

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

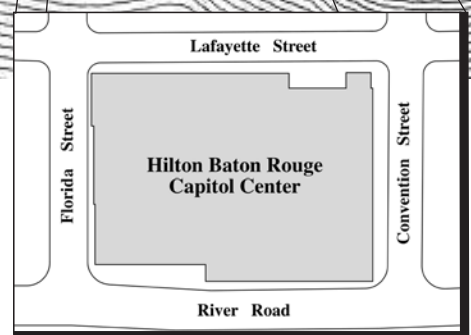
PROCEEDINGS OF THE 69TH ANNUAL MEETING

November 7-10, 2012



BULLETIN 55 — 2012

**HILTON BATON ROUGE CAPITOL CENTER
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA**





Southeastern Archaeological Conference

BULLETIN 55

2012

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 69TH ANNUAL MEETING NOVEMBER 7-10, 2012

**HILTON BATON ROUGE CAPITOL CENTER
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA**

Edited by:

Rebecca Saunders
Donald G. Hunter
Beverly Nuschler

Hosted by:

Coastal Environments, Inc.
LSU Museum of Natural Science
LSU Department of Geography and Anthropology
Louisiana Division of Archaeology

Meeting Organizers:

Richard A. Weinstein
Rebecca Saunders
David B. Kelley

Front Cover Image:

A portion of George Henry Victor Collot's 1796 *Plan of Fort Baton Rouge* showing the location of Spanish Governor Bernardo de Galvez's artillery (Item "G") situated on top of a "mound" during the attack against the British Fort at Baton Rouge (Item "H") in September 1779. Historical Markers place the location of Galvez's battery approximately 500 feet south of the Hilton Baton Rouge Capitol Center near the present intersections of North Boulevard and Third Streets. Recent historic map overlays suggest the actual location of the battery was about 300 feet east of the hotel location on Convention Street about midway between Lafayette and Third streets. The British fort was immediately south of the Pentagon Barracks between North Third and Front streets, approximately 1,200 feet south of the Louisiana State Capitol Building.

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Welcome to Baton Rouge and the 69th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The conference was last held in Baton Rouge in 1997; Rich Weinstein and I were the organizers (with a great deal of help from David Kelley) at that event as well. I can't imagine why we agreed to do this again, but, unlike last time, alcohol was not involved (at least not very much).

There is lots to do in Baton Rouge; the SEAC Thursday night reception at the State Museum and the Saturday dinner on the USS Kidd are good examples of the diversity of downtown life. We'd also like to draw your attention to the Old State Capitol Museum, just across the street, south of the hotel. The building was completed in 1850; and was burned, twice, in the Civil War. Unusual for its time and place, the Old State Capitol is considered one of the most distinguished examples of Gothic Revival architecture in the United States. Some contemporary observers were not so impressed. Mark Twain thought it was the ugliest building on the Mississippi. Observing the restoration of the building after War, riverboat pilot Twain steamed:

It is pathetic enough that a whitewashed castle, with turrets and things—materials all ungenue within and without, pretending to be what they are not—should ever have been built in this otherwise honorable place; but it is much more pathetic to see this architectural falsehood undergoing restoration and perpetuation in our day, when it would have been so easy to let dynamite finish what a charitable fire began [Life on the Mississippi, 1883]

The building was extensively refurbished in the 1990s when it became a museum of Louisiana political history—and a museum well worth visiting.

Thursday evening's SEAC reception is being held in another downtown museum—at the Louisiana State Museum. The year 2012 marks the 200th anniversary of Louisiana's entry into the Union, and the museum offers exhibits devoted specifically to that event. We hope everyone enjoys the museum and its exhibits while partaking of the fine food and beverages being served.

This is actually the third SEAC in Baton Rouge. The fledging organization met for the fifth time here in 1940. The meeting was held in the Geology Building at LSU. James Ford was the chairman, George Quimby was the secretary, and Bill Haag was the editor of the newsletter. Lodgings for the men were in the Law Dormitory, at 60 cents a day. The program notes indicate that "other [unspecified] provisions were made for the women." There were no concurrent sessions and 22 papers in all.

This year, we have as many as 8 concurrent sessions. There are 13 symposia containing 155 papers; 112 general session papers; 51 posters; 3 workshops; and, for the first time in a long time, a plenary session with 8 contributors. The plenary session required that we limit presenters to two roles this year—the policy was the result of an extended discussion by the Executive Board—and we appreciate the graciousness with which all of you complied.

Y'all were also amazingly good-humored about the atrocious behavior of the website. Believe us, we are already working with next year's organizers to develop a better registration and submission system.

From the LSU end of things, we have to most gratefully acknowledge the efforts of LSU Museum of Natural Science Collections Manager, Beverly

Nuschler in preparing the program. This was especially difficult this year because of the aforementioned wretched online system. Beverly was a rock. On the Coastal end, working with Don Hunter on the program and bulletin layout made the whole thing practically pleasant. We also should acknowledge the folks who “volunteered” to lead the tours on Saturday afternoon: Rob Mann of LSU and the Louisiana Division of Archaeology (St. Francisville tour); Chip McGimsey,

Louisiana State Archaeologist at the Division of Archaeology (Marksville tour); and Thurston and Sara Hahn of CEI (Baton Rouge walking tour). Sara also graciously agreed to oversee organization of the book room.

Thank you for coming to Baton Rouge, and we hope you all have a wonderful and meaningful experience while visiting our city. Have fun in the Red Stick!

Rebecca Saunders, Program Chair

Richard A. Weinstein, Arrangements Chair

David B. Kelley, Arrangements Assistant

We would like to extend our heartfelt thanks to a number of individuals and organizations that made financial contributions to the social events and program as a whole:

Sam Brooks

Rochelle Marrinan

Rob Mann

Adam King

Keith Stephenson

Chip McGimsey

Carved Trowel Archaeology, Ltd.

R. S. Webb & Associates, Inc.

Earth Search, Inc.

Surveys Unlimited Research Associates, Inc.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research

Coastal Environments, Inc.

Louisiana Division of Archaeology

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGISTRATION

(Foyer)

Wednesday, 4:00 PM-8:00 PM

Thursday, 7:30 AM-4:00 PM

Friday, 7:30 AM-12:00 Noon

POSTER SESSIONS

(Heidelberg Prefunction Room)

Thursday, 8:00 AM-10:00 AM

Thursday, 10:00 AM-Noon

Friday, 8:00 AM-10:00 AM

Friday, 10:00 AM-Noon

Friday, 1:00 PM-3:00 PM

Friday, 3:00 PM-5:00 PM

BOOKS AND EXHIBITS

(Heidelberg Ballroom)

Thursday, 8:00 AM-5:00 PM

Friday, 8:00 AM-4:00 PM

Saturday, 8:00 AM-Noon

SLIDE/LAPTOP PREVIEW

(Board Room)

Thursday, 7:30 AM-4:00 PM

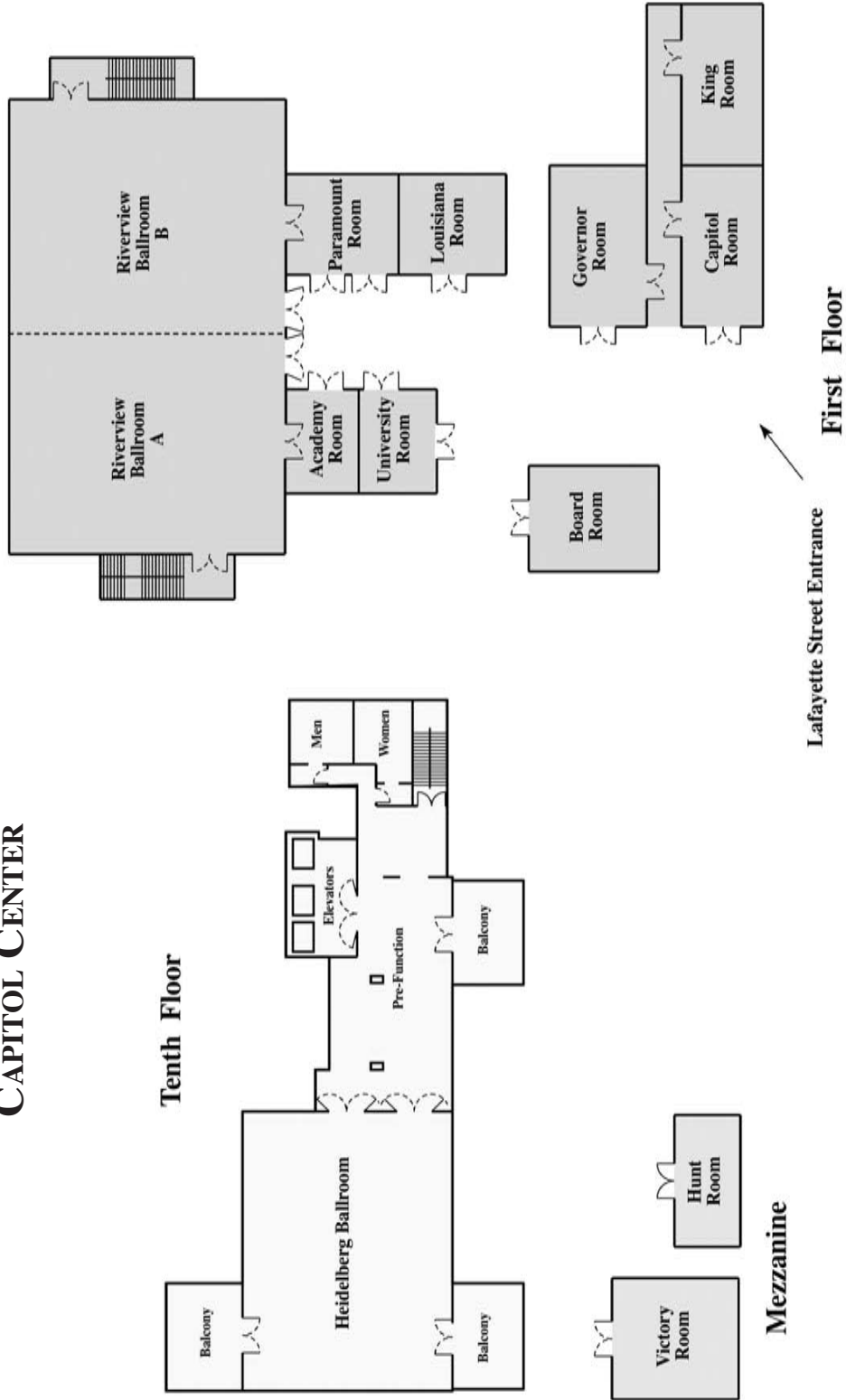
Friday, 7:30 AM-4:00 PM

Saturday, 7:30 AM-9:30 AM





HILTON BATON ROUGE CAPITOL CENTER



SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS

SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

(Governor)
Wednesday, 6:30 PM-9:00 PM

SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS LUNCHEON

(University)
Thursday, Noon-1:00 PM

SEAC STUDENT RECEPTION

(Pool Deck)
Thursday, 5:30 PM-7:00 PM

SEAC RECEPTION

(Louisiana State Museum
660 N. Fourth Street)
Thursday, 7:00 PM-9:00 PM

SEAC BUSINESS MEETING

(Riverview Ballroom)
Friday, 5:30 PM-6:45 PM

SEAC DANCE

(Riverview Ballroom)
Friday, 9:00 PM-Midnight

SATURDAY AFTERNOON TOURS

(All Departing from the Hilton)
Marksville Site Tour, 1:00 PM-6:00 PM
St. Francisville Tour, 1:00 PM-6:00 PM
Baton Rouge Walking Tour, 1:30 PM-4:30 PM

DINNER

(USS Kidd Veterans Memorial
305 S. River Road)
Saturday, 6:30 PM-9:00 PM



PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

LIST OF SYMPOSIA

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Southeast Indigenous Archaeology and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices in the Twenty-First Century.
9:20 AM-Noon, (Paramount)

Interpreting the Art, Beliefs, Rituals, and Symbolism of the Native Peoples of North America: Papers in Memory of Robert L. Hall.
8:00 AM-Noon, (Riverview Ballroom A)

Exploring the Space Between: Remote Sensing and the Broader Landscape.
8:00 AM-Noon, (Capitol)

Mississippian Urban Archaeology: Discoveries From the East St. Louis Mound Complex in Greater Cahokia.
8:00 AM-Noon, (Riverview Ballroom B)

Recent Research in the Caddo Area: Place, Practice, and History.
8:00 AM-Noon, (Governor)

Plenary Session: Taking Stock of Social Theory in Southeastern Archaeology.
2:00 PM-4:50 PM (Riverview Ballrooms A&B)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

New Light on an Old Enigma: Recent Research at Crystal River and its Cotemporaries.
9:00 AM-Noon, (King)

Culture, Morbidity, and Mortality in the Southeast: Current Research in Bioarchaeology.
8:00 AM-2:40 PM, (Victory)

Mississippian Beginnings: Variability, Inequality, and Interaction in the Southeast and Midwest.
8:20 AM-4:20 PM, (Riverview Ballroom B)

Bridging History and Prehistory.
9:00 AM-Noon, (Capitol)

Theorizing Ritual Deposition: Burying Persons, Places, and/or Things.
8:00 AM-5:00 PM, (Riverview Ballroom A)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10

New Research Directions in Western North Carolina.
8:40 AM-Noon, (Governor)

Central Alabama and Beyond: Essays in Honor of Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.
8:00 AM-Noon, (Riverview Ballroom A)

Seeing the Forest Despite the Trees: Problem-Oriented Research and Interpretation of the National Forests in the Southern Region.
8:40 AM-Noon, (Capitol)

LIST OF GENERAL SESSIONS

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Subsistence
8:20 AM-11:20 AM, (University)

Bone, Stone, and Shell Tools
8:20 AM-Noon, (Louisiana)

Underwater: Shipwrecks
9:00 AM-10:00 AM, (King)

Paleoindians/Radiocarbon Dating
10:20 AM-11:40 AM (King)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Woodland and its Transitions
8:00 AM-Noon, (Governor)

Historic
8:00 AM-Noon, (Louisiana)

Chiefdoms, Big Mississippi Sites, and Regional Analyses
1:00 PM-5:00 PM, (Governor)

Prehistoric Florida
1:00 PM-5:00 PM, (King)

Additional Papers on Bioarchaeology
3:20 PM-4:40 PM, (Victory)

Historic Native American
1:40 PM-4:40 PM, (Capitol)

Colonial
1:00 PM-4:40 PM, (Louisiana)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Ceremonial Artifacts, Art, and Iconography
9:00 AM-Noon, (Riverview Ballroom B)

Law, CRM, and Education
8:40 AM-Noon, (King)

LIST OF POSTER SESSIONS
(All Posters in Heidelberg Prefunction Room)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Historic
8:00 AM -10:00 AM

Historic Native American
10:00 AM-Noon

Bioarchaeology
10:00 AM-Noon

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Prehistoric
8:00 AM-10:00 AM

Lithics
10:00 AM-Noon

Pottery and Petroglyphs
10:00 AM-Noon

Public Outreach and Law
1:00 PM-3:00 PM

Remote Sensing
3:00 PM-5:00 PM

LIST OF WORKSHOPS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Regional SHPO Archaeologists Meeting
(Invitation Only)
8:00 AM-Noon, (University)

ACUA Submerged Cultural Resources Awareness
Workshop
1:00 PM-4:30 PM, (University)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Student Committee Workshop
9:00 AM-11:00 AM, (Louisiana)



ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 8

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 1A

*Southeast Indigenous Archaeology and Tribal
Historic Preservation Offices in the Twenty-First
Century.*
(Paramount)

- 9:20 **Townsend, Russell**
*Cherokee Archaeology and the Eastern Band
of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preser-
vation Office.*
- 9:40 **Carroll, Beau**
*Indigenous Archaeological Practice in the
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.*
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Perry, Kirk**
*We are NOT Chiefs and Princesses: Recast-
ing and Reconnecting the Vast Southeastern
Cultures.*
- 10:40 **Davis, Brady**
*Reconnecting to the Homelands: The Chicka-
saw Preserve.*
- 11:00 **Lieb, Brad R.**
*Hikia, Ayanaka, and Okla Tchitoka: Archaeo-
logical Fieldwork Updates on the Battlefield
Preservation, Yaneka Middens, and Remote
Sensing Fronts at the Chickasaw Nation
Dept. of Homeland Affairs.*
- 11:20 **Brown, LaDonna**
*“What’s for Dinner?”: Cultural Continuity
Through the Archaeological Record.*
- 11:40 **Townsend, Russell, and Benjamin A. Steere**
*The Western North Carolina Mounds and
Towns Project: Lessons Learned from Public
Outreach.*

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 1B

*Interpreting the Art, Beliefs, Rituals, and Symbolism
of the Native Peoples of North America: Papers in
Memory of Robert L. Hall.*
(Riverview Ballroom A)

- 8:00 **Diaz-Granados, Carol**
*Cognitive Archaeology and Missouri Rock
Art.*
- 8:20 **Reilly, F. Kent, III, and Cameron B. Wes-
son**
*“Spaghetti” Style Gorgets and the Produc-
tion and Exchange of Cultic Knowledge:
What Bob Hall Wanted Us To Understand.*
- 8:40 **Brown, James A.**
*Robert Hall, Birdman, and the Tri-partite
Cosmos.*
- 9:00 **Kelly, Lucretia S., and John E. Kelly**
*Bob Hall, The Heart and Soul of Cahokia: A
Case Study of Ritual in the Personification of
a Cahokia House’s Life Cycle.*
- 9:20 **Colvin, Matthew H.**
*Flint-clay Flora: Implications of Icono-
graphic Continuities in Female Statuary of
the Southeast.*
- 9:40 **Sharp, Robert V., and Kevin E. Smith**
*Three Late Prehistoric Feline-Supernatural
Copper Plates: A Piasa Horizon in the South-
ern Appalachians.*
- 10:00 **King, Adam, and Johann Sawyer**
The Sacred Geography of the Pot.
- 10:20 **Giles, Bretton**
*Middle Woodland Piasa: A Perspective from
the Hopewell Site.*
- 10:40 **Esarey, Duane**
*Untangling the Piasa’s Tale: Underworld
Symbolism at the Heart of the Midcontinent.*

- 11:00 **Smith, Kevin E., and Mark M. Crawford**
Children of the Underwater Panther and the Water Serpent: Very Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric “Rattlesnake Gorgets” of the Southern Appalachian Highlands.
- 11:20 **Riggs, Brett H.**
Ukiena Lives Here.
- 11:40 **Sabo, George, III, and Tracy Newkumet Burrows**
Phil Newkumet’s Drums.

