships*

As our communities grow so does interest in our cultural heritage. With growth comes the necessity to help shape public awareness of archaeological sites to foster a shared sense of stewardship among academics and the interested public. The Central Florida Anthropological Society works as a chapter of the statewide Florida Anthropological Society to meet the needs of education and provide volunteer efforts to protect and preserve these valuable resources, serving as a bridge between professionals and the public. This poster outlines our efforts and seeks to show how small-scale volunteer efforts can make a major impact in the community.

Giles, Bretton (CEMML, Colorado State University)

[3] *Fairfield, Hopewell, and Earlier Shell Gorgets: The Ancestral Precedents of Mississippian Shell Gorgets*

In this paper, I delve into the material and iconographic precedents of Mississippian shell gorgets. I begin by talking about some Glacial Kame engraved saddle shell gorgets before moving to the extant Hopewell and later Fairfield shell gorgets. I explore how Hopewell and later shell gorgets employ stylistic features that are reminiscent of the curvilinear imagery portrayed in other media during the Middle Woodland period that often employed cross-hatching, compartmentalization, and perceptual-mental ambiguities. I conclude by examining some continuities in the iconographic images engraved on shell icons through time, including an emphasis on zoomorphic representations and cosmological symbols.

Gillespie, Susan D. (University of Florida)

[24] Discussant

Gilmore, Zackary I. (University of Florida)

[11] *Events in the Lives of Pits: Digging for History in Late Archaic Florida*

Recently, a number of extraordinarily large Late Archaic pits were excavated at Silver Glen Run (8LA1) in northeast Florida. This paper employs a biographical approach to these hypertrophic features, whose unprecedented scale and complex, highly structured fill indicate a cultural significance beyond that associated with simple immediate-return economics. Micro-scale events in the "lives" of individual pits are discussed in terms of their potential to inform on

broader historical processes associated with this dynamic period of Florida's past. I argue that these massive pits may constitute inverted subterranean shell mounds, and thus a fundamental structural transformation of a prolonged regional tradition.

Gilmore, Zackary I. (see Randall, Asa)

Giuliano, Tara (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[32] *Legend of the Field Stones in Old Bethel Cemetery: Using Archaeology to Test Social Memory*
This preliminary paper examines how a legend from Crestview, Florida, permeated local society and became a social memory. The legend suggests that after a Civil War skirmish on the Yellow River, soldiers who died were buried in a mass grave in Old Bethel Cemetery and marked with a circle of field stones. Oral history interviews, Ground Penetrating Radar, and archaeological excavations explored aspects of the legend in order to determine date, gender, and ethnicity. This project highlights how memory can assist in interpreting archaeological sites and how a community's social memory can become part of their heritage and identity.

Grant, Katy D. (see Cargill, Tyler)

Gremillion, Kristen J. (Ohio State University)

[25] Discussant

Gremillion, Kristen J. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Grinnan, Joseph (University of West Florida)

[5] *Molino Mills: Archaeological Investigation into a Late Nineteenth Century Sawmill in Molino, Florida*

The economic disposition of Molino, Florida depended on the prosperity of its industries. The lumber industry was the major determining factor in the rise or fall of the community for much of the nineteenth century. The largest of these sawmills was a steam-powered mill aptly named Molino Mills. Archaeological investigation began this past spring with terrestrial excavations, and this summer with a survey of the site's underwater components. This paper will describe the archaeological investigation of Molino Mills including the methods utilized, the materials recovered, and a preliminary interpretation of the recovered artifacts.

Gums, Bonnie (University of South Alabama) and **Gregory A. Waselkov** (University of South Alabama)

[31] *Searching for the Pascagoulas*

La Pointe-Krebs House in Old Spanish Fort Park (22JA526) in Pascagoula, Mississippi, is the remnant of a large colonial French-German plantation established around 1718 and occupied until 1940. Excavations revealed a complex of features, including structural remains and several unusual pits. Native American pottery dominates the artifact assemblage, and decorative motifs provide the first documented attribution to the Pascagoula Indians.

Gusick, Amy (University of California, Santa Barbara), **Kristin M. Hoppa** (University of California, Santa Barbara), **Gregory D. Wilson** (University of California, Santa Barbara), and **Amber M. VanDerwarker** (University of California, Santa Barbara)

[13] *The Form and Function of Early Mississippian Earth Ovens in the Central Illinois River Valley*
Earth ovens are cooking features commonly associated with the Late Woodland period. Several of these features, however, have been at early Mississippian sites in the Central Illinois River Valley over a century after they largely fell out of use in the American Bottom region to the south. Clues to how these features were used and their historical significance in the Central Illinois River Valley were revealed by the recent excavation of an earth oven at the C.W. Cooper site. The excavation of this earth oven was particularly informative as it was abandoned during an ancient cooking accident.

Hadley, Alison M. (see Carr, Philip)

Hadden, Carla (University of Georgia)

[17] *An Examination of Correlations between Uncommon Archaeofauna and "Elite" Ceramics*
Excavation at Bayou St. John (1BA21), a Late Woodland site in coastal Alabama, revealed hundreds of discrete, presumably rapidly deposited features with abundant archaeofauna. These fauna were primarily fish and mollusk remains with relatively little evidence of mammal, reptile, and bird bone. To test the hypothesis that these archaeologically uncommon taxa were high status foods, I examined the absolute and relative abundances of these taxa with respect to the abundance of Weeden Island "elite" decorative types in several features. The data suggest very little correlation between uncommon taxa and "elite" Weeden Island ceramics.

Halbirt, Carl (see Hendryx, Greg)

Haley, Bryan S. (Tulane University)

[13] *A Return to Hollywood: Results from the 2011 Season*

Hollywood Mounds (22TU500) is a large Mississippian mound center located in the northern Yazoo Basin of northwest Mississippi. Earlier research established several key traits of the site, including a rectangular arrangement of mounds, a built-up plaza, and the rapid construction of the largest mound, shortly followed by abandonment. Following a 10 year hiatus, research resumed with both geophysical survey and excavation in the summer of 2011. Key findings include several burned structures located within the plaza, an improved understanding of the spatial arrangement of mounds, and a midden associated with activities that took place on top of the largest mound.

Halligan, Jesse (Texas A&M University)

[8] *New Insights into Submerged Paleoindian Localities in the Aucilla River*

Recent geoarchaeological research in the lower Aucilla River basin is being used to create a site formation model for karstic sinks. This research includes vibrocoring and terrestrial and underwater excavations at two previously recorded submerged Paleoindian sites. Sloth Hole was extensively excavated by the Aucilla River Prehistory Project; Waynes Sink has been heavily collected by avocationalists but not professionally excavated. Both are combined into a regional framework of site formation.

Hally, David (University of Georgia)

[20] *The Mid-16th Century Brewster Phase Component at the Leake Site (9BR2)*

University of Georgia field schools were conducted at the multi-component Leake site (9BR2) in 1988-1990. Test trenches and magnetometer survey in the Mid-16th century Brewster phase village located adjacent to Mound A, the large Woodland platform mound, yielded evidence for 7-10 domestic structures. One well-preserved domestic structure and 31 burials encountered in two large-area units were excavated. Recovered artifacts include one iron celt and a small piece of gilded copper that resembles a book clasp from the Spanish fort of Conception de La Vega (A.D. 1496-1562) on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola.

Hammerstedt, Scott (University of Oklahoma) and **Erin R. Hughes** (Independent Researcher)

[23] *Using Mill Creek Chert Hoes in Prairie Soils: Implications for Cahokian Production and Expansion*

An increase in Cahokia's population after AD 1050 may have raised it to levels that the existing agricultural system could not support. A recent American Antiquity article suggests that farmers may have used Mill Creek chert hoes to convert fertile upland prairie to farmland, thereby increasing production to support this larger populace. However, prairie grasses possess a formidable root mat and are difficult to till even with metal tools, therefore the effectiveness of chert hoes is uncertain. This poster presents the results of several experiments using a replica Mill Creek hoe in prairie settings in Illinois and Oklahoma.

Haney, Jennifer (Penn State University) and **Johanna Talcott** (Penn State University)

[8] *Micromorphological Analysis of North American Cucurbita Seed Testae*

Accurate identification of archaeobotanical seeds to subgeneric ranks is essential for understanding the changes and development of plant taxa throughout the process of domestication. Taxonomic assignments are traditionally achieved through macromorphological observation and morphometric analyses; however this may be hampered by the sometimes degraded and fragmentary condition of many archaeological seeds. As members of the Cucurbita genus (Cucurbitaceae) are among the earliest and most geographically widespread domesticated plants in the New World, accurate means of assessment are critical for documenting the process of domestication. This pilot study investigated whether microscopic characteristics are useful for distinguishing between North American Cucurbita taxa.

Hanvey, Vanessa N. (see Trubitt, Mary Beth)

Harding, Gregg (Florida Public Archaeology Network) and **Sarah Nohe** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

[1] *Documenting the Untold History at Fort Jefferson*

Although much of the military and architectural history of Fort Jefferson, a Civil War era fort located 70 miles from Key West, is well-documented, inscriptions left by individuals on the walls of a small magazine provides new information about the fort. The inscriptions, written mostly in chalk, span the first few decades of the 20th century, a time the fort was not officially utilized. Owing to a partnership between Florida Public Archaeology Network and the National Park Service, the project produced a long-term preservation solution for a unique and fragile resource and provided a publicly-accessible database for further investigation.

Harke, Ryan (University of South Florida) and **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida)

[21] *Publication Trends in Southeastern Archaeology, 1982 to 2010*

Southeastern Archaeology, the journal of the Southeast Archaeological Conference, is widely regarded as one of the best regional journals of archaeology in the Americas. In preparation for Pluckhahn's term as editor, we look at publication trends in the journal over the last three decades, focusing on six principal variables: time periods represented in topical coverage, subjects represented in topical coverage, the geography of topical coverage, the geography of author affiliation, and types of institutional affiliation for contributing authors.

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

[19] *From Missouri to Mississippi to Florida: More Research on the Distribution of Poverty Point Objects*

In this paper we report on the results of another year's research on Poverty Point Objects (PPOs) in a regional context. This past year we used petrographic thin sectioning on PPOs from the Burkett/Weems sites in southeastern Missouri, a series of sites in western Tennessee, and the Claiborne and Teoc Creek sites in Mississippi to investigate evidence for movement of PPOs between sites and regions. During the analysis we also noted some PPO types that were unusual and/or seem to be distinctive of particular regions within the Poverty Point trade network.

Hays, Maureen (see Fulmer, Nathan)

Hendryx, Greg (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.) and **Carl Halbirt** (City of St. Augustine)

[5] *Transportation-Related Features in St. Augustine: An Archaeological Perspective*

As the nation's oldest, continuously occupied European community in the continental United States, St. Augustine's archaeology is unparalleled. Even with constant urban renewal since the late 1500s, deposits representing all phases of the community's survival and growth have

been documented. With the City's upcoming 450th anniversary in 2015, numerous improvement projects were sponsored by the Florida Department of Transportation, prompting archaeological response. Not surprisingly, many documented features include elements from past transportation and water control systems. This paper presents the results from recent investigations of those systems that sheltered the city from inclement weather and were the corridors for commerce.

Henry, Edward (University of Mississippi) and **Nicolas Laracuente** (University of Kentucky)
[16] *Mapping the Results of Situational Leadership and External Influences: Testing a Hypothesis of Heterarchy and Structuration Using Geophysics on an Unexcavated Adena Burial Mound in Kentucky*

Henry (2010) synthesized heterarchy and structuration to hypothesize that situational leadership and long-term interactions between subregions led to variation in the organization of mortuary ritual among Adena groups in Kentucky. However, this hypothesis is difficult to test without excavating new burial mounds. In 2011, the authors conducted a multi-instrument geophysical investigation at an unexcavated Adena burial mound in Central Kentucky. Geophysical data were compared to reports from nearby mounds excavated in the early 20th century, allowing mortuary features to be identified in the data. Preliminary conclusions support the hypothesis and situate the mound in a regional context of mortuary ritual.

Herbert, Joseph (CRM Program, Fort Bragg), **Ann S. Cordell** (University of Florida), and **Michael S. Smith** (UNC–Wilmington)

[8] *A Petrographic Study of Hanover Phase Ceramics*

This poster describes results of a petrographic analysis of twenty-six luminescence-dated Hanover sherds from the North Carolina Sandhills and south-central Coastal Plain. Over the past decade, radiocarbon and luminescence assays for Hanover pottery have expanded its traditional "Middle Woodland" age to include much of the Early and Late Woodland periods (780 BC–AD 1675). Petrographic results indicate shifts in grog-tempering practices at about AD 200 and again at AD 800, generally concurrent with shifts in surface treatment style, possibly reflecting growing awareness of the mechanical principals of ceramic technology.

Herrmann, Jason T. (see Buikstra, Jane E.)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (Mississippi State University) and **Sarah Zaleski** (Mississippi State University)

[4] *Preliminary Assessment of the Burials Recovered from Russell Cave during the 1956-8 Miller Excavations*

Russell Cave represents an important Archaic period site in southeastern archaeology. Griffin's 1974 publication on the shelter describes key information and dates, which helped establish the southeastern archaic chronology, and presents osteological data on these early hunter-gatherers. Prior to Griffin's work, Carl Miller also conducted excavations at Russell Cave under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and support from the National Geographic Society. The Miller excavation data has never been published, but the human remains from the cave and an adjacent stone mound were recently relocated and analyses were initiated. This paper presents a summary of our initial findings.

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Stanton, Jessica)

Hill, M. Cassandra (Geo-Marine, Inc.), **Jeremy Pye** (University of Florida), and **Duane Peter** (Geo-Marine, Inc.)

[5] *At Rest: Bioarchaeology of New Home Cemetery, Sugar Land, Texas*

The TxDOT-sponsored investigation of the impact of road expansion on New Home Cemetery in Sugar Land, Texas, resulted in the removal of 19 burials within the road right-of-way. The colorful history of Sugar Land includes settlement by "the Old 300", a group of successful

planters who came with Steven F. Austin and established vast sugar plantations. African Americans and convict labor, and later, workers for the company town, literally shouldered the work for the mills and factories. Analyses of individuals and funerary hardware by Geo-Marine, Inc., provide information about living conditions and funerary practices for this previously undocumented African-American population.

Hogan, Maura E. (Indiana University)

[13] *Early Mississippian Pottery and Place-Making at the Pfeffer Mound Site, Lebanon, IL*
Excavations at the Pfeffer site, a Lohmann- and early Stirling-phase (1050–1180 CE) mound center located in the Richland Complex east of Cahokia, identified numerous non-residential, clay-lined structures, temples and pits. My analysis of ceramic types and technologies recovered from a sample of these features explores spatial differences in activities performed at the site, and investigates the possibility of special uses associated with each of the identified contexts. In this paper I consider how the specific modifications of the physical landscape and the location of this site played a role within the construction of greater Cahokia.

Hogan, Maura E. (see Barzilai, Rebecca)

Hollenbach, Kandace (University of Tennessee)

[25] *Feeding a Community: Food Production in the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Periods in Tuckaleechee Cove, East Tennessee*

Large-scale excavations near Townsend, Tennessee, revealed a nearly continuous occupation of Tuckaleechee Cove from the end of the Late Archaic through the Early Woodland period (roughly 1750–300 cal B.C.). This paper examines changes in the communal structure (as evidenced by feature types and layouts) alongside the relative continuity in their investment in native cultigens and collection of nuts and wild fruits. I then use these patterns to address questions of why these groups, living in the rich foothills, would have initially invested in horticulture, and to address the changes in their lifeways that may have accompanied this investment.

Hollenbach, Kandace (see Peles, Ashley)

Hollenbach, Kandace (see VanDerwarker, Amber)

Hoppa, Kristin M. (see Gusick, Amy)

Horn, Sally P. (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

Horsley, Tim (Yale University; University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology) and **Casey R. Barrier** (University of Michigan)

[23] *A Geophysical Approach to Understanding Settlement Organization: A Case Study at the Washausen Site (11Mo305)*

Geophysical methods offer a unique approach for the non-invasive investigation of archaeological sites. These techniques have the potential to go beyond simply locating and mapping buried features: through high resolution, total site survey it is possible to begin understanding settlement planning, use of space, and the archaeological landscape in which the site is situated. This poster presents new results from the Washausen Site, an 11th century mound center in the central American Bottom. An 8 hectare, high resolution magnetometer survey reveals the site's layout and distribution of features, including mound and plaza arrangement, and the relationship of structures to courtyards.

Howell, Cameron S. (University of South Carolina)

[23] *The Carved Paddle Tradition in East Tennessee Middle to Late Woodland Ceramics*

For the past 60 years, the Hamilton Phase has defined the Late Woodland period in East Tennessee with its characteristic limestone tempered cordmarked pottery and associations with

shell middens and burial mounds. There is also a demonstrated continuity between the Hamilton Phase and the Early Mississippian Hiwassee Island shell tempered series and cultural phase. However, recent excavations as well as a review of older excavated material suggest greater temporal and spatial complexity for the region. The carved paddle tradition originating in the Middle Woodland continues into the Late Woodland and may have implications for the origins of the Pisgah culture.

Huey, Samuel M. (see Jackson, Ed)

Hughes, Erin R. (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Humkey, Kayce D. (Nelson County Archaeology) and **Eric Stephen Altman** (Nelson County Archaeology)

[15] *You Need Dots to Connect Them*

The relationship between archaeologists and the public is often strained. This project examines the benefits of public cooperation in archaeological site recording. Through newspaper ads, interested parties were encouraged to contact the authors with archaeologically relevant information about Nelson County, Kentucky. The historic and prehistoric sites suggested by local residents were visited and recorded. The enthusiasm of ad responders indicates a vibrant, intellectual interest in local history and archaeology, revealing potential for landowner and collector education. Cooperation with local residents allows the recording of sites known to them, before these sites are lost or destroyed to natural or human processes.

Hunt, Sarah (University of Oklahoma) and **Elsbeth Dowd** (University of Oklahoma)

[15] *The Cook Site Revisited: A Late Prehistoric Occupation in Choctaw County, Oklahoma*

The WPA work of the 1930s revealed two major late prehistoric archaeological sites along the Red River in Choctaw County, Oklahoma: the Cook site and the Nelson site. Despite material culture produced by the excavations, very little is known about these locations, as they were never completely analyzed and reported. Meanwhile, a number of late prehistoric sites on the Texas side of the Red River have been more intensely studied. This project focuses on the Cook site (34Ch7), aiming to formally bring together excavated material with existing literature and produce a site report for the first time.

Hurley, Andrew (see Baumann, Timothy)

Hutchinson, Dale (University of North Carolina) and **Caitlin Bonham Smith**

[8] *Quantifying Maize Consumption: Dental Caries and Diet*

Maize is a carbohydrate that turns rapidly into sugars. The fermentation of those sugars leads to the production of acids that subsequently erode teeth. Several researchers have used the frequency of carious teeth as one indicator of increased maize consumption. Unfortunately, increased consumption of carbohydrates coincident with increased production of domesticated plants is not the only route to increased frequency of carious lesions. Several other processes (e.g., tooth damage, lacking hygiene, periodontal disease, oral environment) frequently lead to carious lesions. We compare the frequency of dental carious lesions to stable isotope dietary reconstructions for several populations in the Southeast.

Isham, Ted (see Spain, Emman)

Iverson, Richard (Florida State University)

[13] *Shamanic Ideology Encoded Within Mississippian Iconographic Gestalts*

The Spiro Birdman is a Cahokia shaman transforming into a Common Night Hawk co-essence, "two forms in one". Mississippian regional shamans "accessed" "virtual" Common Night Hawk "energy forms", which they used to engage in shamanic "travel" into lower world of this universe. There, shamans engaged in combat with Eklenv, a dangerous lower world being symbolized as the Southern Maize Rootworm, the larval form of the Spotted Cucumber Beetle,

both of which attack maize plants. Shamanic combat with the beetle and its larvae symbolize protection of maize plants and portals of Mississippian mounds, symbolized as the cross-section of a maize ear.

Jackson, Ed (University of Southern Mississippi) and **Samuel M. Huey** (University of Southern Mississippi)

[31] *Prehistoric Chronology, Culture and Economy on the eastern Mississippi Gulf Coast: New Perspectives from the Grand Bay Estuary*

Scant archaeological attention has been paid to sites scattered in the marshes adjacent to Grand Bay at the extreme eastern end of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. To better understand this segment of the coast, the University of Southern Mississippi conducted reconnaissance and testing of shell middens in the summer of 2010. Three sites, 22JA564, 22JA575 and 22JA633 were selected for test excavations to recover cultural and archaeobiological samples. The objectives of the research include refining local prehistoric chronology, assessing cultural relationships, and documenting how prehistoric populations exploited Grand Bay marsh resources, and how these patterns may have changed over time.

Jacobi, Keith (University of Alabama) and **Jenna L. James** (University of Alabama)

[4] *The Anatomy of a Prehistoric Human Tooth Necklace*

A human tooth necklace from an Archaic burial from 1LU59 (Bluff Creek Site) in northern Alabama is reexamined for creation, composition, and function. Buried with an adult male were approximately 100 adult teeth in relatively good dental health exhibiting heavy wear but a lack of dental caries and a low incidence of hypoplasia and hypercementosis. These teeth are from both young and older adults and have been culturally modified, either grooved or perforated on the tooth root for suspension. Many teeth show evidence of repair indicating careful curation.

James, Jenna L. (see Jacobi, Keith)

Jenkins, Cliff (USDA – NRCS)

[26] *Pimento Cheese and Bacon? Revisiting Mounds in the Lower Mississippi Delta*
Inspired by the popular mound tours lead by Sam Brookes, a group was assembled to explore developing a self-guided driving tour of mound sites in the Lower Delta of Mississippi. As a result of compiling a list of possible mounds and conducting site visits to determine which mounds would be easily visible to travelers, updated information on site conditions was collected for over 80 Lower Delta mound sites. Additional investigation after the group site visits using orthophotography and recently acquired LiDAR data provides a baseline for assessing the current condition of nearly 200 Lower Delta Mounds sites.

Jeter, Marvin D. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[26] *The Mangum Site: A “Plaquemine Necropolis” in Southwest Mississippi, with “Southern Cult” Connections*

A site tour led by Sam Brookes in 2005 led to resurrection of old “gray literature” reports and new information on the archaeology and physical anthropology of the Mangum site, which had produced a “Bird-Man” *repoussé* copper plate in the 1930s. Located on the Natchez Trace Parkway in southwest Mississippi, it was tested in 1951 and intensively excavated in 1963–64, producing skeletal remains from about 100 individuals and another *repoussé* plate. The sparse artifacts suggest a Coles Creek to Plaquemine cultural affiliation, marginal to the main Mississippian “Southern Cult” interaction zone. A comprehensive report is in preparation.

Jeter, Marvin D. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[21] *Lewis Binford’s Preview of the New Processual Archaeology at SEAC 50 Years Ago*
Binford’s 1962 “Archaeology as Anthropology” article is usually cited as marking the beginning of the New Archaeology (a.k.a. Processual) movement and the Explanatory Period in the history of archaeology. Almost forgotten is the fact that at the SEAC meeting in Macon, Georgia in

December 1961, Binford introduced these concepts in an exchange with leaders of the then-dominant Culture History paradigm. The tape-recorded proceedings were not published for another decade, and then only in an obscure newsletter format. This paper presents highlights from that first invocation of “process” at SEAC a half-century ago, and some afterthoughts.

Johanson, Erik (University of California, Santa Barbara)

[7] *Predictive Modeling in Western Louisiana: Prehistoric and Historic Settlement Patterning in the Kisatchie National Forest*

This modeling project evaluates the active US Forest Service Predictive Model while improving upon previous models in the region. To do so, the relationship between the location of archaeological sites and 23 environmental variables were analyzed to develop a new set of probability zones. The variables of distance to frequently flooded soils and distance to permanent streams proved the most significant and each play a prominent role in the creation of the proposed 2011 Kisatchie National Forest Model, which exhibits ideal gain values for each probability zone while accounting for the geographic and temporal variability present within the Forest.

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)

[10] *Contemporary Lithic Analysis in the Southeast: One Reader's Response*

Having served as a peer reviewer for the forthcoming edited volume on lithic analysis in the Southeast by Carr, Bradbury, and Price, I am positioned to provide a short infomercial. As intended, the collection serves as a benchmark and allows an assessment of where we are and where we might go.

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi) and **John M. Connaway** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

[19] *Ceremonial Knapping?*

A large pit feature located within the mortuary precinct and the Carson Mound site was lined with more than 400 cores and cobbles and filled with soil containing the full range of debitage from what appears to have been a generalized core reduction industry. The cores and cobbles were piece plotted and the debitage sorted and size graded in order to better understand this assemblage.

Johnson, Patrick (University of West Florida)

[33] *Apalachee Identity on the Gulf Coast Frontier*

After 1704 attacks by the British and their Native American allies, some Apalachee fled their homeland to French Mobile, Spanish Pensacola, and Creek areas. Various British, French, and Spanish documents describe Apalachee response, which I compare to quantitative analysis of ceramic assemblages. This synthesis illustrates social strategies that developed in response to, and in turn shaped, larger colonial events and structures.

Jones, Eric (Wake Forest University), **Thomas Morrison** (Wake Forest University), **Sara Frantz** (Wake Forest University), and **Andrew Wardner** (Wake Forest University)

[23] *Modeling Late Prehistoric Tribal Settlement in the North Carolina Piedmont*

This research proposes a model for the settlement system of the tribal societies of the Upper Yadkin River Valley from AD 800–1600. The model is based on the results of systematic surface surveys, GPS mapping, archival research, landscape/environment reconstruction, spatial analysis, and ceramic analysis. Results show a significant influence of sociopolitical factors on settlement placement and a significant amount of variability in settlement form that remained constant throughout the period. This has several implications for our understanding of sociopolitical organization, economic organization, and subsistence strategies for the cultures of this region.

Jordan, Janet (see Trunzo, Jennifer)

Kassabaum, Megan C. (see Cranford, David)

Keith, Scot (New South Associates)

[20] *Key Middle Woodland Period Findings at the Leake Site*

During the Middle Woodland period, the Leake site became a local, regional, and interregional ceremonial center. Archaeological investigations of the site complex have yielded data on the remains of earthen mounds, a circular ditch enclosure, a mountaintop stone enclosure, a stone burial mound of an important individual associated with the site, a large cavern, structures, ceremonial feasting, ritual, interaction, and specialized item production. In this presentation, I discuss key findings of previous investigations and explore their implications for the Middle Woodland period in the Eastern Woodlands.

Keith, Scot (New South Associates) and **Pamela Baughman** (Georgia Department of Transportation)

[20] *Ground-Penetrating Radar at the Leake Site: Investigations, Results and Interpretations*

This presentation details the results of recent geophysical investigations at the Leake Site in Bartow County, Georgia. Ground penetrating radar has been used to investigate several areas of the site which are known to contain numerous archaeological features, including the Middle Woodland Swift Creek midden, Mound A and the adjacent Late Mississippian village, and a purported semi-circular ditch enclosure. Results of the ground penetrating radar will be compared to the results of previous survey, testing, and mitigation excavations in order to contextualize the anomalies.

Keller, Benjamin (Ohio State University) and **Victor D. Thompson** (Ohio State University)

[6] *The Role of Shark Teeth at Fort Center (8GL13) Florida*

The presence of shark teeth in various contexts at sites throughout Florida indicates that they were both ritually and economically important. This paper addresses the use of shark teeth at the Fort Center site (8GL13). Using data acquired from the 2010 excavations, we consider the spatial and temporal context of shark teeth. We then compare our data with previous research at Fort Center and other studies conducted in Florida. Finally, we discuss the methodological and cultural historical implications of this study for Florida archaeology.

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

[13] *The Moorehead Moment and its Beat in Time*

A recent review of Adam King's Southeastern Ceremonial Complex by Brain raises the issue of the dating of the engraved shell cup fragment. This paper addresses the question of the temporal context of this important piece of history within Cahokia and beyond.

Kidder, Tristram R. (Washington University in St. Louis)

[19] *"The Answer Lies in Climatic Events": Sam Brooke's on Climate and Culture in the Middle Archaic*

One of Sam Brookes' most influential contributions is his consideration of the role climate change played in the Middle Archaic. Notably, he has argued that climatic changes associated with the Hypsithermal are an underlying cause of the development and perpetuation of Archaic complexity. I assess Sam's hypothesis about the Hypsithermal in light of recent understanding of climate events and processes in the mid-Holocene. While current evidence makes it difficult to tie culture change to climate, Sam's ideas about the role of ritual and religion as responses to changing environments provides an important point of departure for considering complexity in the Middle Archaic.

Kidder, Tristram R. (see Arco, Lee J.)

Kiernan, Kevin (see Stephenson, Keith)

King, Adam (see Sawyer, Johann)

King, Jason L. (see Buikstra, Jane E.)

King, Jason L. (see Mueller, Natalie)

Kipfer, Kathryn M. (see Geiger, Brian)

Kistler, Logan (Penn State University) and **Johanna Talcott** (Penn State University)
[25] *Bottle Gourds in the Southeast: Origins, Adaptation, and Dissemination*
The first Bottle Gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) in the New World appeared in Florida by 10,000 B.P. It was present in slightly later contexts from Central and South America, and enjoyed broad distribution in the Americas throughout the Holocene. Here, we review this plant's complex biogeography and extensive usage in the prehistoric Southeast, and also discuss components of its history that require additional attention. Finally, we discuss ongoing morphological and phylogenetic research aimed at learning more about its arrival in the Americas, early domestication events, and movement of bottle gourd throughout the Southeast and elsewhere.

Kles, Maranda Almy (University of Florida)
[30] *Biological Variation of Archaic Florida Populations*
Biological distance analysis can provide valuable insight into the migration and interaction of populations within a region. There are several Archaic burial sites in Florida, such as Windover Pond, Gauthier, Warm Mineral Springs, and Bay West, which show similar mortuary practices, suggesting a shared ideology and social interaction. However, the biological interactions of these people are poorly understood. My research utilizes craniometrics to exam the biological variation and biological distances of these Archaic populations to better understand how these populations related to and interacted with each other.

Knight, Vernon James (see Smith, Karen Y.)

Kolianos, Phyllis (Weedon Island Preserve)
[18] *Going Coastal: Prehistoric Dugout Canoes and Open-Water Use*
Until the recent discovery, investigation and excavation of an ancient dugout canoe in the intertidal waters of Old Tampa Bay, speculation of maritime travel was through indirect evidence and brief accounts in contact period documents. The tangible proof of a 40-foot plus, seaworthy size 1,100 year-old canoe with a distinctive bow opens the discussion for open-water capabilities, sea-faring trade, and maritime technologies. This new evidence for Gulf coast travel sheds light on the spread of settlements, diverse economies relying heavily on marine resources, and the credible use of watercraft in trade connections by early coastal dwellers.

Kowalski, Jessica (FEMA), **Anne Marie Blank** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), and **Richard A. Weinstein** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
[7] *Reassessment of Coastal Louisiana Shell Middens: Investigations at Bayou St. Malo (16SB47) and Site 16SB153, St. Bernard Parish*
During 2010 and 2011, archaeologists with Coastal Environments, Inc., (CEI) assessed adjoining shell midden sites, Bayou St. Malo (16SB47) and site 16SB153, on the southeast shore of Lake Borgne in southern Louisiana. Previous investigations at these sites suggested that cultural deposits occurred mainly on the surface and primarily consisted of redeposited, wave-washed materials. Current investigations, both on land and within the adjacent lake, determined that cultural remains at the sites are significantly more widespread than previously thought and include both intact shell mounds and extensive buried midden. This paper presents the field methods employed in assessing the two sites.

Krigbaum, John (see Ferdinando, Peter)

Krus, Anthony Michal (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University), **Erica Ausel** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University), **Jeremy Wilson** (Indiana University–Purdue), and **G. William Monaghan** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

[28] *The Unexpected and Rediscovered: 2011 Excavations at Angel Mounds*

The vast majority of excavations at Angel Mounds occurred during the Works Project Administration (WPA) era under the direction of Glenn A. Black. New excavations in the summer of 2011 examined a heavily occupied area where the WPA ceased excavation in the East Village. Based on Black's field notes, we anticipated encountering a palisade wall and wall-trench structure. In addition to these features, several other structures that were not recorded on the plans from the WPA excavations were revealed and excavated. These findings raise questions regarding the accuracy of the WPA excavations and provide an opportunity to enhance Angel's chronology.

Krus, Anthony Michal (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University), **Timothy Schilling** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University), and **G. William Monaghan** (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

[1] *Angel Mounds' Palisade Sequence: A Search for the Best Chronological Model*

Angel Mounds was a heavily fortified Mississippian settlement. Excavation has documented several discrete palisades. Angel's palisade sequence has remained elusive because the palisade walls do not have stratigraphic relationships with one another. We constructed five high resolution chronological models for palisade construction at Angel. These chronological models indicate that palisades were constructed at the end of Angel's Mississippian occupation, which coincides with a period of depopulation in the Lower Ohio River Valley. We suggest that Angel's palisades were built due to climatic induced stress and/or as part of increased organized conflict.

Labate, Julie (see Mahoney, Maureen)

Lady, Belinda M. (see Carmody, Stephen B.)

Laffey, Ann O. (see Ferdinando, Peter)

LaForge, Travis (University of South Florida)

[14] *Investigating the Standardization of Ceramics from Kolomoki (9ER1) Using a 3-D Laser Scanner*

Standardization is often invoked when interpreting the nature of specialized craft production, which in turn leads to an understanding of how production was organized within a society. While these concepts are often associated with complex societies, the research presented here focuses on the non-stratified society of Kolomoki. The Kolomoki site (9ER1), located in southwestern Georgia, is a large Woodland period mound complex. Using a three-dimensional laser scanner, attributes of ceramic designs were analyzed in order to understand the nature of specialized ceramic production. Preliminary results are discussed, as well as some benefits of digital documentation.

Lambert, Shawn (University of Oklahoma)

[6] *Socioeconomic Interaction between two Swift Creek Sites in Western Georgia*

This paper presents the results of the Design Reconstruction Model and a categorical principal component analysis (CATPCA) of Middle and Late Woodland pottery of two Swift Creek sites, 9CE4 and 9CE75, from western Georgia. In the context of several paddle matches between sites on the Atlantic coast, the dataset presented in this paper is used to build on those studies, test the Design Reconstruction Model through a categorical principal component analysis, and emphasize the particular social contexts of production and exchange that are critical in understanding past social interaction.