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 1C

Exploring the Space Between: Remote Sensing and the Broader Landscape.
(Capitol)

- 8:00 **Henry, Edward R., and Logan J. Kistler**
Multi-Staged Geophysics and the Regional Landscape of the LeBus Circle – an Early-Middle Woodland Period Earthwork in Central Kentucky.
- 8:20 **Burks, Jarrod**
Geophysical Survey at Ohio Earthworks: Updating Nineteenth Century Maps and Filling the “Empty” Spaces.
- 8:40 **McKinnon, Duncan P., Jason L. King, Jason T. Herrmann, Taylor H. Thornton, and Jane E. Buikstra**
Exploring Variation and Intensity of Use in the Lower Illinois River Valley: A Case Study from Mound House (11GE7), Greene County, Illinois.
- 9:00 **Harris, Stephen**
Landscape Changes at the Late Woodland Shady Grove Site.
- 9:20 **Steponaitis, Vincas P., Edward Henry, Megan C. Kassabaum, John W. O’Hear, Alexander Craib, and Sara Wyatt**
Between Surface and Summit: The Process of Mound Construction at Feltus.
- 9:40 **Nelson, Erin S.**
Off the Map: Social Space at Parchman.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Haley, Bryan S.**
Reconstructing the Developmental Sequence of Hollywood Mounds Using Remote Sensing Techniques.
- 10:40 **Brannan, Stefan, and Daniel P. Bigman**
Do Mississippian Plazas Represent Open Spaces or Rich Histories?
- 11:00 **Walker, Chester P.**
The Etowah Archaeo-Geophysical Survey.

- 11:20 **Thompson, Victor D., William H. Marquardt, and Karen J. Walker**
Rediscovering Pineland’s Lost Landscapes Through Remote Sensing in Southwest Florida.
- 11:40 **Horsley, Timothy J., Alice P. Wright, and Casey R. Barrier**
The Multiple Uses of Geophysical Data in Archaeology: Informing Excavation Strategies and Defining New Research Questions at Monumental Sites.

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 1D

Mississippian Urban Archaeology: Discoveries From the East St. Louis Mound Complex in Greater Cahokia.
(Riverview Ballroom B)

- 8:00 **Emerson, Thomas E., Timothy R. Paukett, Douglas K. Jackson, Patrick R. Durst, and Joseph M. Galloy**
Exploring Greater Cahokia: Excavating Through the Heart of the East St. Louis Mound Complex.
- 8:20 **Durst, Patrick R., Miranda L. Yancey, and Dwayne Scheid**
The History of East St. Louis, Illinois: A Synopsis of the Historic Archaeology of the New Mississippi River Bridge Project.
- 8:40 **Galloy, Joseph M., and Andrew C. Fortier**
The Sacred Precinct of the East St. Louis Mound Complex: the Northside and Southside Investigations.
- 9:00 **Benson, Erin**
Terminal Beginnings at the East St. Louis Mound Complex.
- 9:20 **Lansdell, Brent, and H. Blaine Ensor**
Remaking Old Communities: Lohmann Phase Occupations at the East St. Louis Mound Complex.
- 9:40 **Betzenhauser, Alleen, and Robert W. Rohe**
Construction and Conflagration: Contextualizing the Stirling Phase Communities of the East St. Louis Mound Complex.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Jackson, Douglas K., and Robert W. Rohe**
Agricultural Row Features: Evidence for Intensive Swale Area Agriculture at the East St. Louis Mound Complex.
- 10:40 **Boles, Steve, Thomas E. Emerson, and H. Blaine Ensor**
Exotic Cultural Material and Crafting at the East Saint Louis Mound Complex.

- 11:00 **Nash, Lenna M., Eve A. Hargrave, and Katharine R. McDonald**
Varying Mortuary Practices of the East St. Louis Mound Complex.
- 11:20 **Brennan, Tamira, and Steve Boles**
Feature 2000: A New Mississippian Mound at the East St. Louis Mound Complex.
- 11:40 **Koldehoff, Brad H.**
Building Bridges: Tribal Consultation and the New Mississippi River Bridge.

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 1E

Recent Research in the Caddo Area: Place, Practice, and History.
(Governor)

- 8:00 **Wieser, Anna**
Using Soil Science to Understand Site Formation Processes at Crenshaw (3MI6).
- 8:20 **Kelley, David B.**
Caddo Farmsteads in Northwest Louisiana: Upland and Lowland Variants.
- 8:40 **Buchner, C. Andrew**
The Foster Site (3LA27) Revisited.
- 9:00 **Dowd, Elsbeth Linn**
The Signature of Small-Scale Rituals in the Caddo Area.
- 9:20 **Trubitt, Mary Beth**
New Information from Old Collections: Analyzing Caddo Mortuary Ceramics from the Middle Ouachita River Valley.
- 9:40 **Rowe, Simone**
Inferring Peri-Mortem Trauma and Conflict Based on Archaeological Context from WPA Documentation at Wister Valley Fourche Maligne Sites.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Hammerstedt, Scott W., and Sheila Bobalik Savage**
Late Prehistoric Mortuary Behavior in Northeastern Oklahoma: A View from the Reed Site.
- 10:40 **Walker, Leslie**
Enacting Change: Protohistoric Expressions of Caddo Ceramic Design in the Arkansas Valley.
- 11:00 **Sullivan, Stephanie M., and Duncan P. McKinnon**
The Collins Mound Site: Exploring Architectural Variation Within the Ozark Highland Region.
- 11:20 **Kidder, T. R.** (Discussant)
- 11:40 **Early, Ann M.** (Discussant)

GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 1F

Subsistence
(University)

- 8:20 **Cummings, Linda Scott**
Subsistence Evidence: Microscopic Needles in a Haystack or Synergistic Interpretations from Multiple Data Sets?
- 8:40 **McFadden, Paulette S.**
Results of Archaeological Investigations at Bird Island (8DI52), Dixie County, Florida.
- 9:00 **Biwer, Matthew E.**
An Analysis of Late Woodland Paleoethnobotanical Remains from the Myer Dickson site in the Central Illinois River Valley.
- 9:20 **Mones, Micah P.**
Coontie, it's What's for Dinner.
- 9:40 **Purcell, Gabrielle**
Maize in the Mountains: Agricultural Development at the Smokemont Site.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Ledford, Kelly**
Prehistoric Freshwater Mollusk Use Along the Cumberland River.
- 10:40 **Peacock, Evan, Joseph Mitchell, Cliff Jenkins, and Joseph Smith**
Applying Zooarchaeology: Prehistoric Freshwater Mussel Faunas from the Tallahatchie River Drainage, North Mississippi.
- 11:00 **Colaninno, Carol E., Carla S. Hadden, and Alexandra L. Emmons**
Testing Ichthyofaunal Collections for Size-Based Differential Preservation.

GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 1G

Bone, Stone, and Shell Tools
(Louisiana)

- 8:20 **Rolland, Vicki**
Polish, Abrasion, and Spokeshaves: Utilized Bone and Clam from Cedar Point West Site (8DU63) in the St. Johns River Estuary Near Jacksonville, Florida.
- 8:40 **Carr, Philip J.**
Application of an Organization of Technology Model: Inferences of Early Archaic Behavior at the Hart Site, Kentucky.
- 9:00 **Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, James K. Feathers, and Tommy Charles**
Recovery and Luminescence Dating of a Buried Cache from Frierson Bay, Barnwell County, South Carolina: Implications for Middle Archaic Provisioning and Social Interaction in the Inter-Riverine Coastal Plain.

- 9:20 **Herbert, Joseph M., and Jay W. Gray**
Archaic Caches in the Carolina Sandhills.
- 9:40 **Ogden, Quinn-Monique**
Exhausted Rocks of Ages: the Late Archaic Lithics of the St. Catherines Island Shell Rings.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Winter, Jacob, and Tim Dennehy**
Inter-site Variability in Whelk Tool Production and Use from two Late Archaic Shell Rings on St. Catherines Island, Georgia.
- 10:40 **Bradbury, Andrew, and Philip J. Carr**
Non-metric Continuum Based Flake Analysis.
- 11:00 **McCall, Grant S., and Rachel A. Horowitz**
Projectile Point Cross-Sectional Geometry and Biface Reduction: A Southeastern Case Study.
- 11:20 **Ostahowski, Brian E., and Charlotte D. Pevny**
Poverty of Choice: An Analysis of Late Weeden Island Core Reduction Strategies in the North Florida Panhandle.
- 11:40 **Alvey, Jeffrey S.**
Assessing Variability in Triangular Points from the Tombigbee River Drainage: A Case Study in Classification and Chronology.

GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 1H
Underwater: Shipwrecks
(King)

- 9:00 **Jacobson, Jodi A., Troy Sykes, and Scott Pletka**
To Buoy or Not to Buoy: A GPS Alternative for Avoidance Monitoring of Underwater Archeological Resources.
- 9:20 **Bucchino, Nicole**
Culture, Ship Construction, and Ecological Change: The Sailing Vessels of Pensacola's Fishing Industry.
- 9:40 **Dewey, Christopher T.**
Site Formation Processes of the Wreck of the U.S. Steamer Convoy in Pensacola Bay, Florida.

GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 1I
Paleoindians/Radiocarbon Dating
(King)

- 10:20 **Barrett, Jared**
The Wells Creek Site (40SW63): A Review of Previous Excavations and Results of TRC's 2012 Survey.

- 10:40 **Halligan, Jessi**
Geoarchaeological Interpretations of Paleoindian Sites in the Aucilla River, Florida.
- 11:00 **Duggins, Ryan**
Submerged Landscape Reconstruction: Modeling Florida's Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene Site Distribution on the Continental Shelf.
- 11:20 **Selden, Robert Z., Jr.**
Date Combination and Summed Probability Distributions: A Case Study from the Woodland Period in East Texas.

POSTER SESSION—SESSION 1J
Historic
(Heidelberg Prefunction Room)
8:00 AM-10:00 AM

May, J. Alan
Holly Bend, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina: 212 Years of Piedmont Architectural and Cultural History.

McGlothlin, Teka R.
Archaeology of a Detached Kitchen: Cultural Hub of the Borderlands.

Smith, Steven D., and Stacey Whitacre
Return to Fort Motte.

Brooks, Jason
A Landscape of Conflict: Examining the New Hope Church Battlefield Landscape.

Blank, Anne Marie Maher, Thurston H. G. Hahn III, and Andrea R. McCarthy
Child's Play in the Cemetery of Last Resort.

Booker, Rebecca
Life in a Floating Lumber Camp: An Archaeological Survey of a Submerged Site on the Escambia River.

Westmont, V. Camille, and Nicolas Laracuent
Refining Methods for Archaeological Testing of Kentucky's Distilleries: An Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at Buffalo Trace Distillery.

Mann, Rob, and Billie Jones
Exploring the Ceramics from Galveztown: An Eighteenth-Century Spanish Colonial Outpost in Southeast Louisiana.

Wells, Douglas C.
Sergeant Wilber's Last Stand: Recent Archaeological and Historical Research at Fort Macomb, Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

POSTER SESSION—SESSION 1K

Historic Native American
(Heidelberg Prefunction Room)
10:00 AM-Noon

Lambert, Shawn

Socioeconomic Differences Between two Post-Removal Choctaw Sites in McCurtain County, Oklahoma.

Cranford, David

Household Distributions of Ceramics in the Catawba Nation ca. 1760-1800.

POSTER SESSION—SESSION 1L

Bioarchaeology
(Heidelberg Prefunction Room)
10:00 AM-Noon

Pye, Jeremy

“Don’t Drink the Water:” ELISA Testing for Enteric Protozoa in 19th Century Macon, Georgia.

Morgan, Camille, and Paul Thacker

Caries and Late Woodland Maize Consumption Practices at Donnaha.

McCarthy, Donna, and Kevin Hufnagl

Paleopathology at DeArmond (40Re12), a Mississippian Site in the Watts Bar Basin of East Tennessee.

Jordan, Alison

Down with Disease: Bioarchaeological Interpretations of Skeletal Anomalies in an Archaeological Population of the South Harpeth River Valley in Middle Tennessee.

Lucas, Virginia, and Shannon Chappell Hodge

Arnold 15 Misc: A Case of Nonlethal Scalping.

Jeffers, Thomas

Allometric Analysis of Prehistoric Shell Middens in the Escambia River Estuary.

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON
NOVEMBER 8**

SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS LUNCHEON

Possibilities Within A CRM Environment
(University)
Noon-1:00 PM

PLENARY SESSION

Taking Stock of Social Theory in Southeastern Archaeology
(Riverview Ballrooms A&B)

2:00 **Knight, Vernon James** (Introduction to Session)

2:10 **Beck, Robin A., Jr.**
“What I Believe.”

2:30 **Levy, Janet**
“What I Believe.”

2:50 **Sullivan, Lynne P.**
“What I Believe.”

3:10 BREAK

3:30 **Thompson, Victor D.**
“What I Believe.”

3:50 **White, Nancy Marie**
“What I Believe.”

4:10 **Cobb, Charles R.**
“What I Believe.”

4:30 **Kassabaum, Megan C.** (Discussant)

SEAC STUDENT RECEPTION

(Pool Deck)
5:30 PM-7:00 PM

SEAC RECEPTION

(Louisiana State Museum
660 N. Fourth Street)
7:00 PM-9:00 PM

**FRIDAY MORNING
NOVEMBER 9**

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 2A

New Light on an Old Enigma: Recent Research at Crystal River and its Contemporaries.
(King)

9:00 **Pluckhahn, Thomas J., and Victor D. Thompson**
The Crystal River Early Village Archaeological Project (CREVAP): An Introduction and Progress Report.

9:20 **Kemp, Kassie**
Tales from a Museum Basement: Revisiting the Crystal River Ceramics Collection.

9:40 **Norman, Sean P.**
Visualizing Crystal River.

10:00 BREAK

10:20 **Blankenship, Beth**
Understanding the Hopewellian Influence at Crystal River, Florida: A Test of the Production Center Model.

- 10:40 **Gilleland, Sarah K., and Thomas J. Pluckhahn**
Looking for the Floor at Roberts Island.
- 11:00 **Sampson, Christina Perry**
Oyster Demographics and the Creation of Coastal Monuments at Roberts Island and Crystal River, Florida.
- 11:20 **Menz, Martin**
The Use-Life and Times of the Type-G Shell Hammer: A Descriptive and Experimental Analysis of Shell Hammers from Roberts Island (8CI41) Part Deux.
- 11:40 **Rink, W. Jack, A. Hodson, and R.R. Hendricks**
Optical Luminescence Dating (OSL) of Quartz Sand Grains from Oyster Shell-Rich and Sandy Ceremonial Mounds at Crystal River Florida, USA.

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 2B

Culture, Morbidity, and Mortality in the Southeast: Current Research in Bioarchaeology.
(Victory)

- 8:00 **Smith, Burton T., and Fred H. Smith**
Skeletons That Slumber: Madeline Kneberg and Initial Skeletal Studies in the Tennessee Valley.
- 8:20 **Byers, Steven N.**
Bioarchaeology as Prehistoric Ethnography: A Case Study.
- 8:40 **Walker, Renee B., Sean Norris, and R. Jeannine Windham**
The Relationship Between Humans and Dogs from Burial Contexts at the Spirit Hill site, Alabama.
- 9:00 **Boyd, C. Cliff, and Donna C. Boyd**
Patterning and Variability in Late Woodland Mortuary Behavior in Southwest Virginia.
- 9:20 **Hodge, Shannon Chappell, and Tiffany B. Saul**
Fernvale (40WM51): Bioarchaeology on the Late Archaic Frontier.
- 9:40 **Listi, Ginesse, and Mary H. Manhein**
Bioarchaeological Analysis of Burials Recently Excavated from New Orleans' Oldest Cemetery.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Hill, M. Cassandra**
Never-Ending Work: Life and Death in a Company Town: Bioarchaeology of New Home Cemetery, Sugar Land, Texas.

- 10:40 **Kelso, Rebecca Scopa**
The Health and Status of Tennessee Children in the Mississippian Period.
- 11:00 **Helms, Lindsey Jo**
Porotic Pitting and Hyperostosis as Separate Indicators of Nutritional Stress from Ledford Island, Tennessee.
- 11:20 **Smith, Maria O.**
Late Archaic Limb Burials and Intergroup Violence: an Unexpected Link.
- 11:40 **Cook, Della Collins, and Katie Zejdlik**
Possible Survived Scalping from Banks Village Site, Crittenden County, Arkansas.

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 2C

Mississippian Beginnings: Variability, Inequality, and Interaction in the Southeast and Midwest.
(Riverview Ballroom B)

- 8:20 **Bigman, Daniel P.**
Proximity, Privacy, and Preciosities: Indicators of Social Inequality at Ocmulgee.
- 8:40 **Barrier, Casey R.**
Eleventh-Century Community Organization in the Central American Bottom: A Glimpse at the Social Groups and Institutional Trajectories of a Mississippian History.
- 9:00 **Pollack, David, and William E. Sharp**
Early Mississippian at the Ohio/Mississippi Confluence: The View of Kentucky.
- 9:20 **Pauketat, Timothy R., Alleen Betzenhauser, and William F. Romain**
Redesigned Communities of the Early Mississippian World: From Toltec and Washausen to Obion and Cahokia.
- 9:40 **Regnier, Amanda L.**
The Relationship Between Becoming Caddo and Becoming Mississippian in Southeast Oklahoma.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Cook, Robert**
Mississippian Beginnings and Late Prehistoric Villages in Southwest Ohio.
- 10:40 **Skousen, B. Jacob, and Amanda J. Butler**
Pilgrims and Proselytizers: The Movers and Shakers of Mississippian Beginnings.
- 11:00 **Wilson, Gregory D., and Colleen Delaney-Riviera**
Mississippian Migration and Emulation: Variability in Cahokia Contact Scenarios in the Illinois River Valley.