Laracuente, Nicolas (see Henry, Edward)

Lawres, Nathan (Seminole Tribe of Florida), and **Maureen Mahoney** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)
[27] *High, Medium, or Low: The Use of LiDAR in Determining Probability Zones, Ground Disturbance, and the Distribution of Archaeological Sites in South Florida's Tree Island Hammocks*

Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data is a relatively new technology that has only recently been incorporated into archaeological methodology. This methodology, however, has not attempted to employ LiDAR as a tool to solve key archaeological problems relating to probability zones and the distribution of sites. This research will demonstrate how LiDAR may effectively be employed to document highly accurate elevations, fluctuations in these elevations, and ground disturbance within the areas in question. The information obtained from LiDAR allows more accurate determinations of probability zones in an area as well as the further study of elevation changes within particular sites.

Lawres, Nathan (see Backhouse, Paul N.)

Lee, Aubra L. (Earth Search, Inc.) and **Mark A. Rees** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)
[11] *The Monumentality of Events at Troyville: Refiguring Late Woodland Culture History in the Lower Mississippi Valley*

Troyville Mounds, presumably destroyed a century ago, is providing new understanding of the culture history of the LMV. Similarities with Marksville ceramic assemblages and combinations of decorative techniques on vessels used and discarded in political-ritual contexts indicate connections with Marksville potters yet radically altered social relations. Construction of the embankment, initially demarcating ceremonial space, was followed by a propitious chain of events between A.D. 650 and 780. Communal feasting, renewal ceremonies, monumental construction, residential use of the embankment, increased occupancy, and sacred fire symbolism indicate conspicuous community reorganization, with far reaching consequences in the proliferation of Coles Creek monumentality.

Lieb, Brad (The Chickasaw Nation)

Chickasaw Homeland Security: Preservation, Research, and Public Outreach Efforts of the Chickasaw Nation Division of History and Culture

[27] The Chickasaw Nation has a deep history in the Midsouth. Chickasaw people today are increasingly engaged in rediscovering and revitalizing that heritage. This presentation highlights recent preservation, research collaboration, and public outreach efforts, including significant artifact collection donations, the new Holisso Center curation facility, federal agency consultations, site acquisition and interpretation, monument erection, publications, "www.chickasaw.tv," and a recent NPS-ABPP grant to study the French-Chickasaw war of the 1730s. The Chickasaw Nation today is able to dedicate more resources to preserving and interpreting sacred and historic places in the original Homelands for Chickasaws and all people to experience.

Lieb, Pamela (Mississippi Department of Archives and History) and **Michael Williams** (The GeoSpatial Group)

[15] *Mississippi Archaeology Trails Website*

Through HUD Hurricane Katrina mitigation funds and in collaboration with the Mississippi Development Authority, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the Geospatial Group have developed an educational archaeological website for the public that focuses on Mississippi's unique cultural heritage. Using the website as a virtual trail, you can discover the different physiographic regions of Mississippi, time-travel through the various time periods and explore a variety of cultures within the state. For students of all ages, for the enthusiasts and the professionals, this website provides both information and entertainment that will bring Mississippi's rich archaeological heritage to life.

Lieb, Pamela (see Boudreaux, Edmond A.)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Oklahoma)

[14] *Temper and Community: Digital Image Analysis of Shell Temper from the Moon Site, Arkansas*

This paper will present the methods and results of the analysis of shell-temper in thousands of sherds from the Moon site, Arkansas. The method involves the computer-assisted mapping and measurement of shell-temper from digital images of polished sherd edges. The paper presents the results of whether it is possible to detect modes in temper practice that can be attributable to learning communities.

Lofaro, Ellen (University of Florida) and **Tiffany Tung** (Vanderbilt University)

[22] *Pain in Her Knees: A Comparative Study of Osteoarthritis in Mississippian Tennessee and Georgia*

Examining the frequency of osteoarthritis in human remains of the Arnold site near Nashville, Tennessee, illuminates the gendering of mechanical stress and physical activity of this Mississippian people (~AD 1125–1400). Analysis of 76 individuals yielded 26 males and 21 females; these were in turn compared to Williamson's (2000) study of 81 males and 81 females from Mississippian upland Georgia (AD 1200–1550). While the lumbar vertebrae, thoracic vertebrae, cervical vertebrae and sacrum were similar in degeneration across all groups, markedly significant differences exist between female knee joints, suggesting the need for further holistic investigation of gender roles.

Love, Victoria (see Baumann, Timothy)

Lovejoy, Diana (University of Southern Mississippi)

[28] *Provisioning the Feast: Archaeobotanical Analysis of Two Features at Winterville Mounds (22WS500), Mississippi*

Analyses of botanical macroremains are reported from a midden and a refuse pit from Winterville Mounds, a multi-mound site north of Greenville, Mississippi. Both features appear to contain refuse generated from ritual feasting events. Temporally, the two pits bracket the Mississippian occupation of the site, with the early feature dating to the beginning of mound building and the refuse pit dating to pre-Contact. Comparisons of the two features indicate that maize was a staple early in the site occupation and its use increased with time, supplanting native seed crops and acorns, but never completely replacing either.

Lucas, Virginia (Middle Tennessee State University), **Thomas R. Penders** (Indian River Anthropological Society), and **Tanya M. Peres** (Middle Tennessee State University)

[6] *The Subsistence Economy of the Hunter's Camp (8BR2508) Site, Brevard County, Florida*

The Hunter's Camp Site (8BR2508) is a Malabar Period Site located in the Fox Lake Sanctuary in Brevard County, Florida. A faunal assemblage recovered from general excavation units and features was examined to learn more about Malabar Period subsistence. The main objectives of this study include determining: species diversity, relative abundance of marine vs. freshwater; and relative abundance of aquatic vs. terrestrial species. The data collected suggest that the people that lived at Hunter's Camp incorporated marine species, and especially turtle, into their overall subsistence economy.

Luer, George (Florida Department of Environmental Protection)

[2] *Perspectives from the Peninsular Gulf Coast*

On the peninsular Florida Gulf coast, monumentality involved burial mounds as well as residential mounds built of shells and layers of sand. There was much cultural stability through time, evidenced by some long traditions, as well as increasing social complexity and adopting of influences from adjacent regions. The natural environment was largely stable during the last 2,000 to 3,000 years. Landscape intervention included building "high ground," artificial islands, and canoe canals. There was great emphasis on fishing, and people

participated in a number of pan-regional ritual developments of the Deep South during the Hopewellian, Weeden Island, and Mississippian horizons.

Luke, Matthew (see Welch, Marsha)

Lunn, Anna (Weaver & Associates), **Guy Weaver** (Weaver & Associates), and **Jeremy Blazier** (Weaver & Associates)

[7] *Refining Cultural Chronologies on the Buffalo River, Western Highland Rim, Tennessee*

This paper presents the results of recent archaeological data recovery conducted at three sites on the Buffalo River in Perry County, Tennessee. The investigations were conducted for the Tennessee Department of Transportation in conjunction with the proposed widening of the Flatwoods Bridge on State Route 13. Stratified cultural deposits dating from the Paleoindian through the Mississippian periods are examined in light of a series of new AMS dates, with an emphasis on cultural remains dating from the late Paleoindian and the late Middle Woodland periods. This presentation also examines the local environmental and cultural contexts of the Buffalo River sites.

Lynch, Shaun M. (see Geiger, Brian)

Lynott, Mark (National Park Service)

[6] *Ohio Hopewell Earthen Monument Construction, Investigations from 2001 through 2011*

Investigations between 2001 and 2011 have yielded important new data about the construction of the earthen features at Mound City, Hopeton and the Hopewell Mound Group in Ross County, Ohio. Archaeological testing has produced evidence of widespread truncation of the upper soil profile prior to the construction of earthen landmark features. The evidence indicates that earthen features were carefully constructed using geo-engineering principles. While there are definite similarities in construction methods between sites, there are important differences in the types of earthen features at each site. Radiocarbon evidence associated with the construction and use of these sites is evaluated.

MacDonald, Kevin (see Morgan, David)

Magoon, Dane (Southern Illinois University)

[22] *A Bioarchaeological Analysis of Dietary Adaptation in Coastal Virginia and Southeastern Maryland during the Late Woodland Period*

The Late Woodland period in coastal Virginia and Maryland is associated with an increasing reliance upon maize-based agricultural, and patterning in the expression of skeletal indicators is attributed as reflecting choices in diet and subsistence practices. This bioarchaeological study explores dietary adaptation and health through an analysis of carious lesion and linear enamel hypoplasia expression at three archaeological sites: the Hatch site (44PG0051; MNI of 36) and the Claremont site (44SY0005; MNI of 110), located within the James River drainage in eastern Virginia, and the Claggett site (18PR0040; MNI of 281), located within the Potomac River drainage in southeastern Maryland.

Mahar, Ginessa (American Museum of Natural History)

[30] *Continuity is Only Skin Deep: The Deconstruction of Two Late Archaic Shell Rings Using Archaeogeophysics*

Shell rings have been noted as markers of tradition on the Late Archaic landscape in the coastal southeast. Similar in construction material, shape, and environmental setting, shell ring sites present the idea of continuity, the transmission of ideas over space and time. From a broad perspective, this may be true; however closer inspection has revealed that these sites convey great variety on multiple scales. This paper utilizes geophysical investigation coupled with excavation data from two contemporaneous Late Archaic shell rings on St. Catherines Island, GA to highlight some of the diversity witnessed during this period.

Mahoney, Maureen (Seminole Tribe of Florida) and **Julie Labate** (Seminole Tribe of Florida)
[27] *Looking Up From the Dirt: A Collaborative Research Case Study in Tribal Archaeology*
Collaboration with Tribal communities is a fundamental topic for archaeologists today. This paper highlights the excavation of the Billy Bowlegs III clan camp site that was surveyed by the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. This case study stresses the importance of cooperative, community-based research through excavation, archival analysis, oral history and documentary evidence. By looking up from the dirt, archaeologists were able to take a deliberate step in the right direction for a new archaeology where engagement with native communities is at the forefront of the archaeologist's research designs.

Mahoney, Maureen (see Lawres, Nathan)

Marcoux, Jon B. (see VanDerwarker, Amber)

Markus, David (University of Florida) and **James M. Davidson** (University of Florida)
[5] *Hooks and Eyes to "Hand Charms": The Problematic Interpretation of Mundane Clothing Fasteners and their Transformations into Supernatural Objects in the Antebellum Enslaved South*
So-called "hand charms," stampings in the form of a fist/circle, have been an aspect of African-American archaeology since the 1970s, when the first example was discovered at the Hermitage Plantation. Later examples have been recovered from Maryland and Virginia. In 2010, two were recovered at Kingsley Plantation in Florida. All known examples to date have been from enslaved contexts. Previous researchers have argued they likely served as charms, despite the general provenience of the findings, and their original function as clothing fasteners. We explore the strength of previous interpretations, and suggest possible alternatives for their emic function within slave life.

Marquardt, William H. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
[9] *Cultural Complexity in Southwest Florida: A Twenty-five Year Retrospective*
In an article published in 1986, I reviewed prominent models of the emergence of the complex Calusa chiefdom of southwest Florida, questioning some assumptions on which the models were based. At that time, we had just begun an interdisciplinary project that I hoped would provide detailed information with which to refine these models, but we had few substantive results. In the subsequent twenty-five years, we have indeed obtained more reliable and detailed data that have helped us refine the models and have also provided some surprises.

Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Florida State University), and **Alexandra L. Parsons** (Florida State University)
[17] *An Overview of Coastal Faunal Data from Georgia and North Florida*
Zooarchaeological analysis of invertebrate and vertebrate faunal samples has been conducted on coastal samples for almost forty years. We consider eighteen sites from a 200-km stretch of the Atlantic coast dating from about 4000 BC to AD 1680. Our most numerous sources of data fall at the Late Archaic and Early Mississippi period extremes of the coastal chronology although we have several intervening Woodland period sites as well. We review faunal data from sites in coastal Georgia and northeast Florida to assess what has been learned about sedentism, prehistoric environments, technology, social behavior, and subsistence change through time.

Matternes, Hugh (see Black, Rachel)

May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum of Natural History)
[1] *Hoyle House, Gaston County, North Carolina: From the 18th to the 21st Centuries*
Recent renovations at this historic, National Register property have uncovered traces of the evolution of the use of space in this standing structure. From the traditional post and beam construction technique to the modified corner fireplaces, Hoyle House was and continues to be an example of vernacular architecture. Changes in the economic status of the Hoyle family are

reflected in the architectural detail of the house. Elements of these changes are exhibited in the poster along with images of recovered domestic material culture.

McCarty, Rita D. (Mississippi National Guard)

[19] *Exploring Lithic Raw Material Use Patterns in South Mississippi*

Archaic Hunter-Gatherers inhabiting South Mississippi utilized a variety of raw materials for stone tool manufacture and use. These raw materials would have been available through normal procurement activities or trade and interactions with neighboring groups. Debitage and stone tool analysis can provide much information in regards to procurement strategies, trade and interactions, and ultimately mobility strategies of hunter-gatherers. This paper will explore raw material availability and use by focusing on the organization of lithic technology during the Archaic period in South Mississippi.

McFadden, Paulette S. (University of Florida)

[16] *Bridging the Gulf: Using Social Theory in Geoarchaeology to Understand Human-Landscape Interaction on the Gulf Coast of Florida*

Geoarchaeology relies on scientific methodology, often at the expense of social theory.

Landscape is understood through natural forces that operate independently of humans, with their material remains mapped onto the resulting landforms. Social theory can break down these divisions and view the relationship between humans and the landscape as an interaction in which the landscape is maintained and/or created by humans even as it imposes certain conditions on social life. Along the northern Gulf Coast, the unintended consequences of oyster harvesting and shell deposition in the past resulted in landscape alterations that continue to affect humans and the environment today.

McFadden, Paulette S. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

McGill, Dru (Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University)

[28] *Plain No More: Analyzing and Interpreting Variability in Mississippi Plain Pottery from Angel Mounds (12Vg1)*

Mississippi Plain pottery dominates ceramic assemblages recovered from many Mississippian archaeological sites. Over 99% of the two million excavated pottery sherds from Angel Mounds, Indiana (12Vg1) are undecorated (Hilgeman 2000). In this paper, I will discuss the extent of variability of Angel Mounds Mississippi Plain rimsherds, as identified during dissertation research at the Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology at Indiana University. The discovery of culturally meaningful patterns in the Mississippi Plain variability (associated with variables such as space, time, and function) will complement extant studies of decorated wares and augment understanding of production, consumption, and technological style within Mississippian sites.

McGuire, Heather (University of West Georgia), and **Thomas Foster** (University of West Georgia)

[22] *Bioarchaeological Analysis of a Mass Burial at Etowah*

Archaeologists have been interested in the Etowah Indian Mounds near Cartersville, Georgia for over one hundred years. Those investigations have been widely cited as an example of stratification and ranking in a Native American chiefdom. We report here on a bioarchaeological analysis of a single burial event, Burial 38, that eventually became part of Mound C. This burial contained at least five individuals that have been identified as females around the age of twenty according to osteological analysis. We report on the artifact accompaniment and skeletal evidence as well as the ethnographic analogy for this type of burial.

McKinnon, Duncan P. (see Buikstra, Jane E.)

McNutt, Charles H. (University of Memphis)

[26] *The Shelby Forest Site (40SY489)*

Test excavations at the Shelby Forest site (40SY489) in northwestern Shelby County, Tennessee, revealed an occupation characterized by red-slipped pottery that has much in common with Varney Red Filmed. It apparently represents a southwest Tennessee component of the “red-filmed” horizon described by Mainfort for the Reelfoot Lake region.

McNutt, Charles H. (see Tushingham, Shannon)

McReynolds Shebalin, Theresa (see Richardson, Emma)

Mehta, Jayur Madhusudan (Tulane University)

[24] *A Comparative Perspective on Chiefdoms in Amazonia and the Yazoo Basin*

This paper targets similarities and differences between the prehistoric built environment in Amazonia and the Yazoo Basin of Mississippi. At particular loci, both regions can be defined as aggrading, resource-rich floodplains that are unified by a massive scale of occupation and the construction of large earthen monuments in prehistory. Where they differ perhaps are in specific ecological adaptations, methods of subsistence, and the idiosyncratic ways in which leaders came to power. In this paper, I explore the historical contingencies of each region, examining from the *longue durée*, archaeological cultures sharing river basin adaptations and socio-political structures.

Melomo, Vincent H. (see Beaman, Thomas)

Meredith, Steven (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

[6] *A Synthesis of the Terminal Woodland Period in North Central Alabama*

Each decade since the 1970s has produced a new set of data contributing to our understanding of Late Woodland societies living in the Black Warrior and Cahaba River drainages above the fall line. The interpretation of these data has been, and continues to be, the source for understanding the societies at the cusp of Mississippianization in the Moundville area. This paper summarizes chronological, material culture, and ethnobotanical data from important sites in the area and incorporates new data acquired in the last five years to make a brief synthesis of the Late Woodland in the area.

Mikell, Gregory (Panamerican Consultants Inc.)

[5] *A Sampling of Recent Historic Archaeology in Northwest Florida conducted by Panamerican Consultants*

Topics include: The 1834 Naval Hospital at Pensacola and the implications of yellow fever epidemics as reflected by hospital refuse disposal during the 1840s; A Federal cavalry camp thought destroyed remains partially intact within a Pensacola NAS housing area; Remains of buildings associated with the 19th century Pensacola Navy Yard uncovered during demolition of buildings damaged in Hurricane Ivan; A Second Spanish - Early American period dwelling and slave or workers' quarters associated with a mill destroyed in 1855; Documentation of remains of a mill dated as early as the 1830s in Milton Florida that was partially destroyed by construction.

Miller, D. Shane (University of Arizona)

[24] *Probabilities and Accidents, or Why Behavioral Ecology Needs a Little Chaos*

As a legacy of processual archaeology, prehistoric hunter-gatherer research has been inextricably linked with models and expectations derived from behavioral ecology. However, many have argued this frequently leads to an over-reliance on environmental causality, the conflation of scale, an absence of a consideration of historical context, and the expectation that humans make rational economic decisions. Rather than discarding behavioral ecology as an out-dated theoretical construct, incorporating concepts from complex systems theory provides a means to re-focus it from a set of deterministic models to an interpretive framework for

contextualizing the probabilistic tendencies and chance outcomes that form the archaeological record.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (see Austin, Robert J.)

Miyar, Kathryn O'D. (Florida State University)

[30] *Dental Wear and Malocclusions in the Florida Archaic as Influenced by Unique Cultural Practices and Polygenetic Inheritance*

Dental analysis can provide insight into cultural practices, genetics, and health. My research focuses on malocclusion, which results from genetic and/or environmental factors. High rates of malocclusion are often found in agricultural societies resulting from discrepancies in our dental design and minimal masticatory use. Pre-agricultural societies often have few dental pathologies, due to our dentition's ability to accommodate heavy wear. However, the Early Archaic Windover population exhibits an unusually high rate of malocclusion. Comparative analyses of other Archaic populations may demonstrate Windover as a unique genetic population and/or indicate exclusive cultural practices that set this population apart.

Monaghan, G. William (see Krus, Anthony Michal)

Monés, Micah P. (University of Florida)

[6] *The Great Shell Heap? That Has a Familiar Ring to It*

Continuing research on the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey has revealed an increasingly complicated picture of Florida's Early and Middle Woodland periods (500 B.C- 900 A.D.) on the north peninsular Gulf coast. Work on the Shell Mound Tract of the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge has uncovered a densely packed anthropogenic landscape centered on the Shell Mound site (8LV42) and the associated mortuary facility on Hog Island (8LV2) that is among the most elaborate in the region. The surrounding islands contain a variety of intact marine shell deposits that include linear ridges, arcuate "rings" and mounded middens.

Monés, Micah P. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Moody, C. Adam (University of Oklahoma) and **Travis Williams** (University of Michigan)

[8] *Comparative Tests of the Functional Characteristics of Soapstone Temper*

In western North Carolina, the Burke phase (1400-1600 CE) potters tempered wares with soapstone. This practice began abruptly with no apparent direct cultural antecedents. We hypothesize that soapstone provided a functional advantage over other locally available tempers making soapstone-tempered ceramics more resistant to stress. Ceramic briquettes with different tempering agents are tested for impact and thermal shock resistance. One contribution is a novel test for thermal shock resistance is implemented.

Moore, Christopher R. (University of Indianapolis)

[11] *Hunter-Gatherer Histories: The Role of Events in the Construction of the Chiggerville Shell Midden*

The shell middens of Kentucky's middle Green River region are quintessential examples of cumulative palimpsests, leading to the misconception that they are the product of homogeneous processes carried on over a period of time marked by little cultural variability or change. In this paper, I deconstruct this perspective by examining how hunter-gatherers inhabiting a relational lifeworld constructed the Chiggerville shell midden as a persistent place. I do this by examining three events in the site's rich history: the first interment of a community member at the site, a meal, and the construction of a small rock cairn.

Moore, David G. (see Geiger, Brian)

Moore, Sue M. (Georgia Southern University) and **Heather Amaral** (Georgia Southern University)

[1] *Archeological Evidence for Catastrophic Destruction at Mont Repose Plantation*

During the ten years Georgia Southern University has been excavating at Mont Repose plantation near Coosawhatchie, South Carolina, it has become evident that something unusual had happened during the abandonment of the main building. Artifacts were recovered unburned and crushed in place with a surprising number that we could completely crossmend. This poster proposes that a catastrophic event such as a hurricane may be the best explanation. Archeological and documentary research will be used to support this conclusion.

Morgan, David (National Park Service) and **Kevin MacDonald** (University College London)

[5] *Searching for the Beginnings of the Cane River Creole Community: Locating the 18th-Century Plantation of Pierre Metoyer*

Suburban growth near Natchitoches, Louisiana is poised to damage a suite of significant archaeological sites, including the remnants of the 18th-century plantation of Pierre Metoyer, a Frenchman pivotal in the tale of the formation of the Cane River Creole of Color community. Metoyer operated one of the largest plantations in the Natchitoches vicinity, was an influential colonial merchant, and established a 20-year liaison with a legendary figure in Creole folklore: Marie Thérèse Coincoin. A reconnaissance survey in September 2011 attempted to locate key plantation features, including the main house and indigoterie, using historic maps, GIS, pedestrian survey, and shovel testing.

Morris, Hannah (Ohio State University)

[6] *Plant Use at Fort Center*

Fort Center, an archaeological site in Southwestern Florida, features a circular earthwork 365 meters in diameter called "the Great Circle." Sears, an early excavator, believed this feature aided in cultivating maize. His controversial explanation proposed an early date for maize agriculture in Florida. This paper addresses the use of plants, including maize, at Fort Center. Macrobotanical analysis of samples from 2010 excavations and microbotanical data reveal many different types of botanical remains. These sources are integrated to provide more detailed information concerning plant use at Fort Center. The results have implications for the way we view complex hunter-gatherers in North America.

Morrison, Thomas (see Jones, Eric)

Morrow, Amanda (Georgia Southern University)

[8] *Got Wood? A Presentation of Methods for the Conservation of Partially Carbonized Archeological Wood*

This poster presents methods and results from the treatment of a partially-carbonized (burned) stockade timber excavated from the Camp Lawton Confederate Prison in Millen, GA. We uncovered the timber during excavations in December, 2010 and removed it from the ground in early February 2011. In the lab, the timber was treated with a consolidant solution in order to stabilize it.

Morrow, Amanda (see Chapman, James)

Moses, Sharon (Coastal Carolina University)

[33] *Native American Presence on Cat Island, South Carolina: Preliminary Findings of the Hume Slave Street Project*

Preliminary excavations conducted in spring 2011 reveal levels of Native American occupation below the Hume Plantation slave street on Cat Island in Georgetown County. This paper is a preliminary account of indigenous presence, based upon location of a Native site and artifacts, and suggests Native habitation up to the establishment of a plantation by Richard Smith in the 1720s. Although preliminary, this paper aims to establish a record of long term Native use of

the site before European settlement, and possible continued association with the area in some form after the establishment of the plantations.

Mt. Pleasant, Jane (Cornell University)

[25] *Shifting Views on Shifting Cultivation*

Many scholars assume that pre-Columbian farmers in North America were predominantly shifting cultivators, moving their fields in response to declining soil fertility. But there is surprisingly little data to support this view. Soils in much of the eastern and central portions of the US, where large numbers of early farmers grew crops, are characterized as prime farmland. These soils would remain highly productive for decades under continuous cropping, providing no rationale for farmers to fallow or shift their fields. An agronomic analysis provides a more accurate assessment of both practices and productivity of early farmers in North America.

Mueller, Natalie (Washington University in St. Louis), **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archaeology), and **Jane E. Buikstra** (Arizona State University)

[25] *Plant Use and Community Organization in Middle Woodland Illinois*

The organization and economic basis of Middle Woodland communities are still much debated. Material culture and monumental construction diversified and the cultivation of seeds crops intensified, but it is not clear to what extent sedentism prevailed. In the Lower Illinois River valley, Mound House is a novel site type: a floodplain mound complex. Contemporaneous with Mound House, Smiling Dan represents a quotidian village in the valley. This paper explores differences in site use, as reflected by the patterning of the plants which were left behind, and the implications of these differences for existing models of Middle Woodland community organization.

Navel, Jeffrey (East Tennessee State University) and **Jay D. Franklin** (East Tennessee State University)

[6] *Late Woodland Lithic Technology and Assemblage Formation at Far View Gap Bluff Shelter, Fentress County, Tennessee*

We recorded Far View Gap Bluff Shelter in March 2006 and limited testing was also begun. ETSU archaeologists returned to the site in March 2007 and conducted intensive Phase II testing. The site is multi-component with a significant Late Woodland assemblage. In this paper, we present the Late Woodland archaeology of Far View Gap Bluff Shelter with particular focus on lithic technology and assemblage formation. We end with brief regional comparisons to other Late Woodland sites on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee and some thoughts on group mobility.

Newberry, Matthew (Georgia Southern University)

[15] *LiDAR Applications in Rice Plantation Archeology*

The application of LiDAR (light detection and ranging) data in archeological research can reveal previously unnoticed features of the physical landscape, and provides an acceptably accurate map of these features. In particular, aerial LiDAR enables archeologists to view and interpret historic and topographic landscapes on a broad scale. Antebellum rice plantations are well suited for LiDAR because of the alterations made during cultivation. Aerial LiDAR data, obtained from NOAA, will help to interpret the historic landscape of Cotton Hall rice plantation. The analysis of LiDAR patterns will guide archeological testing of the site to determine the effectiveness of this technique.

Nohe, Sarah (see Harding, Gregg)

Odell, George (University of Tulsa)

[10] *Hooray for Typologies! The More the Merrier!*

Lithic typologies are fine at what they do, as long as you precisely specify the task and don't expect too much. So instead of curtailing their use, I would urge more of them.

O'Donoghue, Jason (University of Florida)

[11] *Beyond the Event Horizon: Moments of Consequence (?) in the St. Johns River Valley*

Particularly when widespread and rapid, past climate change may be interpreted as an ecological founding event underwriting cultural transformation. The beginning of the Mount Taylor period (ca. 7000 years ago) in Florida's St. Johns River valley is marked by significant landscape restructuring—including the appearance of large shell mounds and the establishment of a modern hydrological regime—that may have been triggered by the sudden onset of artesian spring flow. Here, I question the eventfulness of these occurrences, arguing that tempo and scale are insufficient criteria. Rather, it is the human response to such moments that renders them (in)consequential.

O'Donoghue, Jason (see Randall, Asa)

Ortmann, Anthony L. (Murray State University) and **Lee J. Arco** (Washington University in St. Louis)

[29] *28 Years Later: Re-excavation of Poverty Point's Mound C*

Mound C is a unique architectural feature at the Poverty Point site. Previous excavations in 1983 and 2001 revealed that the mound was constructed as a series of thin platforms overlain by a thick mound cap. Recent research at Mound C included re-excavating the 1983 and 2001 test pits and connecting them with new excavations revealing a 6-meter stratigraphic profile near the center of the mound. Additional excavations were placed at the edge of the mound to test the relationship between the mound and adjacent plaza. This research is providing new insights into the construction and use of Mound C.

Ortmann, Anthony L. (see Arco, Lee J.)

Otten, Sarah (University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign)

[16] *Ridge-top Mortuaries and the Experience of Death at Cahokia*

Ridge-top mortuaries were foundational monuments key to the emergence and maintenance of Cahokia (AD 1050-1200), creating complexity through religion. Based on new excavations at Rattlesnake Mound and comparisons to Mound 72, I argue that ridge-top mortuary practices were intense foundational events experienced on large, public scales. Specifically, ridge-top mortuaries (as unique Cahokian constructions) not only served as spaces to bury the dead, but were active places built rapidly, traveled to (via a constructed causeway), and experienced repeatedly. Mortuary spaces and practices, as extensions and communicable parts of religion, makes manifest the nuanced relationships among people, places, monuments, and daily experience.

Oubre, Susan A. (see Cargill, Tyler)

Palmer, David (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

[5] *Survey and Limited Investigations at 16IB34, Marsh House Slave Quarters*

The Marsh House Slave Quarters site is part of a sugar plantation on Avery Island, Louisiana established in 1818. Construction in summer 2010 damaged a portion of the site and exposed antebellum features and artifacts. This damage punctuated the need for archaeological survey of the site. As a first step towards this end, a UL Lafayette archaeology field school conducted survey and limited excavation during the winter 2010-2011 inter-semester. Several intact features and associated artifacts from the antebellum and postbellum eras were recorded which show promise for interpreting enslaved African and later free African American life on Avery Island.

Palazoglu, Mine (see, Tushingham, Shannon)

Palumbo, Matthew (see, Tushingham, Shannon)

Parish, Ryan (University of Memphis)

[14] *The Problems with Visual Identification: Dover and Ft. Payne Chert*

The similar visual characteristics of both Dover (Lower St. Louis) and Ft. Payne chert types coupled with the wide geologic and geographic distribution of these deposits compounds inter-observer errors associated with visual identification methods. Samples were obtained from outcrops of "Dover" and Ft. Payne chert from Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama demonstrating their extensive geologic distribution as well as the broad similarity in macroscopic traits. The Dover/Ft. Payne chert database provides a cautionary example of the potential pit falls with studies which rely upon visual identification techniques to assign artifact provenance.

Parsons, Alexandra L. (Florida State University)

[30] *Seasons of Occupation and Exploitation at a Late Archaic Shell Ring in Northeast Florida*

This study evaluates the seasons of hard clam exploitation at the Guana shell ring (ca. 3500 cal BP). Zooarchaeological research in the Georgia Bight has demonstrated that Late Archaic groups were capable of living sedentary lifestyles in the coastal strand. This research seeks to evaluate resource scheduling in order to better understand the degree of sedentism of Guana occupants. In an attempt to understand sequences of ring construction, clam samples are evaluated from multiple areas of the shell ring as well as a midden deposit within the ring center.

Parsons, Alexandra L. (see Marrinan, Rochelle A.)

Parsons, Timothy (Southeast Archeological Center)

[32] *The Story of Fort Heiman: Archeological Investigations at Fort Donelson National Battlefield, Calloway County, Kentucky*

Between 1861 and 1864, a triumvirate of Forts—Henry, Donelson, and Heiman—played a pivotal role in the western theater of the Civil War. Of the three, Fort Heiman changed hands most often, and despite its relative obscurity was a keystone for the Union and Confederacy in regulating military transport and commerce on the Tennessee River. In late 2010, archaeologists from the National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center investigated Fort Heiman to distinguish between Confederate and Union landscape features, and to shed light on the role of African American Freedmen living at the fort during its Northern occupation.

Payne, Claudine (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Jami J. Lockhart** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Tim Mulvihill** (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and **Marion Haynes** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[23] *Geophysical Investigations at the Mississippian Eaker Site*

Over the course of several years, the Arkansas Archeological Survey carried out investigations at the multi-component Eaker site (3MS105) in northeastern Arkansas. The largest components are Mississippian, dating to the late 1200s and the early 1400s. Geophysical investigations proved to be a crucial element in effective excavation of the site. Electrical resistance revealed dramatic evidence of large earthquakes. Gradiometry identified houses and pits, allowing us to focus our excavations and collect data on several occupations across the site. Our 2010 geophysical survey showed what may be a plaza. Thus far, we have seen no evidence of fortifications.

Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University) and **Janet Rafferty** (Mississippi State University)

[19] *Bet-Hedging and Archaic Mounds Revisited*

Archaic-period mounds are concentrated where environmental conditions show high-amplitude fluctuations over time. Under such conditions, evolutionary theory predicts that population-leveling activities (bet-hedging) would be selected for, as suggested for Archaic mound building by Hamilton (1999). Contrary to recent assertions, existing data on paleoclimate and mound construction in the Lower Mississippi Valley do not falsify Hamilton's hypothesis. Bet-hedging

also explains why early mounds are more common in the southern LMV, where conditions are particularly variable and where sedentariness had evolved by the mid-Holocene. A south-to-north pattern in the inception of mound building may also be related to underlying environmental patterns.

Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University) and **Andrew Triplett** (U.S. Forest Service)
[19] *“Prehistoric Activity...was Seasonal and Limited at Best”...NOT. Archaeological Discoveries from the National Forests of North Mississippi*

Very few archaeological sites had been recorded on the National Forests of north Mississippi prior to Sam Brookes being hired as Forest Archaeologist for the state, a situation which contributed to casual dismissal of the archaeological importance of the interior uplands. Sam's institution of new methods and his leadership by example led to the welcome death of this damaging myth. Some of the major findings on Forest Service lands resulting from the Brookesian revolution are briefly reviewed.

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

Peles, Ashley (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill), **Kandace Hollenbach** (University of Tennessee), and **C. Margaret Scarry** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

[31] *Use of Plants at Two Woodland Period Mound Sites on the Mississippi Coast*
Jackson Landing (22Ha515) and Graveline Mound (22Ja503) are roughly contemporaneous Woodland mounds located along the Mississippi Coast. Botanical materials from both sites were analyzed and are considered together here to examine plant use by early Late Woodland peoples. Combined, the results appear to conform to previously existing patterns, whereby coastal groups had little dependence on horticultural products. Although the analyzed contexts are slightly different, individually each site also appears to contain some evidence for ritual activities. Jackson Landing contains possible maize within submound midden deposits, while Graveline Mound contains wild rice and several medicinal plants.