- 11:20 **VanDerwarker, Amber M., Gregory D. Wilson, and Dana Bardolph**
Maize Adoption & Intensification in the Central Illinois River Valley: Archaeobotanical Data from the Terminal Late Woodland Through Middle Mississippian Periods.
- 11:40 **Rees, Mark A.**
Disentangling Plaquemine-Mississippian Beginnings in South Louisiana.
- SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 2D**
Bridging History and Prehistory.
(Capitol)
- 9:00 **Worth, John E.**
Bridging History and Prehistory: General Reflections and Particular Quandaries.
- 9:20 **Gougeon, Ramie A.**
Bridging the Artifact and the Social.
- 9:40 **Waselkov, Gregory A.**
Dancing Woman of the Shell Mask: Interpreting Archaeological Evidence of Social Boundaries.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Livingood, Patrick**
The Unique History of the Petit Nations of the Lower Mississippi Valley and How It Is Linked With Prehistory.
- 10:40 **Johnson, Patrick**
Apalachee Ceramics: New Structures, Not New Ethnic Identities.
- 11:00 **Thunen, Robert, and Keith Ashley**
Mocama Archaeology and European Documents: Searching for a Fit.
- 11:20 **Rodning, Christopher B., David G. Moore, and Robin A. Beck, Jr.**
The Burke Phase and Spanish Entradas in Western North Carolina.
- 11:40 **Ethridge, Robbie** (Discussant)
- SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 2E**
Theorizing Ritual Deposition: Burying Persons, Places, and/or Things.
(Riverview Ballroom A)
- 8:00 **Pursell, Corin**
Prologue to Ritual Deposition.
- 8:20 **Randall, Asa**
The World is a Remix: Archaic Ritualized Deposition Along the St. Johns River, Florida.
- 8:40 **Blessing, Megan C.**
Otherworldly Deposition in Stallings Ritual Practice.
- 9:00 **Gilmore, Zachary**
Ritual as Strategic Practice: The Depositional Grammar of a Late Archaic Pit Assemblage.
- 9:20 **Anderson, Elyse**
Returning the Animals: Navigating Relations and Personhood Through Deposition.
- 9:40 **Claassen, Cheryl**
An Archaic Hunt God Rite in the MidContinent.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Durruty, Marta Alfonso, and Bretton Giles**
Relating Perceptions of Illness and Social Deviancy to the Disposal of the Dead at Helena Crossing.
- 10:40 **Clay, R. Berle**
Ritual Uses of the Dead in the Ohio Valley Middle Woodland: Broadening the Enquiry.
- 11:00 **Wallis, Neill, Michelle J. LeFebvre, and Rachel J. Iannelli**
Sinkholes and Other Vessels: Cades Pond Weeden Island Ritual Deposition.
- 11:20 **Kassabaum, Megan C., and Erin S. Nelson**
Standing Posts and Special Substances: Ritual Deposition at Feltus, Jefferson County, Mississippi.
- 11:40 **Pluckhahn, Thomas J.** (Discussant)
- GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 2F**
Woodland and its Transitions
(Governor)
- 8:00 **Dent, Sophia**
Ivy Knoll (1MT9): The Archaic-Woodland Transition in Central Alabama.
- 8:20 **O’Hear, John W., Vincas P. Steponaitis, Megan C. Kassabaum, Erin S. Nelson, and David J. Cranford**
An Overview of the 2012 Field Season at the Feltus Mounds.
- 8:40 **Jeter, Marvin D., and BrieAnna S. Langlie**
57 Cobs, But Not 57 Varieties: Transitional Coles Creek – Plaquemine Maize From Taylor Mound 3, Southeast Arkansas.
- 9:00 **Samuelsen, John**
AMS and Radiocarbon Dating of the Crenshaw Site (3MI6).

- 9:20 **LaDu, Daniel**
Coles Creek and Plaquemine Settlement at Mazique (22Ad502).
- 9:40 **Palmer, David**
Survey and Limited Excavation at 16SL9, Swayze Lake Mound.
- 10:00 **Kowalski, Jessica, and Alana Lynch**
Investigations of the Ramsey Mound Site (22HA528): A Middle Woodland Mound and Habitation Site on the Bay of St. Louis, Hancock County, Mississippi.
- 10:20 **Delahoussaye, Jim**
Unusual Fauna Harvested by People at Portage Mounds (16SM5): A Comparison with Other Coastal Coles Creek Sites.
- 10:40 **Friberg, Christina, and Jenna Santy**
Culture Contact, Change, and Continuity at C.W. Cooper: Recent Data from a Mississippian Village in the Central Illinois River Valley.
- 11:00 **Bardolph, Dana**
Culinary Encounters and Cahokian Contact: Food Preparation, Serving, and Storage in the Central Illinois River Valley.
- 11:20 **Miller, Jessica**
Determining the Function of Powell Plain and Ramey Incised Vessels in Mississippian Period Society: A Comparative Analysis.
- 11:40 **Phillips, Erin**
Methods for Recording Engraved Designs on Pottery.

GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 2G
Historic
(Louisiana)

- 8:00 **Underwood, John, Lizabeth J. Velásquez, and Robert J. Myrick**
A Socioeconomic Analysis of Historic Ceramics from an Antebellum Site in Northeast Mississippi.
- 8:20 **Vanderpool, Emily**
Isotopic Investigations of Community and Identity at the Avondale Burial Place.
- 8:40 **Patterson, Sarah**
Using Grave Markers to Identify Trends in Immigration.
- 9:00 **Ryan, Joanne, Thurston H. G. Hahn III, Donald G. Hunter, and Lukas W. Zarychta**
Data-Recovery Excavations at two Louisiana Sugarhouse Sites.

- 9:20 **Hahn, Sara A.**
Antebellum Ceramic Importers of New Orleans, Louisiana.
- 9:40 **Hahn, Thurston H. G., III**
The Henderson and Gaines Family of Ceramic Importers, New Orleans, Louisiana.
- 10:00 **Moses, Sharon K.**
African Slave Resistance and Ritual Depositions in the Slave Quarter of the Hume Plantation, South Carolina.
- 10:20 **Winburn, Allysha, and David Markus**
Zooarchaeological Analysis from the Block House Slave Quarters, Washington, Arkansas.
- 10:40 **Greer, Mathew C.**
Bondsman's Best Friend? - Analyzing the Cultural Significance of the "Dog Burial" at James Madison's Montpelier.
- 11:00 **Newberry, Matt**
Applications of Aerial LiDAR on Inland Rice Plantations.
- 11:20 **Cochran, Lindsey**
High- and Low-tech Archaeological Investigations at Arcadia Mill's Simpson Lot.
- 11:40 **Wingard, George, and Keith Stephenson**
Life and Labor in the Graniteville Textile Mill Village, South Carolina, 1850-1900.

POSTER SESSION—SESSION 2H
Prehistoric
(Heidelberg Prefunction Room)
8:00 AM-10:00 AM

- Suarez, Jon Simon**
Refined Allometric Constants for the Estimation of Vertebrate Biomass Contribution at the Thornhill Lake Shell Ridge (8VO60), Volusia County, Florida.
- McCarthy, Andrea R.**
Archaeological Investigations at Bayou des Oies (16JE35): A Coles Creek Midden in Lafitte, Louisiana.
- Hollenbach, Kandi, Bradley A. Creswell, and Michael G. Angst**
Granaries or Ritual Huts?: Small-Diameter Circular Structures at Early Mississippian Sites in Eastern Tennessee.
- Dengel, Craig, Rebecca Saunders, and Jules Haigler**
Excavations in a Middle Woodland "Plaza:" Hare Hammock (and Environs): Revisited.

Jones, Eric E., and Samantha Yaussy
Settlement and Site Formation in the Upper Yadkin River Valley.

Wilson, William
Natural Formation Processes at Submerged Sites Within the Blackwater River.

Stahlman, Patricia, and Frank J. Vento
Early Prehistoric Site Potential on Atlantic Coast Barrier Islands: St. Catherines Island, Georgia - a Proxy Study.

Cutts, Russell
Inferring Hominin/Fire Behavioral and Cognitive Patterns Using Multiple-Method Hypotheses, Transdisciplinary Data-sets and Experimentation.

Selden, Robert Z., Jr., and Timothy K. Perttula
The East Texas Caddo: Modeling Tempo and Place.

Selden, Robert Z., Jr.
Toward a Regional Radiocarbon Model for the East Texas Woodland Period.

POSTER SESSION—SESSION 2I

Lithics, etc.
(Heidelberg Prefunction Room)
10:00 AM-Noon

Selden, Lauren McAdams, Clark Wernecke, and Stina Jimerson
The Gault Project: Incorporating New and Old Artifacts.

Loveland, Erika, and Alice P. Wright
Spatial Patterning of Debitage Variability at the Middle Woodland Garden Creek Site, North Carolina.

Price, Sarah, Philip J. Carr, and Andrew P. Bradbury
Lithic Material Identification in the Southeast.

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, Andrew H. Ivester, Terry A. Ferguson, and James K. Feathers
Geoarchaeological Investigations of Carolina Bay Sand Rims in the Central Savannah River Area, South Carolina: Differentiating the Undifferentiated.

Moore, Christopher R., Drew S. Coleman, and Mark J. Brooks
Geochemical Sourcing of Stone Quarries and Artifacts in North and South Carolina Using Neodymium Isotopes and Rare Earth Elements.

POSTER SESSION—SESSION 2J

Pottery and Petroglyphs
(Heidelberg Prefunction Room)
10:00 AM-Noon

Ritchison, Brandon
Petroglyphs from Cave Site 15Ht53: Rock Art and Ritual in Karstic, Kentucky.

Lambert, Shawn, and Lucius Martin
Discovered WPA Illustrations of Artifacts from the Spiro Mounds: Indigenous Archaeology and Attributing the Forgotten Artists.

Stephenson, Keith, Frankie Snow, and Karen Y. Smith
Design Connections in Early and Late Swift Creek.

Smith, Karen Y., and Vernon James Knight
Producer Models in Swift Creek Paddle Art.

Plunk, Lindsay
Chemical and Mineralogical Analysis of Varney Red Filmed Ceramics from the Lower Mississippi River.

Selden, Robert Z., Jr.
Ceramic Petrofacies: Modeling the Angelina River Basin in East Texas.

REGIONAL SHPO ARCHAEOLOGISTS

MEETING
(Invitation Only)
(University)
8:00 AM-Noon

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON
NOVEMBER 9**

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 2B (continued)
Culture, Morbidity, and Mortality in the Southeast: Current Research in Bioarchaeology.
(Victory)

1:00 **Worne, Heather**
Fracture Patterns in a Late Prehistoric Community in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee.

1:20 **Jenkins, Casey M.**
A Comparison of Archaic and Mississippian Period Prevalence of Auditory Exostosis.

1:40 **Betsinger, Tracy K., and Maria O. Smith**
Transpositions, Talon Cusps, and Supernumerary Teeth: Chewing Over the Meaning of Anomalies of the Permanent Dentition in Late Prehistoric East Tennessee.

2:00 **King, Kathryn A.**
Nonmetric Variation in the Caddo and Arikara: a Biodistance Study.

2:20 **Lubsen, Kyle**
Development of Discriminant Function Sex Estimation Equations Derived from Prehistoric Native American Hand and Foot Bones.

- SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 2C** (continued)
Mississippian Beginnings: Variability, Inequality, and Interaction in the Southeast and Midwest.
(Riverview Ballroom B)
- 1:00 **Alt, Susan, and Elizabeth Watts**
Enchained, Entangled, Engaged: Building Mississippian Society.
- 1:20 **Du Vernay, Jeffery P., and Nancy Marie White**
Fort Walton Beginnings in Northwest Florida-Southwest Georgia-Southeast Alabama.
- 1:40 **Meyers, Maureen**
Mississippian in the Woodlands: Interactions in Fourteenth-Century Southwestern Virginia.
- 2:00 **Boudreaux, Tony**
Early Mississippian in the North Carolina Piedmont.
- 2:20 **Koerner, Shannon**
Revisiting Mississippian Origins in Eastern Tennessee.
- 2:40 **Davis, Jeremy R.**
On Common Ground: Memory, Identity, and the Remaking of Communal Tradition at Early Moundville.
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Stephenson, Keith, Adam King, Chris Thornock, and Alex Corsi**
The Hollywood Site (9R11) and the Foundations of Mississippian in the Middle Savannah River Valley.
- 3:40 **Anderson, David G.** (Discussant)
- 4:00 **Sullivan, Lynne** (Discussant)
- SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 2E** (continued)
Theorizing Ritual Deposition: Burying Persons, Places, and/or Things.
(Riverview Ballroom A)
- 1:00 **Baires, Sarah E., and Melissa Baltus**
Re-Thinking ‘Ritual’ Depositions: Using Relational Ontology to Explore Mississippian Depositional Acts.
- 1:20 **Krutchén, Jeffery D., and Susan M. Alt**
The Implications of the Structured Deposits of Greater Cahokia.
- 1:40 **Kelly, John E., and James A. Brown**
Theorizing Ritual Deposition: The Birth of Mound 34, Its Life History, Death, and Burial.
- 2:00 **Schroeder, Sissel**
Structural “De”position.
- 2:20 **Wesson, Cameron B.**
Strangers in a Strange Land: Immigration and Sacralization at Shine (1Mt6).
- 2:40 **Sawyer, Johann, and F. Kent Reilly III**
Defining Place and Identity Through the Ritual Deposition of Sacred Bundles.
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Barzilai, Rebecca**
Tracing Intentionality and Significance: Interpreting Depositional Histories.
- 3:40 **Hogan, Maura**
Depositional History on the Margins: New Insights from Ford Mound at the Pfeffer Site.
- 4:00 **Ausel, Erica L.**
Scattered Elements, Scattered Memories: Residential Mortuary Practices at the Angel Site.
- 4:20 **Carriger, Jessica D.**
Social Memory and Deposition: Landscape Alteration at Upper Hampton Farm (40RH41).
- 4:40 **Steponaitis, Vincas P.** (Discussant)
- GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 2K**
Chiefdoms, Big Mississippi Sites, and Regional Analyses
(Governor)
- 1:00 **Cegielski, Wendy**
Chiefdoms: An Agent-Based Model of Structural Resilience and Wealth and Power Dynamics.
- 1:20 **Rutecki, Dawn M.**
Trading and Traversing: Considering Least Cost Paths of Non-local Spiroan Material.
- 1:40 **Kelly, Petrina**
Mound R1 and the Problem of the Minor Mounds at Moundville.
- 2:00 **Thompson, Claire**
Examining Diachronic Change in Moundville’s Residential Economy.
- 2:20 **Mehta, Jayur Madhusudan**
A Report of the 2012 Mound D Excavations at the Carson Site (22CO505), Coahoma County, Mississippi.
- 2:40 **Jackson, Edwin**
Archaeology of Mound C at Winterville: Construction History, Function, and Taphonomic Impacts.

- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Carpenter, Erika**
Interpretations of Architectural Features on the Carson Mound Group's Mound C.
- 3:40 **Campbell, Rachel, Tim Schilling, and Ken Williams**
Contextualizing an Eventful Summer at Cahokia.
- 4:00 **Patterson, Wes, Dennis Blanton, and Jeffrey Glover**
A GIS-Based Comparison of Spatial Organization at Two Late Mississippian Communities in Southern Georgia.
- 4:20 **Chamblee, John F., David J. Hally, George R. Milner, David H. Dye, Robert C. Mainford, and Andrew Mickelson**
Macro-regional Analysis of Mississippian Mound Site Distributions.
- 4:40 **Howell, Cameron**
Evaluating Mississippian Period Settlement Hierarchies in Light of Survey Bias: Three Case Studies from the Southeast.
- GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 2L**
Prehistoric Florida
(King)
- 1:00 **Wentz, Rachel**
Prehistoric Use of Fire in Florida.
- 1:20 **Parsons, Alexandra L.**
An Overview of Seasonal Clam Exploitation Strategies at Mosquito Lagoon, Florida.
- 1:40 **Harke, Ryan**
*Stable Isotope Analysis of *Busycon sinistrum* to Determine Fort Walton-Period Seasonality at St. Joseph Bay, Northwest Florida.*
- 2:00 **Palmiotto, Andrea**
It's Always Sunny, Except When it's Not: Regional Seasonality Patterns in the Lower Suwannee Region, Florida.
- 2:20 **Holt, Haley, Raegan Buckley, and Nathanael Heller**
The Suwannee Sinks Site (8SU377) and Suwannee Valley Culture in Northern Florida.
- 2:40 **Buckley, Raegan, Haley Holt, and Nathanael Heller**
Ceramic Chronology and Seriation of Pottery Remains from the Suwannee Sinks Site (8SU377).
- 3:00 **Bryan, Jonathan R.**
Geologic Provenance of Lithic Artifacts and Debitage from 8GD106 and 8SU377.
- 3:20 **Ayvaz, Melissa**
Archaeotempestology at Pineland: Exploring the Citrus Ridge Component of the Coastal Site Complex.
- 3:40 **Sassaman, Kenneth E., Andrea Palmiotto, Micah P. Mones, Paulette S. McFadden, and Ginessa J. Mahar**
A Modern Look at the Eponymous Shell Mound near Cedar Key, Florida.
- 4:00 **Newman, Shelby**
The Mound That Rocks the Cradle: A Unique Burial Site of the St. Johns River, Florida.
- 4:20 **Shanks, Jeffrey, and Julia C. Byrd**
Shell Game: The Marine Reservoir Effect and the Chronology of a Woodland Mound and Ring Midden Complex on the Northwest Florida Coast.
- 4:40 **Walls, Lauren**
Geophysical Survey at Thompson's Landing (8Es950) in Escambia County, Florida.
- GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 2M**
Additional Papers on Bioarchaeology
(Victory)
- 3:20 **Auerbach, Benjamin M., Jessica D. Carriager, and Lynne P. Sullivan**
Southern Exposure? Assessing Population Relationships Among Eastern Tennessee Valley Sites from the Late Woodland and Mississippian Periods.
- 3:40 **Howe, Jessica, and Melissa Zabecki Harvey**
Secondary Burials and Associated Artifacts from Ashley County, Arkansas.
- 4:00 **Gunter, Sean Cary von**
Ramifications of the Study of Proteomics and Epigenetic Response on Archaeological HBE Theory.
- 4:20 **Thompson, Brandon**
An Osteological Examination of the Widows Creek (1Ja305) and Williams Landing (1Ja306) Sites.
- GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 2N**
Historic Native American
(Capitol)
- 1:40 **Mitchem, Jeffrey M., and Jami J. Lockhart**
Searching for the Southeastern Corner of the Palisade at the Parkin Site, Northeast Arkansas.
- 2:00 **Blanton, Dennis, and Wes Patterson**
De Soto Entrada Contact with a Mississippian Chiefly Compound: Evidence from the Glass Site in Georgia.