Peles, Ashley (see C. Margaret Scarry)

Penders, Thomas (45 SW USAF)

[32] *Aerospace Archaeology A Discipline for the Twenty-First Century: Examples from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida*

The goal of aerospace archaeology is to identify, document, recover, and preserve sites important in aerospace history, development of Cold War missiles, rockets and aircraft, and the space program. This includes but is not limited to crash sites, launch sites, silos, facilities, tracking stations, etc. In the past seven years several sites have been studied at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station associated with both Cold War missile development and the manned space program. This paper is a general overview of what has been found to date.

Penders, Thomas (see Lucas, Virginia)

Peres, Tanya (see Brown, Andrew)

Peres, Tanya (see Lucas, Virginia)

Perry, Kirk (The Chickasaw Nation)

[27] *Using Modern Tools to Maintain the Ancient Past*

This presentation highlights Chickasaw Nation Historic Preservation and Repatriation Office activities including development of the Southeastern Homelands GIS, ongoing pre-Removal Chickasaw individual reservation land patent research, and the adoption of Boggy Depot State Historic site in Oklahoma by the Chickasaw Nation. Also featured will be insights on the benefits to archaeology from consultation on an inter-agency pipeline project and consultation with the USACE on developing a cultural resources mitigation banking program.

Peter, Duane (see Hill, M. Cassandra)

Phillips, Erin (University of Alabama)

[3] *Moundville Shell Gorgets*

This study presents a reanalysis of shell gorgets from Moundville and the contexts in which they are found. Along with the reanalysis, new drawings have been made of gorgets for which clear photographs or drawings were lacking. None of these gorgets are executed in the Hemphill Style, Moundville's representational art style, suggesting that they were all made elsewhere and imported to Moundville. These new drawings facilitate making comparisons between the Moundville gorgets and gorgets from other sites with well established gorget traditions.

Pigford, Adrienne (see Trunzo, Jennifer)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (University of South Florida)

[11] *Households Making History: Linking the Bounding Events of the Late Woodland Period*

The Late Woodland period is bounded by two structural transformations recently conceived as independent historical events: the “collapse” of Middle Woodland ceremony and the “Big Bang” at Cahokia. However, as Sewell (2005:261) suggests, and as Beck et al. (2007) argue for the latter, events may be conceived as sequences of ruptures that reorganize structures. Based on a comparison of households at Kolomoki (9ER1), I argue that the bounding events of the Late Woodland were interpenetrated by a series of ruptures in structures associated with domestic organization, and that these ruptures were largely the product of decisions made by households.

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (University of South Florida) and **Victor D. Thompson** (Ohio State University)

[2] *Monumentality beyond Scale: The Elaboration of Mounded Architecture at Crystal River (8CI1)*

Trigger (1990) defines monumental architecture as that exhibiting scale or elaboration exceeding the practical requirements of intended purpose. However, in discussing monumental architecture, archaeologists have emphasized scale alone, perhaps because size is more easily observed and quantified. We argue for the need to grant greater consideration to elaboration. As an example, we suggest that the greater elaboration of monumental construction helped distinguish the community at Crystal River from its peers, and may account for its disproportionate representation of prestige goods. To encourage a more systematic approach to the elaboration of monumental architecture, we propose an ordinal index of labor input.

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (see Harke, Ryan)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Pokrant, Marie E. (see Breetzke, David)

Poplin, Eric (Brockington and Associates), **Thomas G. Whitley** (Brockington and Associates), and **Gwendolyn Moore** (Brockington and Associates)

[7] *Prehistoric Site Distributions in West Central Alabama- Results of the 2011 Survey of the I-85 Extension Corridor*

Archaeological survey of the proposed extension of I-85 in west central Alabama identified 108 sites and 49 isolated finds. The corridor extends 124.7 miles from Montgomery County to I-20/59 in Sumter County. Much of the corridor lies in the Black Belt of the Upper Coastal Plain of Alabama, and crosses the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. The locations of sites/components are compared with GIS models of site location developed during the analyses of possible alignments for the highway to examine the efficacy of the models and to interpret the behaviors that patterned the use of the landscape during the prehistoric era.

Porth, Erik (University of Alabama)

[28] *Raised Ground, Razed Structure: Ceramic Chronology, Occupation and Chiefly Authority on Mound P at Moundville*

Summit and flank excavations conducted on Mound P at Moundville in 2009 indicate that the summit of the mound was still occupied or in use after A.D. 1400, when the site was largely depopulated. The occupation of mound summits after this time suggests that community leaders continued to utilize the mound as a symbol of chiefly authority following depopulation. An analysis of diagnostic ceramics recovered in the course of excavations has resulted in a newly constructed chronology for Mound P, placing occupation of the mound summit with the terminal occupation of the mound center (A.D. 1450-1520).

Pritchard, Christy W. (Brockington and Associates, Inc.) and **Joseph Schuldenrein**

(Geoarchaeology Research Associates)

[8] *A Preliminary Examination of Prehistoric Activity Associated with Slackwater Channels of the Salt River Management Area of Kentucky*

This poster centers on the results of archaeological survey and geoarchaeological assessment of slackwater channels associated with the Salt River Management Area of Kentucky. The results of archaeological surveys conducted at Fort Knox from 2001 to 2011 and the recent (2011) geoarchaeological assessment at Site 15BU349 establish an emerging pattern of activity across three different periods of Kentucky's prehistoric era (Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric/Mississippian). Results include a comparison of the relative frequency and function of archaeological sites associated with slackwater channels and those sites found along perennial streams in this portion of the Salt River Management Area.

Purcell, Gabrielle (University of Tennessee)

[8] *The Topographic Distribution of Rock Shelter Sites in the Obed Wild and Scenic River Park*

The University of Tennessee, Archaeological Research Laboratory in conjunction with the National Parks Service is conducting an archaeological reconnaissance of rock shelters and caves for evidence of occupation along parts of the Obed River Wild and Scenic National Park. This survey is intended to provide the National Parks Service with an inventory to aid in manage of identified cultural resources, particularly those located in areas that may be affected by recreational hikers and rock climbers. This poster will seek to demonstrate how the locations of archaeological sites relate to topographic features such as ravines and access points to upland areas.

Pursell, Corin (Southern Illinois University)

[13] *A Glimpse of Early Mound Mx8 at Kincaid*

Our excavations south of the large mound Mx8 caught the low edge of a basket-loaded mound fill, apparently the southern edge of the mound. Immediately beneath the mound, with no intervening deposits, was a prepared surface of compact light-colored and artifact-clean clay scattered with broad patches of dark and red-orange sands. Lying on this otherwise bare surface was a single unused celt of an imported variety of stone. The use of carefully selected sediments and placement of the celt are interpreted in relation to local and regional Mississippian politics and symbols, including the later use of Mx8.

Pursell, Corin (Southern Illinois University), **Ayla M. Amadio** (Southern Illinois University), **Brandy A. Dacus** (Southern Illinois University), and **Meadow L. Campbell** (Southern Illinois University)

[13] *Kincaid 2011: Early and Earlier*

Our 2011 objectives included the identification and dating of an early light clay layer identified by the University of Chicago during excavations into Mound Mx8 seventy years ago, as well as the investigation of a very large and unusual magnetometry anomaly in Kincaid's western field. Near the mound we identified potentially Early Kincaid structures and a prepared surface composed of light clays and dark sands that evidently predate the construction of the mound.

In the western field, we demonstrated the existence of a Middle and Late Archaic occupation located within the much later palisade walls of the Mississippian community.

Pye, Jeremy (see Hill, M. Cassandra)

Pyszka, Kimberly (see Fulmer, Nathan)

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

[17] *It is More Than a Faunal List: Baseline Methods in the Zooarchaeology of Maritime People of the Southeastern United States*

Inquiries regarding subsistence strategies, ritual animal use, seasonal animal use, human impacts on past environments, and other formation processes must be based on a firm foundation where the ramifications of the methodological approach are well understood. This paper examines the various technical choices facing the researcher and statistically illuminates the consequences of those choices. This study is based on 10 southeastern zooarchaeological assemblages and intends to examine how the research potential of such sites can be optimized.

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University)

[10] *Uses of Style and Function in Classification of Lithics*

Archaeologists must confront many issues concerning classification, including the classification of lithic artifacts: whether to use standard typologies, how to avoid circular arguments and affirming the consequent, and how to keep analytic and synthetic scales separate. Most importantly, classifications should be devised that support theory-drive explanations for archaeological problems. Differentiating between styles and functions is primary in this task. Stylistic modes and types are basic to tracking cultural transmission through time and space; functional classes underlie explanations for cases in which the differential persistence of variability is non-stochastic.

Rafferty, Janet (see Peacock, Evan)

Randall, Asa (University of Oklahoma), **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (University of Florida), **Meggan E. Blessing** (University of Florida), **Zackary I. Gilmore** (University of Florida), and **Jason O'Donoghue** (University of Florida)

[2] *Archaic Histories Beyond the Heap along the Middle St. Johns River, Florida*

Archaic (ca. 7300–3600 cal BP) communities radically transformed the middle St. Johns river basin in northeast Florida through the construction, abandonment, and reuse of varied facilities. Although the most visible today, shell mounds were only one focus of past action. Ongoing research within the Silver Glen Springs watershed is providing fine-grained spatial and chronological details on daily and commemorative traditions within and away from mounded spaces. A consideration of how various materials and objects were assembled and combined as a process across this landscape provides new insights into Archaic history making in the context of large scale social and ecological change.

Regnier, Amanda (University of Oklahoma)

[1] *Rose Hill (34Ch275): Archaeology at a Post-Removal Choctaw Plantation in Southeast Oklahoma*

The Rose Hill site (34Ch275) was one of five plantations along the Red River owned by Colonel Robert M. Jones (1808-1873), a prominent member of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. This poster presents the results of excavations by the Oklahoma Archeological Survey and the Oklahoma Historical Society around the remains of the main house, which was built in the late 1830s. These excavations were conducted with the goals of exploring differences in economic and social life at Choctaw and Anglo-American plantations as well as examining the heretofore unstudied archaeology of the lives of African-American slaves at post-removal plantations.

Reilly, F. Kent III (Texas State University)

[3] *Toto, We Are Flying, Incised Imagery from the Pine Harbor Site and Shared Morning Star, or Birdman Imagery on Hemphill Figurative Shell Gorgets: Comparisons and Ideological Usages*
Iconographic investigations of an anthropomorphic clay figurine, discovered by Lewis H. Larson Jr., at Pine Harbor, GA revealed the incised imagery of a strikingly complete rendition of Morning Star or the Bird Man. A further comparison of this Pine Harbor incised imagery with the corpus of Hemphill Human Figurative Shell Gorgets also reveals significant ritual links between both this figurine and those gorgets.

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (University of Georgia)

[17] *Post-Pleistocene Adaptations on the Georgia Coast*

Fishing strategies often are evaluated for overuse. Yet, archaeological evidence indicates that continuity was a hallmark of the broad-based fishery on the Georgia coast, set within a relatively stable overall mix of resources. This continuity probably is not due to a lack of adverse impacts, but instead to resilience within the system. Resilient ecosystems are easily altered but recover quickly. Many of the animal resources used are characterized by flexibility, as are the generalized subsistence strategies practiced by coastal residents. Perhaps this open-access resource was used sustainably by the people who relied upon it due to this built-in resilience.

Richardson, Emma (Exploring Joara Foundation) and **Theresa McReynolds Shebalin** (Durham Academy; Exploring Joara Foundation)

[15] *Preserving History through Public Outreach*

Public archaeology programs engage the public in discovering and preserving history by providing members of the community with tools to uncover and understand the past. The Exploring Joara Foundation is a non-profit organization committed to promoting public archaeology in western North Carolina. With a threefold emphasis on research, education, and outreach, the foundation is dedicated to finding and protecting archaeological resources in the Catawba and Yadkin river valleys while fostering an understanding and appreciation for archaeology within the community. This poster provides an overview of the Exploring Joara Foundation's current research endeavors and youth and adult educational programs.

Riggs, Brett (University of North Carolina), **R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr.** (University of North Carolina), **David J. Cranford** (University of North Carolina), and **Mary Elizabeth Fitts** (University of North Carolina)

[1] *Investigations at the Ayers Town and Ashe Ferry Sites, York County, South Carolina*

Replacement of the SC Highway 5 bridge across the Catawba River recently prompted data recovery at the Ayers Town (48Yk534) and Ashe Ferry (38Yk533) sites, where primary occupations are separated by 800 years, but linked by adaptation to a common landscape surrounding a major river crossing. Ashe Ferry, the first well documented Late Woodland period component in the Catawba River basin, yielded strong evidence for intensive seasonal activity (e.g., nut processing). Ayers Town, a Catawba Indian village established in 1781, proved to be an exceptionally late piedmont "round town," with houses, pits, and cemeteries surrounding a central plaza.

Rigney, Phyllis (Brockington and Associates)

[8] *Bladelet Technology and Utilization at the Townsend Project*

All utilized flake tools recovered from the Townsend Project in Blount County Tennessee were analyzed both macroscopically and microscopically to determine the function of these tools. The bladelets recovered from this project were of particular interest to the author. Bladelets have been a subject of discussion amongst archaeologists for many years, and the function of these bladelets has been widely debated. The results of this study suggest that the bladelets from the project were used as expedient, multipurpose tools.

Roberts Thompson, Amanda (Ohio State University)

[23] *Investigations at the Serpent Mound Site: The Waterline and Site Surface Project in Adams County, Ohio*

The Serpent Mound (33AD1) site is located in Adams County, Ohio within the Serpent Mound State Memorial. The property, owned by the Ohio Historical Society, contains at least two archaeological components—Adena and Fort Ancient. The primary archaeological features at the site include the serpent effigy mound, several burial mounds and a village area.

Archaeological work was conducted from 1989–1992 to mitigate the addition of a new waterline. Given the cultural significance of the locality, the recently analyzed materials from the waterline investigations provide a unique opportunity to examine the village component in more detail without additional impact to the site.

Rodning, Christopher B. (see Geiger, Brian)

Rolland, Vicki (University of North Florida) and **Keith H. Ashley** (University of North Florida)

[6] *Two Burials from Grave Robber Mound (8DU141): Unique Evidence of Status and Burial Ritual*

In the 1970s, local avocational archaeologists excavated two undisturbed aboriginal burials which lay near the center of Grave Robber Mound. Each burial was accompanied by lavish and significantly distinctive burial assemblages. The volume and characteristics of the goods placed which were in direct contact with the bodies are unique to this area and seemingly contradictory of the post-A.D. 1300 hunting/gathering cultures which thrived along the lower St. Johns River. This paper describes the burial assemblages, their similarities to distant mid-American objects, and the anomalous nature of these to other burials of extreme northeast Florida.

Rooney, Clete (University of Florida)

[5] *Iron Hoes as Symbolic Objects: The Interpretive Problem of Mundane Artifacts*

The construction of social identities is in part embedded in materiality. Material objects can be the venue through which the social structure is both resisted and reconstituted. Iron hoes on southern historic sites are an example of such objects. To the planter elites, the hoe was a simple functional object, merely a tool. Among certain enslaved African populations, however, hoes were, aside from their use as tools, highly significant objects. This research discusses recent finds at Kingsley Plantation in Florida, critiques earlier interpretations of iron hoes, and examines the interpretive problem of mundane objects in symbolic contexts.

Rudolph, Katie Z. (Indiana University) and **Andrew R. Thompson** (Indiana University)

[4] *Collections, Collaboration and Comprehension: Mississippian Biodistance in the Midwest*

The use of phenotypic data allows for direct assessment of biological relatedness among past skeletal populations. Currently, dental metric and morphological traits are being recorded by both authors on curated individuals from late prehistoric sites in the American Bottom, Lower Illinois River Valley and the northern peripheries of the Mississippian landscape. Early assessment of inter-observer error provided the potential for a greatly expanded dental dataset. Coupled with isotope and ancient DNA data being collected on the same sites, the long term goal of this project is to establish a more comprehensive understanding of biological variation among Mississippian peoples.

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

[18] *Dugout Canoes, Cargo and Waterways: Direct and Indirect Archaeological Evidence from Florida and the Greater Southeastern U.S.*

In general, the dugout canoe and its role in prehistoric lifeways has been neglected and overlooked in the Southeast and circum-Caribbean. Minimally, these typically isolated finds when viewed collectively are key to understanding transportation, mobility strategies, paleoenvironment and sedentism. While focusing primarily on Florida's rich record, the direct and indirect evidence suggests why this unique artifact has been overlooked, that it was likely

more ubiquitous than previously recognized and buffered foraging and sedentism via access to more environments, greater distances and contacts for goods, ideas and peoples.

Russo, Michael (see Dengel, Craig)

Russo, Michael (see Shanks, Jeffrey)

Sanger, Matthew (American Museum of Natural History and Columbia University)

[24] *Archaeology of Simplicity: Evaluating the Deep History of Anarchy*

Complexity has been the subject of explicit archaeological research for three decades, and more implicitly, since the birth of archaeology. Complexity, and accoutrements (monuments, inequality, specialization), have long been recognized as engines of change and active components of history-making, while simplicity (mobility, egalitarianism, generalization) has often been seen as a passive, natural state of stasis. Recently, a small number of researchers have questioned this dichotomy and begun to take simplicity seriously. This paper utilizes Anarchic Theory to suggest an understanding of simplicity as an active state of rejection towards alienating processes and individuals and as worthy of directed archaeological research.