- 2:20 **Baca, Keith A., Jeffrey S. Alvey, and Derek T. Anderson**
New Investigations into the “Starkville Archaeological Complex:” A Late Mississippian to Early Historic Settlement in East-Central Mississippi.
- 2:40 **Jenkins, Ned J., and Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.**
The Hernando De Soto Entrada through Central Alabama: September - November, 1540.
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Johnson, Jay**
“Chickasaw Grey” Chert and the Protohistory of Mississippi.
- 3:40 **Moody, Adam, Kimberly Wescott, Keely Lewis, and Stacey Whitacre**
A Yaneka Okaakinafa’: Chickasaw Midden Excavations in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.
- 4:00 **James, Jenna**
Genetic Homogeneity Within House Group Burials at the Historic Creek Town Site of Fusihatchee.
- 4:20 **Needham, Maggie M.**
Reconsidering an Eighteenth-Century Yuchi Settlement on the Savannah River (9EF16).
- GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 2O**
Colonial (Louisiana)
- 1:00 **Marrinan, Rochelle**
Franciscan-Apalachee Mission Archaeology in Northwest Florida.
- 1:20 **Jefferies, Richard W.**
Spanish Mission Period Activity at Darien Bluff, McIntosh County, Georgia.
- 1:40 **Reitz, Elizabeth**
Faunal Evidence for Ethnogenesis.
- 2:00 **Zierden, Martha**
Charleston’s Walled City Task Force and Archaeology of the Redan at Tradd Street.
- 2:20 **Rodgers, Jackie**
From Doing Trade to Turning Tricks: Re-analyzing Collections for Red Light District Contexts.
- 2:40 **Morgan, David W., and Kevin C. MacDonald**
Investigating the Late-Eighteenth-Century French Colonial Tazuin-Wells House Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana.
- 3:00 BREAK
- 3:20 **Zych, Lauren**
Archaeometry in the Mississippi Delta: Sourcing Fresh, Brackish and Salt Water Shell via LA-ICP-MS.
- 3:40 **Arjona, Jamie**
Labile Landscapes: An Archaeology of Temporality.
- 4:00 **DeCaro, Alex**
Forbidden Finds on Georgetown, South Carolina, Slave Street.
- 4:20 **Brilliant, M. Brooke**
Handmade at Hampton: An Investigation of Colonoware Production at Hampton Plantation.
- POSTER SESSION—SESSION 2P**
Public Outreach and Law (Heidelberg Prefunction Room)
1:00 PM-3:00 PM
- Olin, Susan, Pam Leib, David Abbott, and Patty Beech**
Mississippi Site Form.
- Black, Rachel**
Reaching Out: Public Archaeology at the Lyon Farm.
- Laffitte, Brad**
The Fort Polk Heritage Program: Amalgamating Archaeology, History, and Culture.
- Gougeon, Ramie A.**
SEAC Genealogy Project.
- Miller, Meg, and Terry Hooker**
The Importance of Gravestone Recording: Using the Past to Help Our Future.
- Selden, Robert Z., Jr., and C. Britt Bousman**
Spatial Dynamics of U.S. Cultural Resource Law.
- POSTER SESSION—SESSION 2Q**
Remote Sensing (Heidelberg Prefunction Room)
3:00 PM-5:00 PM
- Thacker, Paul**
Beyond Ground-Truthing: Integrating Site Geology and Magnetometry Survey Results at the Late Woodland Archaeological Site of Donnaha.
- Peres, Tanya M., Dave Baluha, Aaron Deter-Wolf, Joey Keasler, Niki Mills, Inna Moore, and Ryan Robinson**
Crossing Boundaries Along the Cumberland.
- Samuelson, John**
Recent Geophysical Results from the Crenshaw Site (3MI6).

Samuelsen, John
Fluvial Sequencing at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6) Using Historic Maps and Remote Sensing.

Hammerstedt, Scott W., Jami J. Lockhart, Patrick C. Livingood, Tim Mulvihill, Amanda L. Regnier, George Sabo III, and John Samuelsen
Multisensor Remote Sensing and Mapping at Spiro: Discovering Intrasite Organization.

Davis, Jeremy R., and John H. Blitz
Landscape Archaeogeophysics at Moundville.

Lulewicz, Jacob
Community Organization and Occupational Chronology at the Mound House site in the Lower Illinois River Valley.

**ACUA SUBMERGED CULTURAL
RESOURCES AWARENESS WORKSHOP**
(University)
1:00 PM-4:30 PM

SEAC BUSINESS MEETING
(Riverview Ballrooms A&B)
5:30 PM-6:45 PM

SEAC DANCE
(Riverview Ballrooms A&B)
9:00 PM-Midnight

**SATURDAY MORNING
NOVEMBER 10**

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 3A
New Research Directions in Western North Carolina
(Governor)

8:40 **Geiger, Brian S., Christopher B. Rodning, Emma R. Richardson, and David G. Moore**
An Investigation of a Late Mississippian House at the Catawba Meadows Site (31BK18), Burke County, North Carolina.

9:00 **Ashcraft, Scott, and Rodney J. Snedeker**
View From the Drip-line: Rock Shelter Research on the National Forests in North Carolina.

9:20 **Webb, Paul A., Bruce S. Idol, and Benjamin A. Steere**
A “New” Account of Mound and Village Sites in Western North Carolina: The Travels of Captain R. D. Wainwright.

9:40 **Wright, Alice P.**
From Mountains to Mounds: Assessing the Routes of Middle Woodland Mica Transport.

10:00 BREAK

10:20 **Steere, Benjamin A.**
Revisiting Mound Distribution in the Cherokee Heartland: Initial Results of the Western North Carolina Mounds and Towns Project.

10:40 **Eastman, Jane**
Of Pots and Pits: Exploring Cherokee Foodways.

11:00 **Schubert, Ashley**
Ceramics in a Cherokee Community: Preliminary Results from the Cane River Site.

11:20 **Compton, J. Matthew**
Cherokee Animal Use Prior to Removal.

11:40 **Benyshek, Tasha, and Paul A. Webb**
Recent Excavations at Iotla Town.

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 3B
Central Alabama and Beyond: Essays in Honor of Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.
(Riverview Ballroom A)

8:00 **Cottier, John W.**
Public Architecture at the Falls of the Coosa.

8:20 **Freeman, Shannon J.**
A Final Bite of the Doughnut Mound (1Ee99): A Possible Late Woodland Earth Lodge in Central Alabama.

8:40 **Brown, Ian**
A Reexamination of the Pentagonal Structure at Ocmulgee Old Fields, Macon, Georgia.

9:00 **Ervin, Kelly**
Spatial Evidence for Change at Hickory Ground, a Multi-Component Archaeological Site in Elmore County, Alabama.

9:20 **Paglione, Teresa**
The Demopolis Lake Area Assessment: Evaluating Survey Methodology, Environmental Variables, and Site Location.

9:40 **Mann, Jason**
The Hope Hull Phase: A Better Understanding of the Late Woodland in Central Alabama.

10:00 **Dumas, Ashley, and Amanda L. Regnier**
The Mabila Project Map: Refining the Distribution of Sixteenth-Century Sites along the Alabama River Drainage in the Context of Revitalization.

10:20 **Ashley, Keith**
Mission Santa Cruz de Guadalquini (1684-1696): Artifacts and Architecture.

- 10:40 **Bryant, Hamilton**
Trenches, Remote Sensing and Soil Cores: 2012 Investigations at the Ebert Canebroke.
- 11:00 **Fontana, Marisa**
A Preliminary LA-ICP-MS Analysis of Proto-historic Creek Pottery at Hickory Ground.
- 11:20 **Blankenship, Sarah A., and John W. Cot-tier**
Elemental Characterization of Metal Disc Gorgets from Early Historic-Period Sites in the Southeast.
- 11:40 **Shorter, George W., Jr., and Gregory A. Waselkov**
Deep Traditions: Creating an Archaeology Museum for South Alabama.

SYMPOSIUM—SESSION 3C

Seeing the Forest Despite the Trees: Problem-Oriented Research and Interpretation of the National Forests in the Southern Region.
(Capitol)

- 8:40 **Rafferty, Janet, Jessica Gisler, and Evan Peacock**
Fire Line Plowing as an Aid to Survey Sufficiency in the Jackson Prairie, Mississippi.
- 9:00 **Brennan, Mary Z.**
Using GIS to Model Landscape, Memory, and Identity: A Case Study from Treat, Arkansas.
- 9:20 **Bergstrom, Velicia R.**
Saline Sailing on the Kisatchie.
- 9:40 **Cain, Daniel**
Not Necessarily a Write-Off: Assessing the Significance of Small Lithic Sites.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Hale, J. Gavin**
Using Geophysics to Develop Partnerships at Land Between The Lakes.
- 10:40 **Cable, John S., and Robert T. Morgan**
Synthesizing Forest Service Survey and Testing Data to Address Broad Scale Patterns of Regional Settlement: An Example from Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina.
- 11:00 **Des Jean, Tom, Randall D. Boedy, Christina Pappas, and Bruce L. Manzano**
Scientific Analyses of the Spring Branch Shelter (15McY319) Collections.
- 11:20 **Bennett, Jamie M.**
Footprints of the Past: Woodlands Trace Wildlife Gardens.
- 11:40 **Anderson, David G.** (Discussant)

GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 3D

Ceremonial Artifacts, Art, and Iconography
(Riverview Ballroom B)

- 9:00 **Iverson, Richard**
Shamanic Ideology Encoded in Archaic Through Mississippian Art.
- 9:20 **Norton, Mark**
Swift Creek Style Designs from Pinson Mounds.
- 9:40 **Carmody, Stephen B., Maria A. Caffrey, Sally P. Horn, and Belinda M. Lady**
Prehistoric Plant Use and the Smoking Cul-ture of the Southeastern U.S.
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 **Parish, Ryan**
Testing the Single Source Theory for Middle Mississippian Duck River Swords.
- 10:40 **Brown, Andrew**
Shaking Things Up in the Southeast: Turtle Shell Rattles in the Mississippian Period.
- 11:00 **Hampton, Michael Keith**
Sacred Skull Bundles at Castalian Springs (40SU14).
- 11:20 **De Vore, William E.**
Late Archaic Trophy Taking Behavior in the Middle Tennessee River Valley.
- 11:40 **Romain, William F.**
Moonrise Over Cahokia: Sacrificed Women, Earth Mother, and Lunar Alignments.

GENERAL SESSION—SESSION 3E

Law, CRM, and Education
(King)

- 8:40 **Segna, Laura**
Finding Common Ground: Archaeology and Education.
- 9:00 **Gidusko, Kevin, and Gregg E. Harding**
Finding Value in Limited-Provenience Col-lections.
- 9:20 **Murray, Emily Jane**
Archaeology on Display: A Look at Site-Mu-seums in Northeast Florida.
- 9:40 **Seidemann, Ryan M.**
An Opportunity for Public Service and Ar-chaeological Education: Act 631 of the 2012 Regular Louisiana Legislative Session.
- 10:00 BREAK

- 10:20 **Harding, Gregg E., Kevin Gidusko, and Patricia Goodson**
Searching for Brevard's Forgotten Cemeteries: Historic Cemetery Preservation and Public Archaeology in East Central Florida.
- 10:40 **Laffitte, Brad**
Archaeology at Fort Polk: An Overview and Discussion on Future Research.
- 11:00 **Tucker, Bryan**
Developing Georgia's Timber Harvest Archaeology Protocol.
- 11:20 **Smith, Morgan**
Archaeology Merit Badge: A Successful Model for a Fantastic Public Outreach Opportunity.
- 11:40 **Turck, John A.**
Action Archaeology: Applying Archaeological Research to Present-day Problems.

STUDENT COMMITTEE WORKSHOP
(Louisiana)
9:00 AM-11:00 AM

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON
NOVEMBER 10**

SATURDAY AFTERNOON TOURS
(All Departing from the Hilton)
Marksville Site Tour, 1:00 PM-6:00 PM
St. Francisville Tour, 1:00 PM-6:00 PM
Baton Rouge Walking Tour, 1:30 PM-4:30 PM

DINNER
(USS Kidd Veterans Memorial
305 S. River Road)
Saturday, 6:30 PM-9:00 PM



STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES

Ausel, Erica L. (Indiana University)
Scattered Elements, Scattered Memories: Residential Mortuary Practices at the Angel Site. (Session 2E)

Bardolph, Dana (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Culinary Encounters and Cahokian Contact: Food Preparation, Serving, and Storage in the Central Illinois River Valley. (Session 2F)

Cegielski, Wendy (Arizona State University)
Chiefdoms: An Agent-Based Model of Structural Resilience and Wealth and Power Dynamics. (Session 2K)

Cochran, Lindsey (University of West Florida)
High- and Low-tech Archaeological Investigations at Arcadia Mill's Simpson Lot. (Session 2G)

Dent, Sophia (Lehigh University)
Ivy Knoll (1MT9): The Archaic-Woodland Transition in Central Alabama. (Session 2F)

De Vore, William E. (University of Memphis)
Late Archaic Trophy Taking Behavior in the Middle Tennessee River Valley. (Session 3D)

Dewey, Christopher T. (University of West Florida)
Site Formation Processes of the Wreck of the U.S. Steamer Convoy in Pensacola Bay, Florida. (Session 1H)

Greer, Mathew C. (University of Southern Mississippi)
Bondsman's Best Friend? - Analyzing the Cultural Significance of the "Dog Burial" at James Madison's Montpelier. (Session 2G)

Johnson, Patrick (College of William and Mary)
Apalachee Ceramics: New Structures, Not New Ethnic Identities. (Session 2D)

Kelly, Petrina (University of Alabama)
Mound R1 and the Problem of the Minor Mounds at Moundville. (Session 2K)

Patterson, Sarah (University of West Florida)
Using Grave Markers to Identify Trends in Immigration. (Session 2G)

Rodgers, Jackie (University of West Florida)
From Doing Trade to Turning Tricks: Reanalyzing Collections for Red Light District Contexts. (Session 2O)

Rutecki, Dawn M. (Indiana University)
Trading and Traversing: Considering Least Cost Paths of Non-local Spiroan Material. (Session 2K)

Sampson, Christina Perry (University of Michigan)
Oyster Demographics and the Creation of Coastal Monuments at Roberts Island and Crystal River, Florida. (Session 2A)

Samuelson, John (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
AMS and Radiocarbon Dating of the Crenshaw Site (3MI6). (Session 2F)

Wright, Alice P. (University of Michigan)
From Mountains to Mounds: Assessing the Routes of Middle Woodland Mica Transport. (Session 3A)



ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

SOUTHEASTERN INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGY AND TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Organizers: SEAC Native Affairs Liaison Committee

Time: Thursday, 9:20 AM-Noon

Tribal Historic Preservation offices, tribal cultural resources divisions, and tribal archaeology programs now manage or guide management of a significant range of archaeological resources on tribal, federal, and state properties across the southeastern United States. Through these programs, descendant native communities are actively creating indigenous archaeologies to address their own specific needs and interests, and simultaneously broadening and enriching the practice of archaeology in the Southeast with new, or, in some cases, very old, perspectives.

INTERPRETING THE ART, BELIEFS, RITUALS, AND SYMBOLISM OF THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF NORTH AMERICA: PAPERS IN MEMORY OF ROBERT L. HALL.

Organizers: F. Kent Reilly III (Texas State University, San Marcos) and Kevin E. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University).

Time: Thursday, 8:00 AM-Noon

As Jim Brown has noted, the work of the late Robert L. Hall provides a seminal corpus that allows scholars of North American Antiquity to understand "artifacts as not just technological pieces of information, but as something that illustrates, illuminates, and exemplifies certain kinds of belief." The papers in this symposium are presented by both Bob Hall's colleagues and those scholars whose work has been influenced by his methodologies, ethnohistorical research, and numerous publications. These presentations will range from interpretations of Pisa imagery to those aspects of contemporary Native American beliefs that are rooted in an ancient past.

EXPLORING THE SPACE BETWEEN: REMOTE SENSING AND THE BROADER LANDSCAPE

Organizer: Victor D. Thompson (University of Georgia)

Time: Thursday, 8:00 AM-Noon

Researchers using remote sensing (e.g., shallow geophysics) recognize that survey must consider both visible architecture, as well as the broader landscape surrounding such features. The purpose of this symposium is to bring together research on mound and monumental sites using remote sensing to better understand feature locations, construction histories, structure associations, and site histories. Specifically, we challenge archaeologists to consider how remote sensing informs broader interpretations of the use and construction of space and architecture at such sites. Only by adopting this perspective will archaeologists working on such sites be able to contextualize information collected at multiple scales of analysis.

MISSISSIPPIAN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY: DISCOVERIES FROM THE EAST ST. LOUIS MOUND COMPLEX IN GREATER CAHOKIA

Organizers: Thomas E. Emerson (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and Brad H. Koldehoff (Illinois Department of Transportation)

Time: Thursday, 8:00 AM-Noon

In the eleventh century A.D. the Cahokian polity included three elite-ceremonial precincts - the Cahokia, East St. Louis, and St. Louis mound complexes. Beginning in 2008 as part of a new Mississippi River Bridge project, ISAS has excavated a 35+ acre linear swath through the center of the East St. Louis complex. Work to date has exposed over 1,250 structures, 3,300 pits, nearly 70 marker posts, a previously unknown agricultural system, and a complex mound and borrow landscape. These have yielded new insights on Mississippian political and social growth. These excavations have changed the way we understand Cahokia.

RECENT RESEARCH IN THE CADDO AREA: PLACE, PRACTICE, AND HISTORY

Organizers: Duncan P. McKinnon (University of Arkansas) and Elsbeth Linn Dowd (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History)

Time: Thursday, 8:00 AM-Noon

Researchers in the Caddo area have recently focused on the interpretation of localities in new and more subtle ways. Some techniques include geophysics, fine-grained stylistic analyses, distributional studies, mortuary studies, and other methods that allow for more detailed views of particular contexts and insight into the history of particular places on the landscape. The in-depth examination of local practices and events is facilitating the comparison of similarities and differences across the Caddo area on a new level, enabling researchers to investigate the movement of peoples and ideas and to trace the reasons for historical developments in particular places through time.

PLENARY SESSION: TAKING STOCK OF SOCIAL THEORY IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizer: Vernon James Knight (University of Alabama)

Time: Thursday, 2:00 PM-4:50 PM

Six invited southeasternists explain the brand of social theory that informs their archaeological work. They reflect on how human sociality fundamentally works, and how this helps structure their research outlook. The session offers a potentially diverse cross-section of how southeastern archaeologists currently are thinking about social theory in archaeology. The discussant is a graduate student, selected to represent the new group “SEAC Underground.”

NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD ENIGMA: RECENT RESEARCH AT CRYSTAL RIVER AND ITS CON- TEMPORARIES

Organizers: Thomas J. Pluckhahn (University of South Florida) and Victor D. Thompson (University of Georgia)

Time: Friday, 9:00 AM-Noon

Crystal River (8CI1), on Florida’s west-central coast, was described by Ripley Bullen as “enigmatic.” The recovery of Hopewellian artifacts by C.B. Moore made the site famous, and work by Bullen and others established the site’s chronological placement in the Woodland period. However, contemporary work has been limited, and the site has remained poorly understood. The Crystal River Early Village Archaeological Project (CREVAP) is a three-year NSF-funded study of the dynamics of competition and cooperation in early villages, using Crystal River as a case study. Papers in this session describe research conducted by CREVAP during its first two years.

CULTURE, MORBIDITY, AND MORTALITY IN THE SOUTHEAST: CURRENT RESEARCH IN BIO- ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizers: Tracy K. Betsinger (State University of New York, Oneonta), Maria O. Smith (Illinois State University), and Michaelyn Harle (Tennessee Valley Authority)

Time: Friday, 8:00 AM-2:40 PM

The investigation of many aspects of community health and lifestyles of past populations are greatly enhanced by, or only possible through, the analysis of archaeologically derived human skeletal remains. The full scope and capability of such analysis has yet to be achieved for most skeletal series. The purpose of this fifth annual symposium is to provide the opportunity for bioarchaeologists to share their current findings, novel methodologies, and research trajectories as they relate to the various unanswered questions about the peoples of the Southeast.

MISSISSIPPIAN BEGINNINGS: VARIABILITY, INEQUALITY, AND INTERACTION IN THE SOUTH- EAST AND MIDWEST

Organizers: Gregory D. Wilson (University of California, Santa Barbara) and Colleen Delaney-Riviera (California State University, Channel Islands)

Time: Friday, 8:20 AM-4:20 PM

Two decades ago Mississippian cultural origins were commonly viewed as the outcome of well-bounded Woodland populations evolving *in situ*. Different Mississippian polities were conceived of as organizationally comparable as they had *evolved* in similar environmental and cultural contexts. Today it is difficult to address the topic of Mississippian origins without directly engaging with evidence of organizational variation. Moreover, migrations, pilgrimages, violent conflicts, and other far-flung entanglements now appear to have pervaded the early Mississippian past. Symposium participants consider fresh evidence and ideas to update understandings of Mississippian beginnings in different portions of the Southeast and Midwest.

BRIDGING HISTORY AND PREHISTORY

Organizers: John E. Worth (University of West Florida), Ramie A. Gougeon (University of West Florida), and Patrick Johnson (College of William and Mary)

Time: Friday, 9:00 AM-Noon

There is growing recognition that the indigenous social entities conceived by prehistoric archaeologists on the one hand, and historic archaeologists and

ethnohistorians on the other, are not easily reconciled with one another. While some speculate that the difference may be due to the dynamic changes experienced by these very same groups across the traumatic boundary between prehistory and history, we suspect they derive from more fundamental ontological and methodological differences between how archaeologists and ethnohistorians perceive and construct these social entities using material and documentary data, respectively. What steps should we take to bridge the divide between prehistory and history?

THEORIZING RITUAL DEPOSITION: BURYING PERSONS, PLACES, AND/OR THINGS

Organizers: Bretton Giles (CEMML, Colorado State University) and Corin Pursell (Saint Louis University)

Time: Friday, 8:00 AM-5:00 PM

The ritual deposition of persons, places, and things, often by covering them with earth, was a pervasive aspect of Southeastern ceremonial practices. While this is widely recognized, the act or process of deposition is rarely the focus of study. This symposium will provide a forum for theorizing ritual deposition in the Southeast. Participants will explore the significance of intentionally interring and covering specific deposits, caches, burials, structures, and/or precincts with ethnographic, ethnohistoric, and/or other explicitly theoretical frameworks. Pertinent topics include the symbolism of specific deposits and whether particular ‘things’ were associated with ceremonial sacrifice/oblation, pollution, purification, renewal, and/or remembrance.

NEW RESEARCH DIRECTIONS IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Organizer: Benjamin A. Steere (University of West Georgia)

Time: Saturday, 8:40 AM-Noon

This symposium showcases current research in the piedmont and mountains of western North Carolina. The papers presented here make contributions to several research areas, including regional analysis, domestic space, change and continuity in subsistence practices, and the history of archaeology. They are united by two themes of broad anthropological significance that characterize new research in the

region: (1) gaining new insight on old questions by reexamining underutilized data sets (especially existing archaeological collections and obscure historical records), and (2) developing theoretically robust and socially meaningful archaeological research projects in collaboration with native communities.

CENTRAL ALABAMA AND BEYOND: ESSAYS IN HONOR OF CRAIG T. SHELDON, JR.

Organizers: Cameron B. Wesson (Lehigh University) and John W. Cottier (Auburn University)

Time: Saturday, 8:00 AM-Noon

For five decades, Craig T. Sheldon, Jr., has made important contributions to a variety of topics in Southeastern archaeology. Craig’s pioneering work has helped refine our understanding of Central Alabama cultural chronology—especially the Alabama River Phase—helped contextualize earlier research in the region, provided essential insights into both public and domestic architecture, and added tremendously to our knowledge of the protohistoric and historic Creek. His work has inspired colleagues in the Southeast and beyond. Papers in this session are inspired by the various aspects of Craig’s research—with authors extending his ideas to examine a host of temporal and cultural contexts.

SEEING THE FOREST DESPITE THE TREES: PROBLEM-ORIENTED RESEARCH AND INTERPRETATION ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN THE SOUTHERN REGION.

Organizer: Jessica Gisler (USDA, Tombigbee National Forest)

Time: Saturday, 8:40 AM-Noon

Forest Service archaeologists and their contract partners have contributed greatly to our understanding of the archaeology of the Southeast. While Section 106 and 110 compliance are a major job component, Forest Service archaeologists are also faced with challenges in research and interpretation. To address these challenges, Forests often partner with other agencies, academics, and their community. This group of papers will highlight recent problem-oriented research performed on the National Forests of the Southern Region.



ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Abbott, David (see Olin, Susan)

Alt, Susan M. (Indiana University) and **Elizabeth Watts** (Indiana University)
Enchained, Entangled, Engaged: Building Mississippian Society.

The transition from Late Woodland to Mississippian society was not a bounded phenomenon everywhere but rather involved the movement and interaction of people, places, things and ideas. As new data from the Cahokia region and the Ohio Valley emphasize, Mississippian was not an in situ development, and was not simply a political development based on the rise of the “chiefdom.” In this paper we discuss interactions between Cahokians, Yankeetown, and early Angel phase people from southern Indiana, focusing on the metrics of domestic buildings, to demonstrate the kinds of complex interactions that helped shape the spread of what we call Mississippian culture. (Session 2C)

Alt, Susan M. (see Krutchen, Jeffery D.)

Alvey, Jeffrey S. (Mississippi State University)
*Assessing Variability in Triangular Points from the Tombigbee River Drainage:
A Case Study in Classification and Chronology.*

The ubiquity of small triangular points in the southeastern U.S., and their association with the late prehistoric and protohistoric periods, is well established within Southeastern archaeology. Upon first inspection the triangular point seems only modestly useful as a chronological tool due to what appears to be a largely unchanged form that persisted from ca. A.D. 700 to protohistoric times. This paper presents a study in which triangular point assemblages from sites in the Tombigbee River drainage of Mississippi and Alabama were analyzed for the purpose of refining regional chronologies. A discussion of issues related to unit construction and classification will also be presented. (Session 1G)

Alvey, Jeffrey S. (see Baca, Keith A.)

Anderson, Derek T. (see Baca, Keith A.)

Anderson, Elyse (University of Florida)
Returning the Animals: Navigating Relations and Personhood Through Deposition.

Animal remain deposits, far from being unconscious trash heaps, are a potential avenue for exploring how peoples in the past navigated relationships with animals. From a relational ontological position, depositional practice can be explored through an animistic lens, where maintaining genial interactions with animal persons is predicated on the proper handling of their bodies after death. Looking specifically at a St. Johns II period village in northeast Florida, the methodological considerations of such an approach are highlighted. (Session 2E)

Angst, Michael G. (see Hollenbach, Kandi)

Arjona, Jamie (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)
Labile Landscapes: An Archaeology of Temporality.

As archaeologists, we continually confront the interconnectedness of time and space in both field method and theoretical interpretation. This paper serves to examine the fluidity of temporality through an analysis of a nineteenth-century estate constructed on a prehistoric Mississippian mound site. The dynamic meanings of this site for its historically situated inhabitants, at first glance, offer a sense of temporal dislocation. Upon further inspection, however, the evocative power of such a mound site allows us to perceive connections to the landscape that transcends the chronology of history. (Session 2O)

Ashcraft, Scott (Pisgah National Forest) and **Rodney J. Snedeker** (National Forests in Carolina)
View From the Drip-line: Rock Shelter Research on the National Forests in North Carolina.

Thirty-five years of rock shelter documentation on the National Forests in North Carolina has resulted with a significant accumulation of data. Summarizing this work has enhanced our understanding of this site

type to further refine research objectives and develop reliable contexts. Efforts are progressing to better predict location, interpret temporal and cultural use traditions, and to evaluate and preserve these invaluable cultural resources. (Session 3A)

Ashley, Keith (University of North Florida)
Mission Santa Cruz de Guadalquini (1684-1696): Artifacts and Architecture.

This paper moves beyond Alabama and the Creek Indian frontier to examine the late seventeenth century Mission Santa Cruz de Guadalquini along the Atlantic coast of *La Florida*. Originally established among the Mocama Indians on St. Simons Island, Georgia, this mission community was relocated to northeastern Florida because of raids by French pirates and British-sponsored slavers. After discovering the mission's location in 2005, the University of North Florida has spent portions of six field seasons testing the site. In addition to a large collection of mission period artifacts and daub, block excavations have revealed the outline of a rectangular structure. (Session 3B)

Ashley, Keith (see Thunen, Robert)

Auerbach, Benjamin M. (University of Tennessee),
Jessica D. Carriger (University of Tennessee), and
Lynne P. Sullivan (University of Tennessee)
Southern Exposure? Assessing Population Relationships Among Eastern Tennessee Valley Sites from the Late Woodland and Mississippian Periods.

Population continuity between the Late Woodland Hamilton focus and the early Mississippians remains unresolved. More than one Mississippian tradition is found among sites in the eastern Tennessee Valley, as indicated in archaeological comparisons. Some cranial analyses further argue that these different cultural practices correlate with biological distinctions, but continuity with Late Woodland populations has not been assessed. Using skeletal morphometrics to test these patterns, we reexamine biological distinctions among Mississippians in eastern Tennessee, and further compare them with Late Woodland skeletons. Analyses examine continuity with and relationships among skeletons buried in various sites during the Hiwassee and Dallas Mississippian phases. (Session 2M)

Ausel, Erica L. (Indiana University)
Scattered Elements, Scattered Memories: Residential Mortuary Practices at the Angel Site.

Between 1939 and 1941, 310 recorded burials were excavated from the Angel site, located near Evansville, Indiana. Of these burials, 296 originated from a densely inhabited neighborhood just within the palisade. Angel has been found to share elements of mortuary practices from both north and southeastern precontact sites, but also exhibits some degree of *in situ* mortuary ritual. Largely ignored however, are the thousands of single human elements also recovered from this area. These scattered remains support long-term use of the neighborhood as a mortuary facility, creating a place that provided continuous physical reminders of the site's ancestral past. (Session 2E)

Ayvaz, Melissa (University of Florida)
Archaeotempestology at Pineland: Exploring the Citrus Ridge Component of the Coastal Site Complex.

Recent excavations at southwest Florida's coastal Pineland Site Complex have revealed new information about the site's occupation and environment. Citrus Ridge is a component of the complex characterized by both natural and anthropogenic features. Excavations aimed to explore the potential impact of a major hurricane hypothesized to have struck the site during the fourth century A.D. during the Caloosahatchee I regional cultural period. In addition to providing insight into this storm event, results of the work may aid in refining the chronology and construction of the impressive system of water features characteristic of the site's later occupational history. (Session 2L)

Baca, Keith A. (Mississippi State University), **Jeffrey S. Alvey** (Mississippi State University), and **Derek T. Anderson** (Mississippi State University)
New Investigations into the "Starkville Archaeological Complex:" A Late Mississippian to Early Historic Settlement in East-Central Mississippi.

During summer 2011, researchers from Mississippi State University undertook field research at a late Mississippian-early historic settlement (22OK1147) located in the city of Starkville, Mississippi. This research involved the investigation of a house cluster that was to be destroyed by a proposed housing development. Due to the site's unusually good state of preservation, archaeological remains have provided new insights into the nature of aboriginal settlement during this important period of early contact with Europeans. This paper presents preliminary results from our ongoing investigations of ceramic, faunal, and lithic assemblages, as well as data pertaining to the nature and timing of the occupations represented at the site. (Session 2N)

Baires, Sarah E. (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) and **Melissa Baltus** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)
Re-Thinking 'Ritual' Depositions: Using Relational Ontology to Explore Mississippian Depositional Acts.

Artifact caching, soil layering, and other intentional depositional practices—archaeologically defined "ritual deposits" of the past—are especially prevalent during the Mississippian period. Employing a perspective of relational ontology, however, we interrogate the validity of a past partitioned into religious, political, and daily spheres. Rather, this perspective emphasizes the multi-experiential and multi-dimensional aspects of social life. Intentional depositional acts can no longer be usefully described as simply 'sacred' or 'ritual' practices. Rather, these deposits should be explored as experiences tied to multiple layers of social life, investigating the relationships constructed through such deposits between humans, non-human agents, and the landscape. (Session 2E)

Baltus, Melissa (see Baires, Sarah E.)

Baluha, Dave (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Bardolph, Dana (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Culinary Encounters and Cahokian Contact: Food Preparation, Serving, and Storage in the Central Illinois River Valley.

This paper presents an archaeological study of culture change and persistence in the Central Illinois River Valley during the early Mississippian period, when ancient Cahokians spread out amongst aboriginal Late Woodland groups. Using ceramic and pit feature data from the Lamb site, I assess Cahokian influence on traditional Late Woodland culinary practice. I conclude that although locals actively adopted some aspects of Mississippian culture (including well-crafted Cahokia-style pottery), they retained more traditionally Late Woodland organizational practices of cooking, serving, and storing food. By placing the organization of foodways at the center of this study, this paper illuminates another dimension of Cahokian contact in the region. (Session 2F)

Bardolph, Dana (see VanDerwarker, Amber M.)

Barrett, Jared (TRC Environmental Corporation)

The Wells Creek Site (40SW63): A Review of Previous Excavations and Results of TRC's 2012 Survey.

The Wells Creek Site (40SW63) in north central Tennessee has been recently cited as a major Paleoindian site. During the spring and summer of 2012, TRC had the opportunity to conduct an archaeological site survey on land recently acquired by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). This presentation will discuss and review the methods and results of the TRC survey. Our conclusion, in agreement with another recent evaluation, is that Wells Creek includes major and important Late Archaic and Early Woodland components with only a minimal presence of Paleoindian material. (Session 1I)

Barrier, Casey R. (University of Michigan)

Eleventh-Century Community Organization in the Central American Bottom: A Glimpse at the Social Groups and Institutional Trajectories of a Mississippian History.

For decades archaeologists have recognized that the Central Mississippi Valley was a region where early and distinctive developments occurred that influenced Mississippian beginnings. Sustained research in the American Bottom portion has provided detailed information about early Mississippian beginnings there. Ongoing work at several key sites continues to create a fuller picture of the region's enmeshed histories and organizational variability. This paper presents results of fieldwork at Washausen, a small Late Woodland-Early Mississippian mound center in the Central American Bottom. Focus will be on what can be learned about sociopolitical trajectories here, and what they may say about Mississippian elsewhere. (Session 2C)

Barrier, Casey R. (see Horsley, Timothy J.)