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida), **Paulette S. McFadden** (University of Florida), **Micah P. Monés** (University of Florida), and **Elyse M. Anderson** (University of Florida)

[2] *Turning the Tide on Northern Gulf Coast Florida Archaeology*

The northern Gulf Coast of Florida lends itself to an archaeology of coastal experience spanning at least 4500 years. In a program of research predicated on the mutuality of culture and nature, the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey is taking stock of continuities and disjunctures in settlement, resource use, and ritual practice to enable inferences about the cultural perception and intervention of environmental change. This project aims to not only fill a wide gap in the archaeological knowledge of the northern Gulf coast, but also provide data relevant to the challenges facing coastal communities of generations yet to come.

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see Randall, Asa)

Saunders, Rebecca (Louisiana State University) and **Margaret Wrenn** (Louisiana State University)

[9] *Crafting Pottery in Early Florida: Production and Distribution*

The invention of pottery in the Southeast has been viewed as immaterial or as transformative. Did pottery provide material advantages in food production or was its effect primarily in social reproduction? How pottery was used redounds to the production system. To begin to understand why pottery was crafted in the Late Archaic, we compare the technological and design attributes of pottery at two Florida shell ring sites, Rollins and Guana. Similarities and differences within and between sites will provide clues to the scale of Orange pottery production, design dissemination, and could indicate specialization in pottery production for these ceremonial sites.

Saunders, Rebecca (see Doucet, Julie)

Sawyer, Johann (University of South Carolina) and **Adam King** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

[3] *Shell Gorget's as Female Regalia at Etowah*

Since the important work of Jim Hatch in the Dallas area of Tennessee, it has been accepted that Mississippian shell gorgets were primarily associated with women. Drawing upon this, King has argued that non-local gorgets found in Etowah's Mound C indicate the presence of women from regions external to Etowah. We evaluate this idea by examining gorget associations in eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia, as well as in areas that contributed

non-local gorgets to Etowah. In particular, we draw upon recently-developed fine-grained chronologies not available 30 years ago to tease apart temporal patterns in gorget associations.

Scarr, Kristin D. (see Dale, Emily K.)

Scarry, C. Margaret (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) and **Ashley Peles** (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

[25] *Making Acorn Flour and Hickory Oil: Nut Processing as Food Production in the Southeast*
Ashe Ferry (38YK533) is a Late Woodland site in South Carolina that we think may be a nut processing camp; some features contain large quantities of acorn and virtually no hickory, others have abundant hickory and little acorn. Similar patterns have been noted at other southeastern sites. Using the Ashe Ferry assemblage as our starting point, we draw on archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence to consider the activities, tools, and facilities used to produce acorn flour and hickory oil. We then widen our view to consider how nut processing fits into broader patterns of food production in the Southeast.

Scarry, C. Margaret (see Peles, Ashley)

Scarry, John (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

[3] *Meaningful Objects: Considering the Meanings and Uses of the Shell Gorgets from Mound 3 at the Lake Jackson Site*

Three shell gorgets were among the diverse assemblages linked to the people buried in Mound 3 at the Lake Jackson site. While there is general agreement that they were objects imbued with meanings, their meanings have been interpreted in different ways. Rather than assuming that they had a single or narrow range of meanings, I suggest that they are best seen as polysemous objects with multiple modes of meaning (diacritical, discursive, and functional).

Here, I focus on diacritical meaning (the identities they marked) and meanings linked to their use as ritual paraphernalia.

Schaefer, Kimberly (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)

[25] *Corn on the Coast: An Archaeobotanical Study of Prehistoric Coastal North Carolina*

Very little is known of the subsistence practices of people on the coast of North Carolina before the arrival of Europeans. I sought to help rectify this by analyzing plant remains from eight sites on the coast and synthesizing data from 13 previously reported sites. These sites, found in all coastal subregions, include material from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland. People on the coast seem to have consistently collected a variety of nuts, fruit, starchy and oily seeds, and weeds throughout most of prehistory. The adoption of agriculture late in prehistory, however, seems to have been highly localized.

Schilling, Timothy (Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University)

[24] *Rethinking Time: Bayesian Modeling and the Archaeology of the Southeast*

Either explicitly or implicitly, ideas about the temporal patterning of past actions structure archaeological explanations. The history of Southeastern Archaeology is replete with discussions of how to measure time in the archaeological record. From the early culture-historical work to the more recent Processual and experiential studies, archaeologists have continually refined temporal frameworks; yet, assumptions about time are unexamined. Modeling based on Bayes' Theorem of probability offers a new and useful way to think about chronometric data, but modeling may require rethinking the relationships between time and the archaeological record.

Schober, Theresa (Town of Fort Myers Beach)

[2] *Getting to the Bottom of Mound Building in Coastal Southwest Florida*

The construction of coastal mound sites, domestic and ceremonial, represents cultural processes that are variably interpreted in reference to the development of complexity among the Calusa. This paper explores the chronology and nature of construction at the Estero Island Site

based on excavations and analyses conducted over the past ten years. Radiocarbon dating multiple strata within a complete mound profile demonstrates monumental construction was conducted on the human scale of generations rather than over multiple centuries. In combination with regional data on site settlement patterns and architectural forms, these data provide insight into the social context of Calusa mound building.

Schroeder, Sissel (University of Wisconsin)

[13] *"Thy Dark House of Clay:" The Cultural and Cosmological Significance of Ridgeline Posts*
Wall-trench structures with three large ridgeline posts have been identified at Cahokia, Mitchell, and Kincaid in Illinois, Jonathan Creek in Kentucky, and Moundville in Alabama. This rare architectural form commonly is interpreted as a public building with a large roof, perhaps covered with earth, that necessitated the weight-bearing support provided by the ridgeline posts. Certain characteristics of these buildings at Jonathan Creek are inconsistent with the roof-support hypothesis, leading me to explore alternative propositions that consider the social, genealogical, spiritual, and cosmological origins of this distinctive architectural form, and propose possible mechanisms that led to its presence across the Southeast.

Schuldenrein, Joseph (see Pritchard, Christy W.)

Schwadron, Margo (NPS Southeast Archeological Center)

[2] *Shell Work Landscapes and Emergent Complexity in the Ten Thousand Islands, Florida*
The prehistoric coastal foragers of the Ten Thousand Islands engineered a complex landscape of shell work sites, ranging from small, architecturally simple sites to massive sites with complex, monumental architecture. These massive sites are more than simply large shell midden accumulations or amalgamations of shell mounds. In this paper I argue that shell works reflect socially constructed prehistoric landscapes reflecting the emergence of maritime social complexity within the region. This study examines south Florida shell works sites within their temporal and regional contexts, and explores changes in social organization over time reflected in the architecture and landscapes of shell works.

Semon, Anna (University of North Carolina–Chapel Hill)

[14] *It's Elemental, Dr. Watson! Compositional Characterization Pilot Study of Late Mississippian Ceramics from St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Late Mississippian ceramics along coastal Georgia have been characterized by macro attributes, such as temper and surface decoration. Very little attention has been given to micro attributes that can provenience clays. Chemical characterization studies allow archaeologists to investigate the composition of ceramics and clays in order to identify local and non-local sources. This paper presents the results of a compositional characterization pilot study on clays and Late Mississippian diagnostic sherds recovered from St. Catherines Island, Georgia. In this study, XRD, XRF, and ICP-MS techniques were compared and data indicates compositional differences between archaeological ceramics, suggesting use of different clay sources.

Shanks, Jeffrey (National Park Service), and **Michael Russo** (National Park Service)

[9] *Material Culture, Ritual, and Habitation at Weeden Island Ring/Mound Complexes in Northwest Florida*

The ceramic distribution at three Weeden Island ring villages on the Tyndall AFB peninsula suggests social variation during the primary occupation, as well as possible monumentalization of the ring site after abandonment. Ceramics and other artifacts found in both the villages and their attendant burial mounds suggest distinctions between the ritual and the mundane were mediated through material culture.

Sharp, Robert (The Art Institute of Chicago)

[3] *What New Additions to the Flint-Clay Corpus Tell Us about Mississippian Sculpture*

The known corpus of just over three-dozen flint-clay effigy pipes and figurines represents one of the most remarkable sets of Native American art of the Mississippian world. These objects, crafted in the 12th century, are rich in iconographical significance and offer important clues to the understanding of ritual practices and cosmology. The identification of two new flint-clay sculptures—one a kneeling male effigy pipe, the other a figurine of a kneeling male—therefore constitutes an important expansion of the known corpus of these Sterling-phase artifacts. This paper offers insights that are rooted in a study of these new works.

Sherard, Jeff (Brockington and Associates)

[7] *The I-85 Survey: The Examination of Four Archaeological Sites from a 125 Mile Corridor through Alabama's Black Belt*

From November 2010 through May 2011, Brockington and Associates completed a 125 mile intensive Phase I survey situated almost entirely within the Black Belt physiographic district of west-central Alabama. This paper discusses the chronology and artifact assemblages of four recommended NRHP eligible or potentially eligible sites from the survey corridor. Specific attention is paid to the Middle and Late Woodland expressions discerned during the course of artifact analysis. A probable Mississippian occupation is also examined at 1Su135 which maintains a sizable artifact concentration along with an earthen mound feature.

Sherwood, Sarah C. (Sewanee: The University of the South)

[31] *Building with Sand: A Geoarchaeological Perspective on the Construction of the Graveline Mound, Jackson County, MS*

The Graveline Mound is an early Late Woodland Platform mound situated less than 6 m amsl and approximately 165 m from the edge of the Mississippi Sound on the Gulf of Mexico. The fact that this earthen feature still exists after 1500 years of high energy tropical storms and hurricanes is a testament to the skill and knowledge of the prehistoric builders and the techniques they used. This paper presents an overall summary of the stratigraphy of the mound considering the composition and application of local sandy soils and sediments used in the construction.

Shofner, Erika (SCAPOD), **Meg Gaillard** (SCAPOD), and **Helena Ferguson** (SCAPOD)

[21] *Searching for Our Beginnings: An Exhibition on the Topper Site*

Since 1998 the Topper Site (38AL23) in Allendale, South Carolina has produced artifacts that help tell the story of early human habitation in North America. In an effort share Topper with a wider audience, Dr. Albert C. Goodyear partnered with Dean Ann Carmichael at the University of South Carolina Salkehatchie and the South Carolina Archaeology Public Outreach Division to produce a permanent museum exhibit. The exhibit is located at the University of South Carolina Salkehatchie campus near Topper, and is intended to expand the public's knowledge of archaeology, further the efforts of Topper research, and promote heritage tourism.

Shott, Michael (University of Akron)

The Reduction Thesis and Southeastern Lithic Analysis: An Outsider's Perspective

[10] I will discuss the role of lithic analysis in broader cultural inference, both of how and why past cultures changed and how the lithic record formed. In particular - but not exclusively - I will discuss the pervasiveness of the resharpening of finished stone tools, methods to measure pattern and degree of resulting reduction, and resharpening's implications for classification and other analytical goals.

Smith, Caitlin Bonham (see Hutchinson, Dale)

Smith, Karen Y. (Monticello), and **Vernon James Knight** (University of Alabama)

[6] *Design Structure in Swift Creek Art*

Swift Creek designs-carved into wooden paddles and preserved as impressions on vessel surfaces-are primarily and diagnostically curvilinear, with linear and geometric elements enlisted at times to fill space. Vibrant interest in reconstructing these designs, determining

their spatial distributions, and delineating their symmetries and meanings has deepened our understanding of the Swift Creek cultural landscape, ca. A.D. 200-800. Lacking, however, is a formal definition of the style, including an account of the rules that govern it. We argue it is necessary, and show it is possible, to identify the cultural models structuring the designs recognized as Swift Creek.

Smith, Karen Y. (see Stephenson, Keith)

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

[3] *Through the Looking Glass: Mississippian Iconography through the Lens of the Castalian Springs Mounds, Sumner County, Tennessee*

Two centuries of excavations at Castalian Springs, including our recent excavations of 2005-2011, have yielded many objects exhibiting Mississippian iconography. Among those are gorgets, vessels, figurines, statuary and other implements of shell and stone. Despite the wealth of iconographic objects from the site (and Middle Tennessee generally), specific objects and iconographic elements represented are a distinctive subset of those known from the greater Mississippian interaction sphere. Here, we examine those from Castalian Springs to understand how the citizens of a single polity focused their interests on certain elements and motifs to construct a unique identity within their larger world.

Smith, Maria Ostendorf (Illinois State University) and **Tracy K. Betsinger** (State University of New York, College at Oneonta)

[4] *Finding Corn Mother: Temporal Change in Female Maize Consumption in the Upper Tennessee River Valley*

Previous analyses of Late Mississippian (AD 1300-1600) caries prevalence in East Tennessee revealed no intraregional sex difference. The antiquity was examined in a Late Woodland/Early Mississippian (AD 900-1100) non maize-intensive East Tennessee sample. Total sample comparisons were statistically significant, but unanticipated sex differences did emerge within the Late/Woodland/Early Mississippian sample. Female-to-female caries prevalence between the temporal samples was not statistically significant whereas the male comparisons were. The frequency of female caries from a temporal context described as utilizing maize for ritual purposes implies a ritual role for women (related to Earth Mother or Mother of Corn) which merits future research.

Smith, Marvin (Valdosta State University)

[33] *Excavations at the Lilly-Carter Site, the Presumed Location of Mission Santa Cruz de Cachipile*

Four field seasons of investigations at the Lilly-Carter site in Lowndes County, Georgia revealed the presence of a large mission period village. Although actual mission buildings were not located, the site is believed to be the location of Mission Santa Cruz de Cachipile, 1623-1657. This paper describes the excavations and discusses evidence of architectural remains. Other artifact categories are briefly described.

Smith, Michael S. (see Herbert, Joseph)

Sommerkamp, Cindy (UWF Archaeology Institute)

[28] *Where the Sky Meets the Sea: Mississippian Horizon Symbols from Florida's Northern Gulf Coast*

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 6 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.

Spain, Emman (Muscogee [Creek] Nation) and **Ted Isham** (Muscogee [Creek] Nation)

[27] *Muscogee (Creek) Nation Cultural Resources Initiatives: A Progress Report*

The Muscogee (Creek) Nation Cultural Preservation Office Archaeology Program undertakes wide-ranging responsibilities within the current Muscogee Nation and in the old eastern Muscogee homelands. Program activities include documentation, evaluation, and preservation of historic and sacred sites, such as recent partnership projects at Etowah. The THPO also conducts compliance review, and regularly consults and comments in NAGPRA related issues for the Muscogee Nation. This report explores recent program activities and trends.

Spivey, S. Margaret (Washington University in St. Louis)

[16] *People've Been Here a Long Time: Using a Multi-Scalar View to Understand Factors Driving Persistence of Place in the Southeast*

Persistent places dot the Southeast and invite questions about their individual origins and longevity. This preliminary work focuses on understanding correlations between the geographic scale of a persistent place, the factors leading to its persistence, and its function(s). Beyond these, the tension between histories and environmental forces as driving factors of persistence will be explored, with a final goal of illuminating any pan-regional patterning across persistent places.

Spivey, S. Margaret (see Arco, Lee J.)

Stahlman, Patricia (see Vento, Frank)

Stanton, Jessica (Mississippi State University) and **Nicholas P. Herrmann** (Mississippi State University)

[4] *Preliminary Analysis of the Mortuary Program at the Morton Shell Mound Ossuary*

Morton Shell Mound (16IB3) is a Woodland to Mississippian period ossuary on the Louisiana coast consisting of highly fragmented and comingled human remains that were scattered across the site. A study is currently underway to re-assess the mortuary program at Morton Shell Mound. The analyses include the assessment of bone fragmentation, element distributions, and quantification from a core area of the site. These preliminary data will be reviewed as well as the temporal and spatial patterns of mortuary practices across the Central Gulf Coast and the contribution of Morton Shell Mound to this body of knowledge will be discussed.

Steere, Benjamin (Coweeta LTER, University of Georgia)

[15] *Preliminary Results of the Western North Carolina Mounds and Towns and Project*

Western North Carolina has a rich history of archaeological research, but data regarding Woodland, Mississippian, and Cherokee mound sites have not been systematically compiled. Archives and collections are scattered across institutions, and possible mounds identified decades ago have not been revisited. In June 2011, we began a project to build a database containing accurate locational data, archaeological and historical documentation, and chronological information for mound sites in western North Carolina. Our initial research has produced evidence for previously unrecorded mound sites, contributes to preservation and public outreach efforts, and will improve our understanding of the region's long-term settlement history.

Steere, Benjamin (see Burgess, Brian)

Stephenson, Keith (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), **Kevin Kiernan** (University of Kentucky), and **Karen Y. Smith** (Monticello)

[6] *Preston Holder's WPA Excavations of the Evelyn Plantation Mounds in Glynn County, Georgia*

In 1937 Preston Holder excavated five prehistoric mounds at Evelyn Plantation in Glynn County, Georgia. The most knowledgeable and experienced WPA archaeologist of coastal

Georgia, Holder developed the first definite regional ceramic chronology there, conducted the first investigation of a coastal Swift Creek mound there, and demonstrated that William Bartram's "tetragon terrace" fortification of European construction was a basket-laid, flat-topped, ceremonial mound. Using previously unpublished documentation, we outline Holder's reasoning that Evelyn Plantation was "essential for an adequate understanding of the prehistory" of coastal Georgia, and Arthur Kelly's confirmation that it was "one of the top-ranking sites in the state."

Stevens Nelson, Erin (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) and **Tamira K. Brennan** (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)

[16] *Conceptualizing Community in the Southeast*

The "community" has recently been recognized as a legitimate scale of analysis in Southeastern archaeology—one that is distinct from commonly-used analytical units such as site, region, polity, or household. A re-conceptualization of community as so much more than a "natural" social unit allows fruitful exploration into the process by which identity was created and maintained by indigenous peoples. This paper situates the study of communities and communal identities within current discussions of Mississippian sociopolitical formations by investigating how analytical scale, practice, boundaries and the physical manifestations of community may be utilized to answer important questions about this social sphere.

Stevens Nelson, Erin (see Cranford, David)

Stoltman, James B. (see Hays, Christopher)

Stull, Michael (University of North Florida)

[33] *Pilijiriba: The Last Native Settlement in the Mocama Province*

The Mocama were the Native American group that occupied the coastline of northeastern Florida and southeastern Georgia at European contact. Pilijiriba was the last known Mocama settlement in their native land, thought to be located on Greenfield Peninsula in Jacksonville, Florida. My analysis utilizes both original Spanish documents and a synthesis of all previous archaeological research of the Greenfield area, almost all of which relates to the development of Queens Harbour Yacht and Country Club. Focusing on the distribution of distinct pottery types recovered over a 13 year period I illuminate new details about the possible location of Pilijiriba.

Sullivan, Lynne P. (University of Tennessee)

[3] *Shell Gorgets as Accompaniments for Passage*

The archaeological context of shell gorgets is almost always as funerary associations, indicating their uses certainly involved mortuary ritual. In this context, gorgets may relate to invocation of ritual power for the passage of souls to the realm of the dead. The proveniences for 78 gorgets from eastern Tennessee indicate that the inclusion of gorgets in graves is highly patterned by age and sex. Most gorgets occur with children; among adults, they typically occur with women. Analysis of the temporal and spatial contexts of the gorget-accompanied graves further suggests patterns that may correlate with changes in mortuary ritual and socio-politics.

Talcott, Johanna (Penn State University)

[29] *Casual Gardens: A Case for Low-Level Plant Production in Precolonial Florida*

Excavations at the Archaic Salt Springs Archaeological Site (8MR2322) in the Ocala National Forest, Florida, yielded an unprecedented abundance of seed and rind remains from two of the earliest plant domesticates in the New World: the gourd/squash (*Cucurbita* sp., Cucurbitaceae) and the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria* sp., Cucurbitaceae). Morphometric analyses on seeds and rinds from this and other Florida sites suggest that both taxa may have undergone some degree of human manipulation in prehistory. Additionally, these data support a premise that Florida is a potential center of dissemination and quasi-domestication of one or both taxa.

Talcott, Johanna (see Haney, Jennifer)

Talcott, Johanna (see Kistler, Logan)

Teague-Tucker, Megan (University of Florida) and **James Davidson** (University of Florida)
[5] *Dressing the Dead from Reconstruction to Jim Crow: A Diachronic Study of Clothing Styles in the Graves at Freedman's Cemetery, Dallas, TX (1869-1907)*

Freedman's Cemetery in Dallas, Texas, was the primary African-American interment location between 1869 and 1907, and excavations there in the early 1990s documented 1157 individuals. Rapid changes occurred from Reconstruction to the early 20th century in social relations, socioeconomics, religious dictates, and gender roles, as well as an increased elaboration in the treatment of the dead. One means to examine many of these changes is through how the dead were dressed. Clothing styles are typically difficult to study archaeologically, but in situ clothing elements, combined with parameters of age, sex, and time, offer great insight into this tumultuous historical period.

Teague-Tucker, Megan (see Tucker, Bryan)

Thacker, Paul (Wake Forest University)

[29] *Biface Resharpenting Trajectories and Archaic Raw Material Use in Central North Carolina*
This paper reports an exploratory study of Archaic Period bifacial resharpenting and stone tool discard behavior in central North Carolina. Modifications to reduction index calculation techniques were necessary to account for variability in tool size and hafting between Archaic sub-periods. In contrast to the raw material conservation strategies evident from earlier tools, Late Middle Archaic and Late Archaic bifaces exhibit less lithic economizing and reuse. Our work underscores that controlling for chronological variation in stone tool use-lives and raw material reduction strategies is a necessary prerequisite to linking patterns in lithic assemblages with broader prehistoric subsistence and settlement organization.

Thomas, Geoffrey (Florida State University)

[30] *Variation in Subadult Upper Limb Asymmetry among Several North American Archaic Populations*

Bone morphology is heavily influenced by mechanical loading during life. This premise is commonly used to infer behavioral variability and is often applied to the study of population-wide, upper limb bilateral asymmetry among prehistoric adults where Archaic groups are traditionally known for being largely asymmetrical. Immature bone is highly responsive to mechanical loads and is therefore capable of exhibiting behaviorally unique characteristics. This study examines the upper limb asymmetries of subadults from the Windover (Florida), Indian Knoll (Kentucky), and Pickwick Basin (Alabama) skeletal populations to infer differences in subsistence based behaviors early in life.

Thompson, Andrew R. (see Rudolph, Katie Z.)

Thompson, Brandon (University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research)

[23] *Little Canoe Creek (1Sc336): A Terminal Woodland Ellis Phase Site*

During the summer of 2010, the University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research conducted Phase III data recovery excavations of the Little Canoe Creek site (1Sc336), a Terminal Woodland Ellis phase manifestation in west St. Clair County, Alabama. The poster presentation provides the results of the data recovery including descriptions of feature types encountered, such as earth ovens, roasting pits, hearths, and a wall trench structure, numerous radiocarbon dates, and the findings of ethnobotanical and fauna analyses.

Thompson, Claire (University of Alabama)

[16] *Ritual and Power: Examining the Economy of Moundville's Residential Population*

Recent studies of Moundville's residential economy have benefitted from emerging theories relating to ritual economy. As a newer avenue for theoretical discussions, it is essential to begin by defining ritual economy. Additionally differing applications of the model are examined and ultimately compared to test their relevancy to data from recent archaeological excavations at Moundville. It is suggested that ritual economy models, specifically ritual replication, best account for the pattern of production and consumption of selected ceramic and lithic artifact classes recovered from off-mound residential areas excavated as part of four seasons of the Early Moundville Archaeological Project (EMAP).

Thompson, Victor D. (Ohio State University), **Kristen J. Gremillion** (Ohio State University), and **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida)

[9] *Hunter-Gatherers of the Okeechobee Basin: Debunking Prehistoric Maize Agriculture at Fort Center, Florida*

The early evidence for maize agriculture at Fort Center, a large earthwork site in Florida, is frequently cited in discussions of the emergence of agriculture in the Eastern Woodlands. The evidence for maize, however, is controversial. In this paper, we present new microbotanical, macrobotanical data, and radiocarbon dates. From these data, we argue that maize agriculture did not occur until the historic period at this site. This new interpretation helps to clarify not only the spread of maize in the Southeast, but also is important to our understanding of monument construction in the absence of domesticated plants.

Thompson, Victor D. (see Keller, Benjamin)

Thompson, Victor D. (see Pluckhahn, Thomas J.)

Thunen, Robert (University of North Florida) and **Keith H. Ashley** (University of North Florida)

[33] *Block Excavations at Mission Santa Cruz de Guadalquini*

Located on Black Hammock Island, Florida, the Cedar Point site (8Du81) is the relocated Mocama mission of San Buenaventura y Santa Cruz de Guadalquini (ca. 1684-1696). This site has been the focus of intermittent archaeological testing by the University of North Florida (UNF) since 2003. Over the past three field seasons, block excavations have exposed a series of features, including an alignment of shell-filled postholes that suggest the presence of a large mission-period structure. Artifacts include both Native and European materials. This paper reviews the results of the UNF investigation with emphasis on Block C excavations.

Toft, Marcus (University of West Georgia)

[20] *Interpretive Signage at the Leake Site*

I will present my work on researching and designing a series of interpretive panels for the Leake Site, a Native American archaeological site in Cartersville, Georgia. The panels are being created as part of the Georgia Department of Transportation's mitigation for this site. Over the past year I have worked with City, Council, and Tribal government to choose appropriate panel topics, write label copy, and design the layout for each panel. My presentation will cover these steps as well as the overall experience of working on this project.

Townsend, Russell (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians)

[27] *The National Historic Preservation Act: An Unintended Tool for Enhancing Tribal Sovereignty*

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI) Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) regularly utilizes the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) to protect important Cherokee archaeological sites in much the same manner as every other State Historic Preservation Office or THPO. However, The EBCI THPO often finds that NHPA mandated consultation with the federal government can lead to positive tribal developments that are outside the scope of the law. This paper will detail a couple of examples of how NHPA consultations have served the tribe in areas beyond historic preservation.

Townsend, Russell (see Burgess, Brian)

Triplett, Andrew (see Peacock, Evan)

Trubitt, Mary Beth (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and **Vanessa N. Hanvey** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

[8] *Reconstructing the Novaculite Reduction Sequence at Jones Mill, Arkansas*

The Jones Mill Archeological Project aims to understand the spatial and social organization of Arkansas Novaculite tool production and mechanisms for the movement of novaculite down the Ouachita River during the Middle Archaic period. In this poster, we use analyses of three datasets (debitage, biface fragments, and projectile points) from the Jones Mill site to reconstruct the novaculite reduction sequence. Specifically, we address issues of what stages of biface reduction were done at the site, when heat treatment was done, and whether there were changes between the Tom's Brook and Crystal Mountain components (6000 - 4300 B.C.).

Trunzo, Jennifer (Augusta State University), **Janet Jordan** (Augusta State University), and **Adrienne Pigford** (Augusta State University)

[32] *Base and Body: Public and Personal Health at the Augusta Arsenal*

Archaeological materials from the Augusta Arsenal have been recovered throughout twenty years of renovations and expansions on the Augusta State University campus in Augusta, GA. Artifacts such as patent medicine bottles and toothbrushes will be used to examine personal health concerns at the Arsenal. The development of sewage systems and human waste disposal processes at the Arsenal that were designed to improve healthy living conditions will also be examined. When possible, these health and sanitation issues will be contextualized in broader trends in public health history and changes in military policy throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Tucker, Bryan (Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources), **Jennifer Bedell** (Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources), **Rachel Black** (Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources), and **Megan Teague-Tucker** (University of Florida)

[29] *A Preliminary Report of Small Scale Excavations at the Cane Patch Site (9CH35), Ossabaw Island, GA*

Recent debate about the function of Late Archaic shell rings has renewed interest in these features. Shell rings are found along the Atlantic and Gulf Coast from South Carolina to Louisiana and have been located on the Georgia coast. Some of these rings, like those of the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex, have been extensively studied while other potential rings like the Cane Patch site on Ossabaw Island have received less attention. We report preliminary findings from limited excavations at the Cane Patch site, lab work and field work are ongoing and a more detailed analysis will follow.

Tung, Tiffany (see Lofaro, Ellen)

Turck, John A. (Ohio State University)

[7] *A Siteless Approach to Comparing Multiple Surveys on the Georgia Coast*

The purpose of this study is to understand differences in settlement within varying habitats of Georgia's coastal zone (barrier island, back-barrier island, tidally-adjacent mainland, and mainland). To accomplish this, data from numerous archaeological surveys were compared using a siteless approach and the parameter "sherd density" (the number of sherds per area surveyed). Results indicate that back-barrier islands had the highest sherd densities from the Late Archaic through Late Woodland periods. This study also reveals the difficulty in comparing archaeological surveys with differing field/ laboratory methods, indicating a need for more detail in the reporting of methods and results.

Tushingham, Shannon (University of California, Davis), **Dominique Ardura** (University of California, Davis), **Mine Palazoglu** (University of California, Davis), **Matthew Palumbo**

(University of Florida), **Oliver Fiehn** (University of California, Davis), and **Charles H. McNutt** (University of Memphis)

[14] *The Biomolecular Archaeology of the Black Drink: Alkaloid Residue Analysis of Ilex vomitoria on Experimental Vessels and Applications for Prehistoric Specimens*

Early historic accounts document widespread use of a purgative known as “the black drink”, a caffeinated ceremonial tea famous for its use in purification rituals by elite males. The beverage was prepared from roasted leaves and twigs of yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*), an evergreen shrub native to the southeastern coastal plain. Prehistoric use is poorly understood but often associated with shell cups found in mortuary contexts and the SECC. Our work, designed to track ancient use of psychoactive plants via Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry, includes identification of medicinal tea biomarkers, experimentation with brewing black drink, and residue extraction from pottery/shell specimens.

Vanderpool, Emily (see Brooks, Jason)

VanDerwarker, Amber (University of California, Santa Barbara), **Jon B. Marcoux** (Auburn University Montgomery), and **Kandace D. Hollenbach** (University of Tennessee)

[25] *Farming and Foraging at the Crossroads: The Consequences of Cherokee and European Culture Contact through the late 1700s*

This paper synthesizes archaeobotanical data from Cherokee sites spanning A.D. 1300-1790 to reconstruct changes in subsistence that accompanied demographic shifts associated with increasing contact with English traders/settlers. Recently, Marcoux (2010:109) has argued that exposure to violence and disease and increased participation in the deerskin trade led to the “untethering of Cherokee households from the landscape [that] constituted a strategic response to increasing uncertainty.” We thus consider subsistence changes within a context of risk mitigation. We suggest that people mitigated subsistence risk by relying more on short-term (foraging) than long-term (farming) strategies through time, and by diversifying their plant food base.

VanDerwarker, Amber (see Gusick, Amy)

VanDerwarker, Amber (see Wilson, Gregory)

Vento, Frank (Clarion University of Pennsylvania) and Patricia Stahlman (Clarion University of Pennsylvania)

[15] *Geological and Archaeological Significance of the Central Depression, St. Catherines Island, Georgia*

Geomorphology investigations initiated on St. Catherines Island examined the origin, paleoenvironmental record, and archaeological potential of the Central Depression (CD). The CD is a northeast-southwest trending swale which bisects the Pleistocene island core. The origin of the CD may be related to tectonic events, island accretion, or a karstic feature. Multiple paleosols identified within, and adjacent to, the CD range in age from 22ka to 1ka. These paleosols offer the potential to contain in situ prehistoric cultural resources as well as important paleoenvironmental information. One OSL date puts the formation of the island to the Sangamon high sea level stand.

Vicari, Mary Ann (see Buikstra, Jane E.)

von Gunter, Sean Cary (University of Tennessee) and **Sarah Elizabeth Walters** (University of Tennessee)

[29] *Presence/Absence Study for the Recovery of Carbonized Plant Remains from the Topper Site (38AL23) Allendale County, South Carolina*

When working in the sandy, acidic soils of the Southern Atlantic Coastal Plain, archaeologists have often been forced to make limiting operational choices that - though considered and logical - are, sometimes, inherently assumptive. One such framework posits that dateable

organic remains would be too rapidly destroyed by chemical and mechanical forces to make costly paleoethnobotanical recovery useful. The results of this presence/absence study, conducted at the Topper Quarry Site (38AL23) in South Carolina, clearly demonstrate the viability and scientific utility of systematic paleoethnobotanical recovery in such environments, potentially impacting archaeological practice throughout the Southeast.

Wagner, Gail (University of South Carolina)

[25] *What Do We Know About Southeastern Maize?*

Prehistoric maize growers undoubtedly marked identity through the races and varieties of maize they developed and propagated. The ability to map the distribution of maize races/varieties could allow mapping of seed exchange and thus social exchange or differentiation. This paper is a preliminary summary of what we know and don't know about the diversity of maize in the Southeast outside of the Mississippi River Valley.

Wallis, Neill (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[9] *Post-Weeden Island Ritualization and Social Interaction in North Florida*

Compared to preceding McKeithen Weeden Island, Late Woodland Suwannee Valley sites in north Florida generally reflect a dispersed settlement pattern and decline of mortuary ceremonialism. These patterns presumably correlate with a significant decrease in the geographic and social scale of inter-lineage interactions. Contradicting this model, recent work at the Late Woodland Parnell Mound indicates that village nucleation and inter-lineage ritual was more protracted. Focusing on Parnell as a potential ceremonial center in the midst of smaller sites throughout the region, this project endeavors to better understand social interaction and ceremonial practice following the end of classic Weeden Island ritualization.

Wallis, Neill (Florida Museum of Natural History) and **Asa Randall** (University of Oklahoma)

[2] *Strategies for Fulfilling the Promise of Florida Archaeology*

Precolumbian Florida is distinct from the Southeastern United States, owing to its peripheral location and unique peninsular geography, and also connected through historical and cultural associations. In addition to the unique window research in Florida offers to the archaeological Southeast, recent research in the region offers valuable insights into several topics of broad anthropological importance. These themes include (1) monumentality, (2) change and stability in coupled environments and cultures, and (3) the materiality of ritualization. This paper reviews significant research in Florida during the past two decades, traces key challenges to traditional understandings, and outlines symposium themes and contributed papers.