Barzilai, Rebecca (Indiana University)

Tracing Intentionality and Significance: Interpreting Depositional Histories.

When constructing the depositional meaning associated with objects interpreted as ritually important

or associated with a particular ritual action, archaeologists often struggle with issues of intentionality of deposition and contextual associations. This paper will address how the ritual importance of objects may not align with traditional definitions of ritual deposition and purposeful interment. A case study from the Lower Ohio River Valley will trace the depositional history and interpretation of negative painted pottery and painted daub that have been associated with symbolism and rituals relating to the sun but were not purposefully interred under the earth. (Session 2E)

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

Beech, Patty (see Olin, Susan)

Bennett, Jamie M. (U.S. Forest Service, Land Between the Lakes)

Footprints of the Past: Woodlands Trace Wildlife Gardens.

Land Between The Lakes is working on a pilot demonstration project to develop wildlife gardens by replacing non-native invasive species plants with native wild flowers, grasses, shrubs, and trees within the building footprints of the former community of Model, Tennessee. The project offers a unique opportunity to remember and validate the sacrifice of the former residents and create a field laboratory in which to demonstrate, teach, and foster the history and integration of human and natural environments for visitors, volunteers, partners, and our surrounding communities. (Session 3C)

Benson, Erin (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

Terminal Beginnings at the East St. Louis Mound Complex.

Recent investigations at East St. Louis Mound Complex revealed a heretofore-unknown late Terminal Late Woodland (TLW) settlement concentrated at the north end of the site. The large and dense TLW habitation initiated the continuous occupation of the site that lasted through the Mississippian Stirling Phase. It is one of only a handful of sites in the region that were occupied throughout the Mississippian Transition. In this paper, we provide a review of features and settlement distribution as well as a brief discussion of rare features and artifacts, most notably a ditch, massive pits, dog burials, and non-local items. (Session 1D)

Benyshek, Tasha (TRC Environmental Corporation) and **Paul A. Webb** (TRC Environmental Corporation)

Recent Excavations at Iotla Town.

TRC conducted data recovery excavations in 2009 at site 31MA77 in advance of improvements to the Macon County Airport north of the town of Franklin, North Carolina. The site is part of the eighteenth-century Historic Cherokee town of Iotla (Joree in Bartram's Travels). The excavations did uncover abundant evidence of the historic Late Qualla town, but also found multiple earlier occupations. The excavations documented 100 Middle Woodland through Historic Cherokee structures and over 900 non-post features. Importantly, 102 graves were also identified, and are now protected. (Session 3A)

Bergstrom, Velicia R. (Kisatchie National Forest)
Saline Sailing on the Kisatchie.

Since 2006, the Kisatchie National Forest has worked in part with Northwestern State University, adjacent land owners, the state regional archaeologist, and, more recently, a PhD candidate from the University of Alabama to document Drake's Salt Works in Winn Parish (16WN30). The salt works consist of multiple activity areas of various sizes within the natural surface areas of salt deposits, locally referred to as "licks." A brief history of the salt works includes use from pre-historic times through the Civil War, affording folks an opportunity to procure this valuable commodity. This paper will discuss the myriad of techniques used at the site and present our preliminary findings. (Session 3C)

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

Transpositions, Talon Cusps, and Supernumerary Teeth: Chewing Over the Meaning of Anomalies of the Permanent Dentition in Late Prehistoric East Tennessee.

Dental anomalies have been documented in a wide variety of archaeological populations. In most instances, these anomalies are reported as case studies. The purpose of this study is to systematically evaluate the dentition from three skeletal assemblages for the presence of anomalies and to determine whether distinct patterns emerge. A total of 290 adults were examined, including 208 remains from Late Mississippian sites (A.D. 1300-1500) and 82 from a Late Woodland (A.D. 600-1000) site. Results indicate that anomalies are present in all sites and in both periods. The majority of anomalies are patterned and occur in the canine-first premolar region. (Session 2B)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and **Robert W. Rohe** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Construction and Conflagration: Contextualizing the Stirling Phase Communities of the East St. Louis Mound Complex.

Recent investigations at East St. Louis Mounds Complex revealed a Stirling phase occupation characterized by both concentrated subcommunities with associated plazas, community buildings, and temples as well as more dispersed habitation throughout the site area. These Stirling phase features exhibit marked architectural diversity, and their distribution and construction point to planned community designs. Previous investigations yielded evidence for a possible termination of site occupation after the Stirling phase directly related to a widespread conflagration. We will review evidence that largely supports such an assertion and will attempt to determine the contexts of, and possible causes for, the burning event. (Session 1D)

Betzenhauser, Alleen (see Pauketat, Timothy R.)

Bigman, Daniel P. (University of Georgia)
Proximity, Privacy, and Preciosities: Indicators of Social Inequality at Ocmulgee.

Although more excavation occurred at Ocmulgee than any other sites in Georgia, the work remained underreported and the site a mystery until recently. In this

paper I draw on multiple lines of data including previous excavations, new ceramic analyses, and recent geophysical survey to assess three indicators of social inequality during Ocmulgee's most densely populated Early Mississippian occupation. The data indicate that a great social divide existed during this stage of occupancy and only a small percent of the population lived near mounds, restricted access to residential space, and owned fine ceramic wares. (Session 2C)

Bigman, Daniel P. (see Brannan, Stefan)

Biwer, Matthew E. (University of California, Santa Barbara)

An Analysis of Late Woodland Paleoethnobotanical Remains from the Myer Dickson site in the Central Illinois River Valley.

This paper presents paleoethnobotanical data from the Late Woodland occupation of the Myer-Dickson site, located in the Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV). The Myer-Dickson botanical data are considered in reference to other published Late Woodland plant data from the region in order to assess the site-level data in terms of broader regional trends. The regional-level analysis informs us about issues related to settlement and seasonality, as well as variation in the timing of the adoption of maize in the valley. This analysis thus serves as an initial discussion of Late Woodland human occupation and subsistence at Myer-Dickson. (Session 1F)

Black, Rachel (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

Reaching Out: Public Archaeology at the Lyon Farm.

In April 2012, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, partnered with the Arabia Mountain Heritage Area Alliance, Inc., in a public archaeology project at the Lyon Farm in the Flat Rock community, DeKalb County, Georgia. With archaeologists from DNR, members of the public searched for the location of the slave cabins. Since little information exists regarding these enslaved residents, this project helps to provide descendants with information about their ancestors and also helps to educate the public on archaeological matters as well as preserve Georgia's historic and archaeological heritage. (Session 2P—Poster)

Blank, Anne Marie Maher (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Thurston H. G. Hahn III** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), and **Andrea R. McCarthy** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

Child's Play in the Cemetery of Last Resort.

In 2011, the Federal Emergency Management Agency hired Coastal Environments, Inc., to conduct historical research and monitor the demolition of the historic Thomy Lafon Elementary School in New Orleans, Louisiana. Eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, the original Thomy Lafon School was built in 1906 and was named after a nineteenth-century African American philanthropist. Prior to school construction, between 1865 and 1879, the property served as the Locust Grove Cemetery. Though the cemetery was abandoned in 1879, the burials interred there were never removed, and

monitoring was conducted to ensure that the burials remained undisturbed. (Session 1J—Poster)

Blankenship, Beth (University of South Florida)
Understanding the Hopewellian Influence at Crystal River, Florida: A Test of the Production Center Model.

The Crystal River site in west-central Florida is famous as the southernmost major participant in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. Goad (1978), among others, proposed that Crystal River secured this position by controlling the production and exchange of marine shell ornaments and cups. I test this hypothesis through the analysis of marine shell recovered from 58 core samples extracted from the Crystal River mounds, plaza, middens, and surrounding marshland. The analysis reveals only a limited presence of marine shell used in ornament production, contradicting Goad's hypothesis. I propose several alternative explanations for the disproportionate presence of Hopewellian items at Crystal River. (Session 2A)

Blankenship, Sarah A. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) and **John W. Cottier** (Auburn University)
Elemental Characterization of Metal Disc Gorgets from Early Historic-Period Sites in the Southeast.

Previous elemental analyses conducted by the authors of three metal, disc-style gorgets recovered from excavations at the Upper Creek towns of Hickory Ground and Fusihatchee, both located in central Alabama, demonstrated that the metals are European in origin. Based on the results of these analyses we also posited that it may be possible to chronologically seriate these artifacts by their chemical compositions. To further test this hypothesis we analyzed additional metal gorgets recovered from early historic-period contexts in Alabama and Tennessee by means of energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry (EDS). This paper discusses the chemical characterization of these artifacts and compares these results with those of our previous analyses. (Session 3B)

Blanton, Dennis (Fernbank Museum of Natural History) and **Wes Patterson** (University of South Carolina)

De Soto Entrada Contact with a Mississippian Chiefly Compound: Evidence from the Glass Site in Georgia.

Continuing investigation of the Glass Site in southeastern Georgia provides new, compelling evidence of direct contact between the residents of a late Mississippian chiefly compound and the Spanish exploring party led by Hernando de Soto. A large and diverse assemblage of early-sixteenth-century European artifacts has been recovered within the confines of the compact community featuring a large public building. The findings require adjustments to the currently favored De Soto route as well as our view of the region's native cultural landscape. (Session 2N)

Blanton, Dennis (see Patterson, Wes)

Blessing, Megan C. (University of Florida)
Otherworldly Deposition in Stallings Ritual Practice.

The greater Stallings region provides an opportunity to examine the material evidence of ritual involv-

ing the deposition of various substances and persons. Observed in diverse contexts and fields of action, certain deposits cannot be readily understood through functionally oriented explanations. For instance, they often register the deliberate combination of materials that not only evoke ancestral relationships, but are also, in some cases, suggestive of otherworldly interactions. Among the more evocative are acts of burning, the juxtaposition of substances from the Lower and Upper Worlds, and the transposing of these worlds in inversions of depositional practice. (Session 2E)

Blitz, John H. (see Davis, Jeremy R.)

Boedy, Randall D. (see Des Jean, Tom)

Boles, Steve (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Thomas E. Emerson** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **H. Blaine Ensor** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Exotic Cultural Material and Crafting at the East Saint Louis Mound Complex.

The role of exotics and workshops in the rise of complex societies continues to be of vital interest to archaeologists. Recent and ongoing excavations at East St. Louis have yielded a variety of non-local ceramic and lithic items from Lohmann and Stirling phase contexts. We discuss some of these exotic items that infer interactions with and influences from various outside groups, as well as, the crafting of utilitarian and non-utilitarian items from local and non-local raw material in what might be workshop localities within the residential areas. (Session 1D)

Boles, Steve (see Brennan, Tamira)

Booker, Rebecca (University of West Florida)
Life in a Floating Lumber Camp: An Archaeological Survey of a Submerged Site on the Escambia River.

This poster summarizes the 2012 archeological survey at a partially submerged site on the Escambia River, located in Escambia County, Florida. This archaeological site is currently being interpreted as a floating bunkhouse from the early 1900s and is associated with the cypress lumber industry. The floating bunkhouses provided lodging for the lumbermen and field supervisors as they traveled up and down the river harvesting materials for the lumber mills. This poster also considers the site's economic role within Gulf Coast lumber industry and the culture that developed within these floating communities. (Session 1J—Poster)

Boudreaux, Tony (East Carolina University)
Early Mississippian in the North Carolina Piedmont.

New evidence and a re-evaluation of existing data indicates that Mississippian lifeways, indicated by the spread of complicated stamped pottery and the appearance of larger settlements, did not appear in the North Carolina Piedmont until at least A.D. 1150-1200, later than currently presented in the region's cultural sequence. The presence of several larger Early Mississippian settlements suggests that these new cultural practices spread rapidly across the area. Evidence from Town Creek, the largest Mississippian site in the

region, indicates that corporate kin groups were an integral part of these Early Mississippian communities and that community defense was an important concern. (Session 2C)

Bousman, C. Britt (see Selden, Robert Z., Jr.)

Boyd, C. Cliff (Radford University) and **Donna C. Boyd** (Radford University)
Patterning and Variability in Late Woodland Mortuary Behavior in Southwest Virginia.

Observed mortuary attributes in the graves of prehistoric societies have long been considered reflections of status and social relationships in their living populations. This poster compares the mortuary patterning and variation between the thirteenth-century Shannon site (44MY8) and the seventeenth-century Trigg site (44MY3) in Montgomery County, Virginia, to illustrate both continuity and temporal change over a 400-year time span. Statistically significant associations of exotic trade items with sub-adult burials are seen for the mortuary populations of both sites, with the addition of a specific artifact class—turtle carapace cups—in the later Trigg site. (Session 2B)

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

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

Non-metric Continuum Based Flake Analysis.

Arguably, stone tool production is a continuous process. Most lithic analysts, if they examine flake debris, divide this continuum into stages. Limited previous work indicates an individual flake can be assigned successfully within a continuum of reduction. However, reliance on time-consuming, metric attributes has resulted in limited application to archaeological assemblages. Here, alternative attributes for assigning a flake to a place along the production continuum are examined. While preliminary, the results show promise when employing size grade, platform facet count, and dorsal scars/weight. Considering additional attributes, conducting more experiments, employing diverse knappers and lithic materials are necessary before wide scale application. (Session 1G)

Bradbury, Andrew P. (see Price, Sarah)

Brannan, Stefan (University of Georgia) and **Daniel P. Bigman** (University of Georgia)
Do Mississippian Plazas Represent Open Spaces or Rich Histories?

Plazas are complicated spaces containing evidence for dynamic histories. What we see today is the final product of long-term interactions between community members. We investigated the plaza at Singer-Moye (9SW2) using an integrated geophysical survey consisting of electromagnetic induction, ground penetrating radar, and magnetic susceptibility, coupled with shovel testing and limited excavation. Our survey recorded anomalies in some plaza areas, but not in others. Our findings indicate peo-

ple's use of space varied through time, suggesting change in the organization of social relationships and conceptualization of the community. (Session 1C)

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

Using GIS to Model Landscape, Memory, and Identity: A Case Study from Treat, Arkansas.

This paper discusses the use of GIS to thematically model and reconstruct “memory-scape” at Treat, Arkansas. Utilizing data from archaeological fieldwork, documentary sources, and oral histories, GIS modeling enables a spatial representation of social relatedness defined by the nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century settlers who shaped this cultural landscape. Additionally it provides information towards a fuller understanding of how archeological sites function in the construction of descendant community identities. (Session 3C)

Brennan, Tamira (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and **Steve Boles** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Feature 2000: A New Mississippian Mound at the East St. Louis Mound Complex.

Since 2008, Illinois State Archaeological Survey personnel have been conducting investigations at the Terminal Late Woodland through Mississippian Stirling Phase (A.D. 1000–1200) East St. Louis Mound Complex (11S706) as part of the New Mississippi River Bridge project. This paper highlights the discovery of Feature 2000, a large and previously undocumented mound at the site's western periphery, as well as associated borrows, post pits, and burials. These finds afford a unique glimpse into the daily and ceremonial life of this major pre-Columbian urban center, while enhancing our understanding of regional events that contributed to the rise of the Cahokian polity. (Session 1D)

Brilliant, M. Brooke (Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc.)

Handmade at Hampton: An Investigation of Colonoware Production at Hampton Plantation.

Recent excavations at Hampton Plantation, an eighteenth- to nineteenth-century rice plantation in Charleston County, South Carolina, produced colonoware associated with potential activity areas and living quarters of enslaved African Americans. This paper will examine evidence of colonoware production at Hampton and the nature of this production, whether for the market, for personal use, or both. This research has the potential to provide information on the factors influencing the production and distribution of colonoware, the role colonoware played in the daily lives of the enslaved residents of Hampton, and how they interacted with others through trading networks. (Session 2O)

Brooks, Jason (Louisiana State University)

A Landscape of Conflict: Examining the New Hope Church Battlefield Landscape.

The Battle of New Hope Church was fought on May 25-26, 1864 as part of the Atlanta Campaign of the American Civil War. This research utilizes his-

torical records along with archaeological fieldwork in order to better understand the battlefield landscape. Although the battlefield was only occupied for a short period of time, individual actors would have behaved in, perceived of, and constructed the battlefield landscape based on a set of cultural norms imposed on them by the strict structure of the military. In conclusion, this research offers insight into how the battlefield landscape at New Hope Church was created and how it has been memorialized as a landscape of conflict. (Session 1J—Poster)

Brooks, Mark J. (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Brown, Andrew (Middle Tennessee State University)

Shaking Things Up in the Southeast: Turtle Shell Rattles in the Mississippian Period.

Eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*) remains are frequently recovered from archaeological sites across the Southeastern United States. Ethnographic and taphonomic data suggest that box turtle shells functioned as rattles. A total of 86 rattles have been identified through lab analysis and background research. During experimental research, I made rattles using modern box turtle shells and recorded data from the drilling process; I compared the findings to the archaeological turtle shell rattles. Taphonomic history and contextual associations must be considered in functional interpretations. New discoveries have emerged for rattle design, as well as the age and sex of the burial. (Session 3D)

Brown, Ian (University of Alabama)

A Reexamination of the Pentagonal Structure at Ocmulgee Old Fields, Macon, Georgia.

This paper reexamines Carol Mason's volume *The Archaeology of Ocmulgee Old Fields, Macon, Georgia* (2005), a classic in Southeastern Archaeology. This site is contained within Ocmulgee National Monument and was excavated during the Depression. Mason argues that the excavated pentagonal structure represents a fortified trading post that was built by the English sometime between 1690 and 1715. I do not believe this structure was fortified or that it even served as a trading post. Instead, I make a case for it having been an enclosed burial ground, a ritual center that was used both prehistorically and historically by Indian populations. (Session 3B)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)

Robert Hall, Birdman, and the Tri-partite Cosmos.