Walters, Sarah Elizabeth (see von Gunter, Sean Cary)

Wardner, Andrew (see Jones, Eric)

Waselkov, Gregory (University of South Alabama)

[33] *Rethinking "Historic Creek Architectural Adaptations to the Deerskin Trade"*

At SEAC 1988 I noted a correlation between a dramatic increase in the volume of the deerskin trade among the historic Creeks, circa 1700, and their abandonment of semisubterranean "winter" residences. I posited a practical economic motivation for the shift in architectural forms. Others have occasionally reconsidered that correlation without making much more progress in understanding the relationship between the two "events." Conceptualizing domestic architecture as a reflection of cosmological beliefs offers a way to reconsider the problem from a less mechanistic social perspective.

Wasson, Geoffrey (see Backhouse, Paul N.)

Watson, Patty Jo. (Washington University – St. Louis)

[25] Discussant

Weaver Guy (see Lunn, Anna)

Weinstein, Richard A. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
[31] Discussant

Weinstein, Richard A. (see Fuller, Richard S.)

Weinstein, Richard A. (see Hays, Christopher)

Weinstein, Richard A. (see Kowalski, Jessica)

Weisman, Brent R. (University of South Florida)
[18] *An Archaeologist Looks At Historic Florida Seminole Indian Canoes and Watercraft*
Historic Florida Seminole canoes have been noted by scholars, travelers, and others as examples of a cultural adaptation to the unique Everglades and Gulf Coast wetland environments. This paper offers a broader analytical framework for understanding the role of Seminole canoes in cultural adaptive systems and mechanisms whereby material goods move across waterscapes to become deposited eventually at archaeological sites. These perspectives are presented, using historical, photographic, and ethnographic examples: canoes as vehicles of commerce and exploration, tools with a range of form and function, investments requiring labor and resources, and elements of cultural heritage.

Weisman, Brent R. (see Austin, Robert J.)

Weitman, Sarah (Georgia Southern University)
[7] *Benefits of Surveying Cemeteries and the Use of LiDAR*
Cemeteries are vital components in the archaeological record. One gravestone can provide a myriad of information, from historical to genealogical. The purpose of this project was to use LiDAR technology to survey the cemetery at Mont Repose in Coosawhatchie, SC. A LiDAR scan was taken of the cemetery and during post-processing the scan data was converted into a 3D image. The headstone data were given numbers that coordinated to the image and were input into a spreadsheet to record the names, dates and other pertinent information. This project aims to exhibit the benefits and importance of cemetery survey and preservation.

Welch, Marsha (Georgia Southern University) and **Matthew Luke** (Georgia Southern University)

[32] *Survey of Camp Lawton*

There is a lot that we do know about the occupation of the Union POWs at Camp Lawton, located in Magnolia Springs State Park in Millen, Georgia. The estimated 10,000 soldiers left behind ample and fascinating evidence of their time there. Over the year of 2011, students at Georgia Southern have been given the opportunity to spend more time exploring Magnolia Springs and understanding the landscape of the park and its involvement in the Civil War. Students are conducting archaeological surveys of specific areas of the State Park in order to locate evidence of the Confederate occupation of the site.

Wenzel, Jason (University of Florida)

[5] *Archaeology of the Fort George Club: A Case Study in the Transformation of an Elite Resort in Depression Era Florida*

The Fort George Club was chartered in 1923 at the former Kingsley Plantation site as a resort for elite socialites but during the Great Depression, mounting financial problems forced the club to reorganize its operations towards accommodating a more modest clientele. Analysis of glass, ceramic and faunal artifacts from trash deposits associated with the club have provided an opportunity to better understand how this reorganization was part of a larger trend in the transformation of tourism in Florida during the 1930s and the roles in which the democratization of travel and the repealing of prohibition may have played in this.

Wenzel, Jason (see Gidusko, Kevin)

Wesler, Kit (Murray State University)

[21] *Wickliffe's Mound C: Excavation, Exhibition, Restoration*

The Wickliffe Mounds site (15Ba4) was excavated in the 1930s for the purpose of creating a tourist attraction. Mound C revealed a Mississippi period cemetery, which became the centerpiece of the display. In 1983, Murray State University accepted the site, and in 1991 removed human remains from display. NAGPRA complicated efforts to work with interested Native Americans towards reburial of the human remains, although analysis of the collection continued. In 2010, the Wickliffe Mounds State Historic Site cooperated with the Chickasaw Nation to rebury the Mound C remains as close as possible to their original locations and restored the mound.

Wesson, Cameron (see Cottier, John W.)

Wheeler, Ryan J. (Independent Researcher)

[18] *Dugout Canoes and Hand-Dug Canals: The Centrality of Water Travel in Ancient Florida*

Middens and mounds composed of fish bones and shells attest to the centrality of aquatic resources in the lives of Florida's ancient inhabitants. Discoveries of over 350 dugout canoes provide further evidence for the extensive use of Florida wetlands. Several native cultures also built canals, both as village architecture and as long-distance canoe highways linking major water bodies. Water was a significant part of life in ancient Florida, just as it is today; this paper posits, however, that ancient Floridians had a fundamentally different relationship with water. Canoes and canals afford the ideal means of understanding this particular aquatic cosmology.

Wheeler, Ryan J. (Independent Researcher) and **Robert S. Carr** (Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.)

[9] *It's Ceremonial, Right? Exploring Ritual in Ancient Southern Florida through the Miami Circle*

Many popular accounts of the Miami Circle site proposed that the circle feature, carved into the limestone at the mouth of the Miami River, was the center of ritual activity. The remains of a shark, sea turtle and bottlenose dolphin buried at the site were thought to represent ritual interments and one fanciful newspaper account speculated that the basin features comprising the site were animal effigies. This paper explores the physical manifestations of ritual in ancient southern Florida, beginning with the features and artifacts found at the Miami Circle and expanding to develop a model of ritual for southern Florida.

White, Nancy (University of South Florida)

[9] *Woodland and Mississippian in Northwest Florida—Part of the South but Different*

The prehistoric Apalachicola/Lower Chattahoochee Valley demonstrates both typical southeastern traditions and unusual patterns. New data from Pierce and Chattahoochee Landing mound complexes, at each end of the valley, show re-use of Woodland ritual space by later Fort Walton groups. Middle Woodland ritual and domestic sites have typical exotics and both Swift Creek and early Weeden Island ceramics, dating as late as 650. Fort Walton was solidly Mississippian but with distinctive ceramic, lithic, and other aspects that must indicate maintenance of a specific identity. Extra-regional exchange was continual and mobility probably constant, but clear evidence for migration appears only after contact.

Williams, Michael (see Lieb, Pamela)

Williams, Travis (see Moody, C. Adam)

Wilson, Gregory (University of California – Santa Barbara) and **Amber VanDerwarker** (University of California – Santa Barbara)

[13] *On Conflict and Contact in the Central Illinois River Valley*

This paper offers an update on the National Science Foundation funded "Living with War" Archaeological project in the Central Illinois River Valley. This summer witnessed excavations at both the early Mississippian Eveland and C.W. Cooper sites. Data from these recent excavations and from previous excavations in the region will ultimately be compared to evaluate the separate but interrelated issues of Cahokian contact and inter-group conflict in the region.

Wilson, Gregory (see Gusick, Amy)

Wilson, Jeremy (see Krus, Anthony Michal)

Wood, Nicholas (University of Oklahoma) and **Elsbeth Dowd** (University of Oklahoma)

[23] *Domestic and Ritual Activities: A Comparison of Two Caddo Lithic Assemblages*

Ramos Creek (34MC1030) and Woods Mound Group (34MC104) were two ancestral Caddo sites along the Mountain Fork in Southeast Oklahoma that were used contemporaneously. Woods Mound Group was presumably a ceremonial center consisting of eight small mounds, at least four of which were buried structure mounds. This project compares the lithic assemblage from a domestic structure at Ramos Creek to the assemblages of the ceremonial structures at Woods Mound Group. The authors focus on materials, production strategies, and tool assemblages in order to compare the activities taking place at each of these locales.

Wrenn, Margaret (see Saunders, Rebecca)

Wright, Alice (University of Michigan)

[24] *Comparisons of Practice: A Multi-Scalar Approach to Structured Deposition in the Southeast*

From pits to postholes, archaeological features can be employed as a unit of analysis for understanding past social practices in the Southeast. Histories of practice, based on observations of feature classes, have recently elucidated how certain social structures persisted or changed through time at the local level. To complement this diachronic approach, features also merit comparison at multiple spatial scales and, perhaps, across social and cultural boundaries, particularly when novel interactions have been invoked to explain social transformations. A case study from the Southern Appalachian Middle Woodland briefly highlights the potential and challenges of this analytical strategy.

Wylde, Michael (University of Florida)

[18] *Canines, Canoes, and the Caribbean*

Canids are not native to the islands of the Caribbean, and were transported there by migrating humans in their watercraft. Ethnographic accounts and archaeological data confirm the ubiquity and variety of these canine partners in exploration, but their importance in functional and ideological roles is complex. The place of the canine as psychopomp may reflect the deeply entrenched roots of both canines and humans in traditions that followed trade and migration routes across the circum-Caribbean world.

Zaleski, Sarah (see Herrmann, Nicholas P.)

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PAST SEAC MEETINGS

- 2010 67th Annual Meeting, October 27-30, Lexington, Kentucky
George M Crothers, David Pollack, Richard W. Jefferies, and Steven Ahler
- 2009 66th Annual Meeting, November 4-7, Mobile, Alabama
Philip Carr, Tara Potts, Ashley Dumas, and Sarah Price
- 2008 65th Annual Meeting, November 12-15, Charlotte, North Carolina
Janet E. Levy, V. Ann Tippett, J. Alan May, C. Margaret Scarry, and John F. Scarry
- 2007 64th Annual Meeting, October 31-November 3, Knoxville, Tennessee
Boyce N. Driskell, David G. Anderson, and Sarah C. Sherwood
- 2006 63rd Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Little Rock Arkansas
Claudine Payne, Julie Markin, and Mary Beth Trubitt

- 2005 62nd Annual Meeting, November 2-5, Columbia, South Carolina
Keith Stephenson, Adam King, Christopher Judge, Nena Rice, William Green, and Gail Wagner
- 2004 61st Annual Meeting, October 20-23, St. Louis, Missouri (joint meeting with M.A.C.)
Timothy E. Baumann and John E. Kelly
- 2003 60th Annual Meeting, November 12-15, Charlotte, North Carolina
V. Ann Tippett, J. Alan May, and Janet E. Levy
- 2002 59th Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Biloxi, Mississippi
John W. O'Hear, Jay K. Johnson, and Robbie F. Ethridge
- 2001 58th Annual Meeting, November 14-17, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Lynne P. Sullivan and Nicholas Honerkamp
- 2000 57th Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Macon, Georgia
Adam King, Jennifer M. King, and Keith Stephenson
- 1999 56th Annual Meeting, November 10-13, Pensacola, Florida
Elizabeth D. Benchley and Judith A. Bense
- 1998 55th Annual Meeting, November 11-14, Greenville, South Carolina
Kenneth E. Sassaman, Christopher Judge, and Monica L. Beck
- 1997 54th Annual Meeting, November 5-8, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Rebecca Saunders, David B. Kelly, and Richard A. Weinstein
- 1996 53rd Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Birmingham, Alabama
Ian W. Brown, Vernon J. Knight, and Judith Knight
- 1995 52nd Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Knoxville, Tennessee
Gerald F. Schroedl and Jefferson Chapman
- 1994 51st Annual Meeting, November 9-12, Lexington, Kentucky
(joint meeting with Midwest Archaeological Conference)
Mary Lucas Powell, Richard Jefferies, C. Margaret Scarry, and John F. Scarry
- 1993 50th Annual Meeting, November 3-6, Raleigh, North Carolina
Vincas P. Steponaitis and Mark A. Mathis
- 1992 49th Annual Meeting, October 21-24, Little Rock, Arkansas
John H. House, Marvin D. Jeter, and Martha Ann Rolingson
- 1991 48th Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Jackson, Mississippi
Janet Ford, Patricia Galloway, and Samuel O. Brookes
- 1990 47th Annual Meeting, November 7-10, Mobile, Alabama
H. Edwin Jackson and Gregory A. Waselkov
- 1989 46th Annual Meeting, November 8-10, Tampa, Florida
Nancy M. White and Lee Hutchinson-Neff
- 1988 45th Annual Meeting, October 19-22, New Orleans, Louisiana
Malcom C. Webb and J. Richard Shenkel
- 1987 44th Annual Meeting, November 11-14, Charleston, South Carolina
Glen T. Hanson and Albert C. Goodyear
- 1986 43rd Annual Meeting, November 5-8, Nashville, Tennessee
Robert C. Mainfort and Carl Kuttruff
- 1985 42nd Annual Meeting, November 7-9, Birmingham, Alabama
Marvin D. Jeter and C. Roger Nance
- 1984 41st Annual Meeting, November 8-10, Pensacola, Florida
Judith A. Bense
- 1983 40th Annual Meeting, November 3-5, Columbia, South Carolina
Stanton W. Green and Albert C. Goodyear

- 1982 39th Annual Meeting, October 27-29, Memphis, Tennessee
David H. Dye and Charles H. McNutt
- 1981 38th Annual Meeting, November 11-14, Asheville, North Carolina
Jefferson Chapman and H. Trawick Ward
- 1980 37th Annual Meeting, November 13-15, New Orleans, Louisiana
Sharon I. Goad and Thomas Ryan
- 1979 36th Annual Meeting, November 8-10, Atlanta, Georgia
Robert L. Blakely, Anne F. Rogers, and Roy S. Dickens, Jr.
- 1978 35th Annual Meeting, November 9-11, Knoxville, Tennessee
Jefferson Chapman
- 1977 34th Annual Meeting, October 26-29, Lafayette, Louisiana
Jon L. Gibson
- 1976 33rd Annual Meeting, November 4-6, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
John A. Walthall and Carey B. Oakley
- 1975 32nd Annual Meeting, November 6-8, Gainesville, Florida
Kathleen Deagan
- 1974 31st Annual Meeting, October 24-25, Atlanta, Georgia
Lewis H. Larson, Jr. and Roy S. Dickens, Jr.
- 1973 30th Annual Meeting, October 5-6, Memphis, Tennessee
Drexel A. Peterson, Jr.
- 1972 29th Annual Meeting, October 13-14, Morgantown, West Virginia
Bettye J. Broyles and Daniel Fowler
- 1971 28th Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Macon, Georgia
Richard D. Faust
- 1970 27th Annual Meeting, October 30-31, Columbia, South Carolina
Robert L. Stephenson
- 1969 26th Annual Meeting, November 14-15, Macon, Georgia
John W. Griffin
- 1968 25th Annual Meeting, November 8-9, Knoxville, Tennessee
Alfred K. Guthe
- 1967 24th Annual Meeting, November 10-11, Macon, Georgia
Bettye J. Broyles and C. Fred Bohannon
- 1966 23rd Annual Meeting, November 4-5, Avery Island, Louisiana
William G. Haag
- 1965 22nd Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Macon, Georgia
William H. Sears and George Fischer
- 1964 21st Annual Meeting, November 6-7, New Orleans, Louisiana
Stephen Williams and Robert Wauchope
- 1963 20th Annual Meeting, November 1-2, Macon, Georgia
Stephen Williams and Edward D. Jahns
- 1962 19th Annual Meeting, November 2-3, Moundville, Alabama
Stephen Williams and David L. DeJarnette
- 1961 18th Annual Meeting, December 1-2, Macon, Georgia
Stephen Williams and John W. Walker
- 1960 17th Annual Meeting, November 4-5, Gainesville, Florida
John M. Goggin and William H. Sears
- 1959 16th Annual Meeting, November 13-14, Macon, Georgia
Stephen Williams and Louis R. Caywood

- 1958 15th Annual Meeting, December 5-6, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Joffre L. Coe
- 1957 14th Annual Meeting, November 1-2, Macon, Georgia
Wilfred D. Logan
- 1956 13th Annual Meeting, November 30-December 1, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
William G. Haag
- 1955 12th Annual Meeting, October 21-22, Macon, Georgia
Joel L. Shiner
- 1954 11th Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Moundville, Alabama
David L. DeJarnette
- 1953 10th Annual Meeting, November 20-21, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Joffre L. Coe
- 1952 9th Annual Meeting, October 31-November 1, Macon, Georgia
Charles H. Fairbanks
- 1951 8th Annual Meeting, November 2-3, Gainesville, Florida
John M. Goggin
- 1950 7th Annual Meeting, October 13-14, Knoxville, Tennessee
T. M. N. Lewis
- 1941 6th Annual Meeting, September 4-5, Lexington, Kentucky
William G. Haag
- 1940 5th Annual Meeting, September 4-5, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
James A. Ford
- 1939 4th 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

- 2010 Richard A. Yarnell
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

- 2010 Patrick Livingood
2009 Sarah C. Sherwood and Victor D. Thompson
2008 Edmond Boudreaux 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

- 2010 1st Place – Logan Kistler (Penn State) Ancient DNA Confirms a Local Origin of Domesticated Chenopod in eastern North America
2nd Place – Lauren McMillan (Tennessee) Put That in Our Pipe and Smoke It: An Evaluation of Pipe Stem Dating Methods
- 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



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