Bob Hall was a pioneer in advocating a reconciliation of the archaeological record of the Eastern Woodlands with Native American beliefs and practices. The result was a historical perspective that differed significantly from that enshrined in space-time systematics. Two of Bob's provocative insights led the author to consider new cultural connections. First is the identification of the Birdman image with the Morning Star deity, and the second finds the earth/sky moiety division to be a representation of the tripartite division of the cosmos into 'this world' on the one hand and 'the upper world' and the 'beneath world' on the other. (Session 1B)

Brown, James A. (see Kelly, John)

Brown, LaDonna (THPO Chickasaw Nation)

"What's for Dinner?": Cultural Continuity Through the Archaeological Record.

In mid-July, an excavation in the historic Chickasaw Homeland presented the Chickasaw people with evidence for ongoing continuity of our foodways from the Mississippi homelands to present-day Oklahoma. Archaeological discovery of a barbecue within a midden pit reveals the preparation of a communal meal for a family or other group. This pattern mirrors how we prepare communal meals for families and groups today for cultural meetings, such as festivals, our Annual meeting, and gatherings at the Kullihoma cultural site. These communal foodways reinforce our sense of identity and enacts cultural continuity in the Chickasaw Nation. (Session 1A)

Bryan, Jonathan R. (Northwest Florida State College)

Geologic Provenance of Lithic Artifacts and Debitage from 8GD106 and 8SU377.

Recent work on the geologic provenance of lithic artifacts and debitage from Florida sites 8GD106 and 8SU377 allows refinement of the quarry cluster concept of Upchurch et al., which emphasized quarries from central peninsular Florida. Northern peninsula and panhandle localities contain chert originating in both Florida and the Dougherty Karst Plain of Alabama and Georgia. The latter sites need to be incorporated into the quarry cluster classification. Further, the cherts in this tri-state region are silicified, Eocene and Oligocene limestones containing age- and outcrop-specific larger foraminifera, molluscs, and corals, thus allowing very precise determination of lithic provenance in geoarcheological applications. (Session 2L)

Bryant, Hamilton (Auburn University)

Trenches, Remote Sensing and Soil Cores: 2012 Investigations at the Ebert Canebrake.

Since 1997, field investigations have been conducted at 1Mc25, a multicomponent Woodland and Mississippian cultural resource located in central Alabama. Auger testing over a significant portion of the site in 1997 and 2010 identified areas of high and low frequencies of artifact concentration and suggested patterns of site usage. The 2012 investigations included standard trench excavations, the use of a magnetic gradiometer and soil cores with hopes of more precisely identifying intact subsurface features. Each method was successful in identifying anomalies believed to be associated with the previously recognized fortification. (Session 3B)

Bucchino, Nicole (Florida Public Archaeology Network/University of West Florida)

Culture, Ship Construction, and Ecological Change: The Sailing Vessels of Pensacola's Fishing Industry.

Dubbed the "Gloucester of the Gulf," Pensacola and Northwest Florida experienced a tremendous growth in the popularity of local commercial fishing in the years following the Civil War. Entrepreneurial fishermen arriving in Pensacola from New England fueled a massive market for Gulf of Mexico fish, con-

structing what would become the last sail-powered commercial fleet in the country. The connection between the region's Reconstruction-era industry and the natural environment in which it existed resulted in a complicated, interdependent relationship. Considering modern marine characteristics, historical documents, and archaeological work undertaken on the wreck sites of former commercial vessels, this relationship becomes clear. (Session 1H)

Buchner, C. Andrew (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)

The Foster Site (3LA27) Revisited.

Foster is a key Caddo site on Red River in the Great Bend region where Moore investigated three mounds during 1912. In 2011, the site was revisited and excavated for Section 106 compliance purposes. This paper reviews the most salient findings, including geophysical results, midden excavations, and the identification of three farmstead compounds containing eight round structures, as well as the recovery of four Belcher phase radiocarbon dates. The site can be interpreted as an extended village similar to that illustrated on the 1691 Teran map. (Session 1E)

Buckley, Raegan (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), **Haley Holt** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), and **Nathanael Heller** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)

Ceramic Chronology and Seriation of Pottery Remains from the Suwannee Sinks Site (8SU377).

Until recently, the Suwannee Valley culture in northern Florida was defined primarily by the Fig Springs Site (8CO1), a late pre-contact and early Mission Period settlement in Columbia County. Phase III data recovery by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., at the Suwannee Sinks Site (8SU377) in neighboring Suwannee County placed the occupation of the site firmly in the Late Woodland Period. This paper will present a ceramic chronology of the newly defined Suwannee Sinks Phase, which bridges the chronological gap between the decline of the McKeithen Weeden Island culture and the occupation of the south village at the Fig Springs Site. (Session 2L)

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

Burks, Jarrod (Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.)

Geophysical Survey at Ohio Earthworks: Updating Nineteenth Century Maps and Filling the "Empty" Spaces.

Ohio is rich in Woodland Period monumental architecture, from small, geometric ditch-and-embankment earthworks to wooden henge-like enclosures and massive complexes consisting of miles of earthen embankments. Large-scale geophysical surveys are showing that many of the nineteenth-century maps of these sites are inaccurate in variety of ways. This is not surprising, but what is surprising are the many new enclosures and other features, some massive, that are appearing in the geophysical data. In this presentation I explore geophysical survey results from several sites and show that many Ohio earthworks are more complex than previously thought. (Session 1C)

Burrows, Tracy Newkumet (see Sabo, George, III)

Butler, Amanda J. (see Skousen, B. Jacob)

Byrd, Julia C. (see Shanks, Jeffrey)

Byers, Steven N. (Central New Mexico Community College)

Bioarchaeology as Prehistoric Ethnography: A Case Study.

The concept of prehistoric ethnography, as used in the past by archaeology, is applied to the bioarchaeological study of four prehistoric sites in Louisiana. To gain a more complete understanding of the life of these peoples, information developed from bioarchaeological data was interpreted within an ethnographic framework, under such topics as physical appearance and demography, subsistence pattern, division of labor, lifecycle, marriage and family, social groupings, medical practices, interpersonal strife, and religion. The analytic results are presented as though live people were studied. It is hoped that this approach ensured that all bioarchaeological data derived from research on these sites were used to their greatest extent. (Session 2B)

Cable, John S. (Palmetto Research Institute) and **Robert T. Morgan** (Francis Marion & Sumter National Forests)

Synthesizing Forest Service Survey and Testing Data to Address Broad Scale Patterns of Regional Settlement: An Example from Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina.

Over the last two decades the Forest Service conducted large scale, systematic survey on the Francis Marion National Forest in the lower coastal plain of South Carolina. Archaeological data on site density and occupation history are now available for analysis and presents an excellent opportunity for a wide range of problem-oriented research that would not be possible on single survey projects. This paper will present the findings of one such study that addresses the nature of the Mississippian period (A.D. 1100 - 1450) settlement pattern and investigates the possible timing and reasons for regional abandonment in the fifteenth century A.D. (Session 3C)

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

Cain, Daniel (U.S. Forest Service)

Not Necessarily a Write-Off: Assessing the Significance of Small Lithic Sites.

Failure to intensively investigate small "lithic scatters" during Phase I investigations leads to a substantial number of sites being mistakenly recorded as "isolated finds." To address this problem, the Kisatchie National Forest recently adopted new Phase I delineation protocols for all newly recorded sites within the Forest. While recording these sites offers a more complete picture of prehistoric settlement and land use patterns, the problem remains that "lithic scatters" are often uncritically dismissed as insignificant in CRM reports. This paper examines the perceived weaknesses of "lithic scatters," and emphasizes the potential

research value and significance of these poorly understood sites. (Session 3C)

Campbell, Rachel (University of Arkansas), **Tim Schilling** (Midwest Archeological Center), and **Ken Williams** (Cahokia Mounds Museum Society)
Contextualizing an Eventful Summer at Cahokia.

The 2012 field season at Cahokia Mounds resulted in the excavation of numerous fill deposits located underneath a large anomalous feature known as Feature X. These deposits represent numerous stages of fill from the surrounding area consisting of natural fill periods due to erosion and alluvial deposition as well as cultural deposits, most likely representing borrowing activities from throughout the site. These recent excavations will give insight into the age, function, and scope of the significant landscape alterations, which occurred prior to the construction of the Palisades and Feature X. (Session 2K)

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

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. (Session 3D)

Carpenter, Erika (University of Mississippi)
Interpretations of Architectural Features on the Carson Mound Group's Mound C.

The Carson Mound Group, located in Coahoma County, Mississippi, contains six large mounds arranged on a Northwest to Southeast oriented prehistoric grid. The recent removal of a historic structure on the top of Mound C, a platform mound, allowed excavations, which revealed a number of large wall trench structures, some of which may have been palisades. The implications of these features in terms of site occupation and use will be explored. (Session 2K)

Carr, Philip J. (University of South Alabama)
Application of an Organization of Technology Model: Inferences of Early Archaic Behavior at the Hart Site, Kentucky.

The recent development of an organization of technology model may lead to new inferences of prehistoric behavior, reveal underdeveloped areas of this conceptual framework, and expose weak linkages between levels. The Early Archaic component at the Hart

Site is presented as a case study to demonstrate the utility of the model. Differences were seen in the use of local vs. non-local cherts in tool manufacture and use/reuse. These aspects of the organization of lithic technology (activities and tool design), when inserted in the model, allow inferences concerning prehistoric economic and social strategies, particularly mobility. Technological strategies and demography are two areas of the model in need of additional development. (Session 1G)

Carr, Philip J. (see Bradbury, Andrew; Price, Sarah)

Carriger, Jessica D. (University of Tennessee)
Social Memory and Deposition: Landscape Alteration at Upper Hampton Farm (40RH41).

Upper Hampton Farm is represented by a multi-component Native American site with an extensive Late Mississippian village. The Mississippian inhabitants altered the landscape by covering over a Woodland burial mound during construction of the village. Altering the mound involved four distinct filling episodes that raised the landscape to reach the summit of the mound. Possible motives for altering the landscape include a break in the social memory, where the Mississippian inhabitants severed ritual ties to the earlier Woodland population. The modification at Upper Hampton Farm provides a unique case to explore both social memory and ritual deposition in Southeastern archaeology. (Session 2E)

Carriger, Jessica D. (see Auerbach, Benjamin M.)

Carroll, Beau (THPO Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians)
Indigenous Archaeological Practice in the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

Much has been written about Indigenous Archaeological Theory, but little has been said about indigenous field methods. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office has conducted and participated in numerous archaeological excavations on Tribal lands over the past decade. During this time period, the EBCI THPO has developed field procedures that are uniquely Cherokee and conform to traditional values. These methods will be examined to highlight how they differ from standard field methodology, while achieving the same goals. Several case studies illustrate these different field procedures, with emphasis on explaining the cultural reasoning behind these practices. (Session 1A)

Cegielski, Wendy (Arizona State University)
Chieftoms: An Agent-Based Model of Structural Resilience and Wealth and Power Dynamics.

This analysis uses Agent-Based Modeling (ABM) and Network Analysis to circumvent issues associated with static typologies by reformulating the study of Mississippian chieftoms in terms of a dynamic, social lab exploring the connectivity of actors across social scales, structural changes, flows of power and wealth within a chieftom, and the processes of inequality formation. More specifically, this research under particular parameters shows how chieftoms as systems survive even when a particular leader fails, how certain

actors may build up power and currency, how power and currency interact to produce inequality, and under what conditions chiefly power exhibits cycling. (Session 2K)

Chamblee, John F. (University of Georgia), **David J. Hally** (University of Georgia), **George R. Milner** (Pennsylvania State University), **David H. Dye** (University of Memphis), **Robert C. Mainford** (University of Arkansas), and **Andrew Mickelson** (University of Memphis)
Macro-regional Analysis of Mississippian Mound Site Distributions.

An important frontier in archaeology is quantitative analysis at near continental scales. While there are success stories in the American Southwest, many macro-regional studies of pattern and process lack appropriate samples. We address this challenge in the southeastern United States with a program to document and analyze earthen mound construction and use during the Mississippian period. Our approach combines relational database technology with state site file data and a collaborative model for data collection, research, and authorship. Preliminary analysis of approximately 500 mound sites from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee documents changes in the geographical distribution and size of such sites through time. (Session 2K)

Charles, Tommy (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Claassen, Cheryl (Appalachian State University)
An Archaic Hunt God Rite in the MidContinent.

Building on Robert Hall's (2000) argument for a Mississippian rite of human sacrifice dedicated to Camaxtli, I argue that there are at least 18 examples of this rite in Middle Archaic and Late Archaic contexts from Elizabeth Mounds, Illinois, to Mulberry Creek, Alabama. This rite features the interment of four or five adults, usually men, at least one sacrificed, with shell Milky Way belts or antler. An Early Archaic Four-Age rite with deer impersonator or children buried with atlatls or Milky Way belts or men in torso or head twisted position of ritualized deer kills may be versions of this rite. (Session 2E)

Clay, R. Berle (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
Ritual Uses of the Dead in the Ohio Valley Middle Woodland: Broadening the Enquiry.

This paper explores the uses of the dead in the Ohio Valley Middle Woodland, here explicitly defined to include both "Adena" and "Hopewell." Taking a lead from Goldstein's reevaluation of secondary burial at Mound 72, Cahokia, it suggests that the "non-mortuary" (that is not directly involved with memorializing the deceased) uses of the dead in ritual contexts are not given full consideration. Rather than suggesting formally defined burial "programs," mound "mortuary" contexts may also reflect complicated and variable decisions made by the living in the process of negotiating the construction of society. (Session 2E)

Cochran, Lindsey (University of West Florida)
High- and Low-tech Archaeological Investigations at Arcadia Mill's Simpson Lot.

The Simpson Lot on the southern uplands of Arcadia Mill in Milton, Florida, once included Ezekiel Simpson's three-story Louisiana mansion-style residence, a series of slave homes, and various other structures from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A partnership between archaeologists, historians, and the Arcadia community has been mutually beneficial to all involved. Together, we identified a series of cultural features using a program of geophysical remote sensing and archaeological excavations. This paper will address the methodological advantages of employing high-tech non-invasive archaeological testing strategies to answer inter-disciplinary questions. (Session 2G)

Colaninno, Carol E. (University of Georgia), **Carla S. Hadden** (University of Georgia), and **Alexandra L. Emmons** (University of Tennessee)
Testing Ichthyofaunal Collections for Size-Based Differential Preservation.

An important aspect of zooarchaeological research is documenting body dimensions of past animal communities, but these studies often neglect size-based differential preservation and recovery. Using a collection from the McQueen Shell Ring, St. Catherines Island, Georgia, mullet (*Mugil* spp.) atlases are sorted by size class and categorized as either complete or fragmented. In the context of the McQueen Ring, there is a positive correlation ($q=.33$, $P<.01$) between atlas size class and the proportion of specimens that are fragmented. Size-based studies may be biased against larger-bodied individuals, whose atlases are more likely to be recovered as fragments. (Session 1F)

Coleman, Drew S. (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Colvin, Matthew H. (Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas, San Antonio)
Flint-clay Flora: Implications of Iconographic Continuities in Female Statuary of the Southeast.

The research of Cahokian Flint-clay statues has been seminal in our understanding of Mississippian religion. I will examine several Flint-clay figurines that share the common iconographic trait of sunflower blooms either emerging from the hands or around the head. Although these figurines have a common origin, their depositional settings express great diversity. This shared motif reflects an aspect of the religious and ceremonial tradition inherent among the individuals who crafted these stone sculptures. Proper iconographic interpretation relies on archaeological and ethnographic data and, in return, contributes a more holistic understanding of the purpose and life cycles of these Flint-clay figurines. (Session 1B)

Compton, J. Matthew (Southeastern Zooarchaeological Research, LLC)
Cherokee Animal Use Prior to Removal.

The early nineteenth century marks a significant transformation in Cherokee animal use. By the time of removal, the Cherokee were fully immersed in do-

mestic livestock rearing. But this was a recent development. Eurasian domesticates had been available to the Cherokee through indirect/direct contact with Europeans since the seventeenth century; however, the importance of domesticates did not reach levels comparable to wild game until the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Animal remains recovered from an early-nineteenth-century Cherokee farmstead in Cherokee County, North Carolina, exemplify this shift with a mix of both wild and domestic animals representing traditional Cherokee and adopted Western animal-use practices. (Session 3A)

Cook, Della Collins (Indiana University) and **Katie Zejdlik** (Indiana University)
Possible Survived Scalping from Banks Village Site, Crittenden County, Arkansas.

Gregory Perino's 1966 monograph on Banks Village gives little detail about the almost 400 burials he excavated, and he left the bones in situ, apart from three crania. An adult male has dense, nodular, reactive bone over the external surface of the right parietal and crossing fused sutures. A small central area is smooth and may represent necrosis. The right temporomandibular joint is destroyed. Endocranial vascular features are altered. Differential diagnosis includes long-healed scalping or a severe burn. (Session 2B)

Cook, Robert (Ohio State University)
Mississippian Beginnings and Late Prehistoric Villages in Southwest Ohio.

Research on Late Prehistoric villages in the Middle Ohio Valley has shifted between major and minor attribution of Mississippian influences. Recent efforts in the Miami River Valleys have added to this dialogue with a three-part research focus: (1) to gain better chronological control; (2) to further document household architecture and artifacts (including hybrid forms and lithic and ceramic proveniencing); and (3) to specifically investigate human movement through biological measures. Results are contextualized regarding the directions of the interactions, landscape considerations, ancestral connections with preceding Woodland groups, and the organization of violence, which appears to have escalated through time. (Session 2C)

Corsi, Alex (see Stephenson, Keith)

Cottier, John W. (Auburn University)
Public Architecture at the Falls of the Coosa.

Investigations of the archaeological resource of 1Ee89, the Historic Creek town of Hickory Ground (Ocheapofau) demonstrates a protohistoric nucleated settlement and a late Historic Creek more spatially dispersed settlement. Over the last few decades the domestic and public architecture of such evidence has remained a major research interest of Craig T. Sheldon, Jr. His contributions to such studies has proven to be of major value to a better understanding of Southeastern archaeological context. At Hickory Ground the protohistoric evidence represented a substantial building that burned and was not rebuilt; whereas, the Historic Creek public areas included a

town square of cabins and an associated town house. (Session 3B)

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

Craib, Alexander (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Cranford, David J. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Household Distributions of Ceramics in the Catawba Nation ca. 1760-1800.

Recent archaeological excavations have documented numerous domestic contexts associated with two largely contemporaneous late-eighteenth-century Catawba settlements identified as Ayers Town (34YK534) and Old Town (SoC 634). These sites have yielded evidence for multiple discrete clusters of domestic features that have been interpreted as households. Using ceramic and spatial data recovered from these sites I will examine the distribution of ceramic artifacts among the various household clusters in order to better understand the nature of Catawba household variability within and between these communities. (Session 1K—Poster)

Cranford, David J. (see O'Hear, John W.)

Crawford, Mark M. (see Smith, Kevin E.)

Creswell, Bradley A. (see Hollenbach, Kandi)

Cummings, Linda Scott (PaleoResearch Institute)
Subsistence Evidence: Microscopic Needles in a Haystack or Synergistic Interpretations from Multiple Data Sets?

Issues of preservation in the southeastern U.S. and Caribbean (and other warm, humid areas) present challenges for recovery of subsistence information, creating a moving target. A survey of successful subsistence records provides insight into prehistoric subsistence not obvious from macrofloral records alone. Starches provide a record of the importance of lotus roots in the diet of people living at Poverty Point and elsewhere in the Southeast over the past 8000 years. Sweet potato is represented in a record from Guadeloupe by both starch and pollen. *Zea mays* is being documented in the Caribbean through recovery of phytoliths. (Session 1F)

Cutts, Russell (University of Georgia)
Inferring Hominin/Fire Behavioral and Cognitive Patterns Using Multiple-Method Hypotheses, Transdisciplinary Data-sets and Experimentation.

Taphonomic extremes constrain paleoanthropology. Applying multiple methods with interdisciplinary data-sets (palynology, thermal alteration, etc.) and actualistic studies may yield insights into cognitive and behavioral patterns typically invisible in the paleoarchaeological record. By combining paleolandscapes data (botany and geology), behavioral patterning as evidenced in artifacts (groove, grind, break, drill, saw actions) and relative efficacy of experimental methods, this study suggests links between lithic and fire modes of production as well as cognitive influences on causal relationships in technological innovations. (Session 2H—Poster)

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Davis, Brady (The Chickasaw Nation)
Reconnecting to the Homelands: The Chickasaw Preserve.

The Chickasaw Preserve, a 35-acre portion of the Chissa'Talla' site, sits on a high ridge overlooking Coonewah Creek, just west of Tupelo, Mississippi. Purchased by the Archaeological Conservancy in 2005, this important homeland site is once again under the care of its original inhabitants. Much effort is being placed in reconnecting our people to the homelands, and the preserve will facilitate this reconnection, and answer important questions about Chickasaw site use and settlement patterns. An update on our current plans in the homelands including the preserve will be discussed along with how Chissa'Talla' fits into the archaeological record. (Session 1A)

Davis, Jeremy R. (University of Alabama)
On Common Ground: Memory, Identity, and the Re-making of Communal Tradition at Early Moundville.

Moundville's vast plaza redefined and ramped up public activity at a critical moment in the crystallization of a new sociopolitical order. Its construction obscured many reference points of an earlier, more spatially segmented, communal tradition, as the remains of former gathering places were either buried beneath plaza fills or obliterated as their locations were leveled. In doing so, it affected a higher order communalism grounded in a reimagined past. This paper uses new geophysical and archaeological data to identify shifts in early Moundville's communal landscape and address the emergence of a "Moundville" identity. (Session 2C)

Davis, Jeremy R. (University of Alabama) and **John H. Blitz** (University of Alabama)
Landscape Archaeogeophysics at Moundville.

The recent magnetometer survey of Moundville encompassed 43 ha – approximately 60 percent of the site – including the entire plaza and most mound summits. This poster interprets these data in light of excavations designed to correlate magnetic anomaly types with different kinds of architectural features. The results highlight many previously unknown aspects of the content and spatial organization of the Moundville landscape, particularly in regards to arrangements of domestic and nondomestic space and archaeological features in the plaza area. (Session 2Q—Poster)

DeCaro, Alex (Coastal Carolina University)
Forbidden Finds on Georgetown, South Carolina, Slave Street.

This paper discusses the discovery of historically forbidden artifacts found beneath the cabin floors in preliminary excavations of an African slave quarter located on the Hume Plantation, Cat Island, South Carolina. Weapons and writing utensils are not objects expected at slave quarters, especially considering South Carolina's historical context. Punishment of slaves possessing weapons and trying to obtain education was severe. Yet, slaves were willing to keep and hide these artifacts in niches of their cabin floors. This paper examines the items that were excavated, possible uses, and what they represented to the Hume Plantation slaves who never revolted and remained with their masters during the turbulent antebellum period. (Session 2O)

Delahoussaye, Jim (University of Louisiana, Lafayette)

Unusual Fauna Harvested by People at Portage Mounds (16SM5): A Comparison with Other Coastal Coles Creek Sites.

Faunal studies of coastal Coles Creek assemblages in Louisiana have not been numerous. Those that have been analyzed report the same basic list of vertebrates: deer, raccoon, and muskrat being the dominant mammals, followed by fish and turtles to varying degrees, and birds. Recently, work has been done on three other coastal sites and the analysis of the fauna for these sites does not follow the usual lineup. Unsuspected species, including giant frogs, acquire an unsuspected significance. A comparison is made between other coastal sites that have had fauna analyzed, and the three new sites now under consideration. (Session 2F)

Delaney-Riviera, Colleen (see Wilson, Gregory D.)

Dengel, Craig (Louisiana State University), **Rebecca Saunders** (Louisiana State University), and **Jules Haiger** (Louisiana State University)

Excavations in a Middle Woodland "Plaza:" Hare Hammock (and Environs): Revisited.

The 2012 Louisiana State University field school, in conjunction with Tyndall Air Force Base and the National Park Service, conducted investigations at the Hare Hammock site on Tyndall AFB near Panama City, Florida. Hare Hammock is a Middle Woodland Period complex consisting of dual burial mounds and attendant ring middens. This year's field school focused on the older Swift Creek ring midden, known as Harrison's Ring (8BY1359). Excavations in the central area of the site, thought to be a plaza area kept free of material remains, revealed a surprising variety of artifacts and features. (Session 2H—Poster)

Dennehy, Tim (see Winter, Jacob)

Dent, Sophia (Lehigh University)
Ivy Knoll (1MT9): The Archaic-Woodland Transition in Central Alabama.

Excavated by David Chase during multiple field seasons in the mid-1970s, site 1MT9 not only inspired the name of an cultural ceramic sequence, but is also particularly significant in that it provides a glimpse into the Late Archaic to Early Woodland transitional period. The multicomponent features and assemblages will be analyzed in this paper to draw hypotheses about the use of the site, duration of occupancy, and its position in a regional exchange network. (Session 2F)

Deter-Wolf, Aaron (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Des Jean, Tom (National Park Service), **Randall D. Boedy** (U.S. Forest Service), **Christina Pappas** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), and **Bruce L. Manzano** (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)
Scientific Analyses of the Spring Branch Shelter (15McY319) Collections.

In 2009, the DBNF acquired several looted relic collections removed from the Forest over 50 years ago. The Kentucky Archaeological Survey examined remains from one collection excavated from

a dry rockshelter. Preliminary artifact analyses suggest this rockshelter may provide information on global climate change even if adduced from incomplete and non-scientifically collected samples. Among perishable remains, an even distribution of final S- and Z-twist cordage seems to indicate the presence of two different social groups (representing two different textile traditions) during the Middle Woodland. The complexity of some of the perishable remains suggests a well-developed level of textile and cordage manufacture was possessed by those who utilized this rockshelter. (Session 3C)

De Vore, William E. (University of Memphis)
Late Archaic Trophy Taking Behavior in the Middle Tennessee River Valley.

New Deal archaeologist recovered human remains from middle Tennessee River Valley sites that shed light on trophy taking behavior. Recent osteological analysis of 313 individuals indicates a 15% rate of negative trophy taking and a 4% rate of positive trophy taking. Negative trophy taking activity is associated with adults (92%), males (71%), and peripheral elements (66%) versus central axis elements (34%). Positive trophy taking activity is associated with adults (100%), males (92%), and peripheral elements (85%) versus central axis elements (15%). (Session 3D)

Dewey, Christopher T. (University of West Florida)
Site Formation Processes of the Wreck of the U.S. Steamer Convoy in Pensacola Bay, Florida.

This paper examines the site formation processes of the U. S. steamer *Convoy* that sank in the Pensacola Pass in March 1866 after a fire consumed the ship. The paper discusses the vessel's Civil War history and the deliberate and opportunistic salvage operations conducted during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A geographic information systems analysis using historical charts reveals the retreat of the channel scarp beneath the wreck during the nearly one-hundred and fifty years of the site's existence. The result of this research is a comprehensive examination of the cultural and natural forces that created the contemporary wreck site. (Session 1H)

Diaz-Granados, Carol (Washington University, St. Louis)
Cognitive Archaeology and Missouri Rock Art.

Missouri petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as rock art all over the world, have more to offer than images and aesthetics. Rock art has interpretive value and the capability of revealing the minds, methods, and tendencies of Pre-Columbian populations. In my early rock art studies, I realized a need to go beyond mere description. This approach entailed investigating the ethnographic literature and identifying the significant iconography. Almost 30 years later, much has been learned and synthesized by "going beyond" the traditional approaches. This paper offers an overview of the research. (Session 1B)

Dowd, Elsbeth Linn (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History)
The Signature of Small-Scale Rituals in the Caddo Area.

Material correlates of rituals involving the creation of either large earthen mounds or elaborate mortuary programs are easy to find in the Caddo area. Identifying differences among smaller-scale ritual practices, however, requires careful analysis of the material correlates of those rituals, particularly from sites with restricted chronological contexts. This paper compares ritual practices at two sites located along the Mountain Fork River, Woods Mound Group and Biggum Creek. Rituals at these two sites are characterized by their relative inclusivity versus exclusivity, and these differences relate directly to changes in political leadership in this valley during the fifteenth century A.D. (Session 1E)

Duggins, Ryan (Florida State University)
Submerged Landscape Reconstruction: Modeling Florida's Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene Site Distribution on the Continental Shelf.

Recent advances in coastal and offshore bathymetric data, coupled with the computational power of GIS, provide the necessary platform to reconstruct submerged paleolandscapes. This has far reaching implications for submerged prehistoric survey as well as site modeling. As Florida sea levels have risen ~98 m in the past 15,000 years, the extent of available landscape available to prehistoric populations has drastically changed. Florida master site file distribution data for Florida's Paleoindian and Early Archaic provide the dataset to analyze the relationship between landscape features and site distribution. This study aims to guide future offshore prehistoric research in the Gulf of Mexico by identifying patterns present in Florida's inland sites. (Session 1I)

Dumas, Ashley (University of West Alabama) and **Amanda L. Regnier** (University of Oklahoma)
The Mabila Project Map: Refining the Distribution of Sixteenth-Century Sites along the Alabama River Drainage in the Context of Revitalization.

In 2009, as part of the renewed search for the location of the Battle of Mabila, Craig Sheldon published an updated map of sixteenth-century sites along the Alabama River. Because many of the sites were assigned a component based solely on the presence of shell-tempered ceramics, it was not possible to differentiate between sites from the pre- and post-contact periods. Available ceramics from these sites have been reanalyzed to refine periods of occupation. The new distributions of sites are presented here and discussed in the context of the De Soto expedition and the hypothesized sixteenth-century revitalization movement in central Alabama. (Session 3B)

Durruty, Marta Alfonso (Kansas State University) and **Bretton Giles** (CEMML, Colorado State University)
Relating Perceptions of Illness and Social Deviancy to the Disposal of the Dead at Helena Crossing.

Previous analysis of the burials in Helena Crossing Mound C identified several cases with extensive

cut and chop marks. This mortuary processing often focused on removing the mandible of certain individuals, some of whom suffered from serious ailments or had physical traits that singled them out from the rest of the population. In this paper, we examine why the jaws of sick and possibly social deviant people might have been symbolically charged in ways that resulted in the removal of their mandible following their death. We also explore the significance of the mound contexts in which these individuals were interred. (Session 2E)

Durst, Patrick R. (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Miranda L. Yancey** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Dwayne Scheid** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

The History of East St. Louis, Illinois: A Synopsis of the Historic Archaeology of the New Mississippi River Bridge Project.

Spurred by the establishment of the National Stockyards in 1873, East St. Louis quickly developed into a major industrial center by the turn of the century. Throughout its tumultuous past, the city has been the site of political corruption, civil unrest, and natural disasters. This project has investigated multiple abandoned residential working class neighborhoods associated with these events. Numerous ca. 1880–1920s features were excavated, and extensive historic documentation and socioeconomic data has been compiled. Such seldom-explored contexts provide rich data on the material lives of the working class within a burgeoning industrial center. (Session 1D)

Durst, Patrick R. (see Emerson, Thomas E.)

Du Vernay, Jeffery P. (University of South Florida) and **Nancy Marie White** (University of South Florida)

Fort Walton Beginnings in Northwest Florida-Southwest Georgia-Southeast Alabama.

In the Apalachicola-lower Chattahoochee River valley, new data reaffirm a relatively seamless Fort Walton emergence from resident late Weeden Island groups circa A.D. 900–1000 that was characterized by blending external Mississippian influences with local traditions. Check-stamped and other Woodland ceramics continued as Mississippian forms were adopted, but in non-shell-tempered wares. Maize was grown inland, but agriculture may not have developed along the coast. Platform mounds were built, and Woodland mound centers were reoccupied, but possibly without establishing defensive structures. Taken together, these data suggest that Fort Walton beginnings here involved negotiations between maintaining local identity and incorporating outside Mississippian practices. (Session 2C)

Dye, David H. (see Chamblee, John F.)

Eastman, Jane (Western Carolina University)
Of Pots and Pits: Exploring Cherokee Foodways.

Analyses of pottery and larger cooking facilities from the Cherokee community represented by site 31CY3, are used to explore early Cherokee foodways in Western North Carolina. (Session 3A)

Emerson, Thomas E. (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Timothy R. Pauketat** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), **Douglas K. Jackson** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Patrick R. Durst** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Joseph M. Galloy** (University of Illinois)

Exploring Greater Cahokia: Excavating Through the Heart of the East St. Louis Mound Complex.

The ISAS excavations at East St. Louis have enlarged our understanding of pre-Columbian Cahokian and Southeastern history in key ways. First, with 50 mounds and approximately 480 acres of intense ceremonial and residential zones, the excavations confirm the social, religious, and political magnitude of Greater Cahokia. Secondly, the “big bang” model of Cahokian formation seems confirmed and amplified. Third, an unusual conflagration event terminated a significant portion of Greater Cahokia. That the thousands of people who lived here departed verifies a radical region-wide social, religious, and political reorientation before A.D. 1200 with implications for the entire Mississippi valley. (Session 1D)

Emerson, Thomas E. (see Boles, Steve)

Emmons, Alexandra L. (see Colaninno, Carol E.)

Ensor, H. Blaine (see Boles, Steve; Lansdell, Brent)

Ervin, Kelly (Auburn University)

Spatial Evidence for Change at Hickory Ground, a Multi-Component Archaeological Site in Elmore County, Alabama.

This paper investigates the effect of culture change on community space. The way in which people make use of space is culturally conditioned and socially produced. The changing landscape between two Native American cultural traditions, the Protohistoric and the Historic Creek is represented in a GIS format to evaluate spatial changes within the community at Hickory Ground, or 1EE89. Field maps made from the 2002–2007 excavations are digitized and georeferenced to create layers of archaeological features such as structural post arrangements, fire hearths, middens, and human burials. The spatial patterning and organization among these features suggests a correlation between changing community space and changing cultures. (Session 3B)

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

Untangling the Piasa's Tale: Underworld Symbolism at the Heart of the Midcontinent.

Painted images on the sheer rock bluff at Alton, Illinois, have been an enduring source of mystery. Jolliet's 1673 drawing was destroyed, and the painting itself disappeared before contradictions could be resolved. Local accounts of imagery and meaning have been summarily dismissed. This paper verifies the pedigree of an extant contemporary drawing and uses a Native Midwestern culture-hero account to show that the tale of the piasa goes beyond current understandings. In the process we introduce another supernatural to the tale and resolve much ambiguity between nineteenth-century traditions, Native accounts, and

the employments of the piasa concept by iconographers. (Session 1B)

Feathers, James K. (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Ferguson, Terry A. (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Fontana, Marisa (North Central College)
A Preliminary LA-ICP-MS Analysis of Protohistoric Creek Pottery at Hickory Ground.

An LA-ICP-MS compositional analysis of Protohistoric period pottery from Hickory Ground, a central Alabama Creek village excavated by Cottier, Sheldon, and others, was conducted to ascertain whether this method could discern any culturally meaningful chemically distinct pottery groupings. The preliminary results indicate this method is successful in identifying pottery groups within the data set. Discussion of what these groupings might indicate about sociopolitical development, ethnic identity, and exchange at Hickory Ground and within the Coosa/Tallapoosa River Valley follows. (Session 3B)

Fortier, Andrew C. (see Galloy, Joseph M.)

Freeman, Shannon J. (University of Alabama)
A Final Bite of the Doughnut Mound (1Ee99): A Possible Late Woodland Earth Lodge in Central Alabama.

Since Lewis Larson's incisive examination, most Southeastern archaeologists have avoided describing soil-covered structures as "earth lodges." However, Larson (1994:115) stated that he did not deny the possibility of their existence in the region. Research at the Samuels' Site (1Ee99) revealed a circular, semi-subterranean structure, with a soil-covered roof. Multiple lines of evidence suggest that this structure was a public building, similar to historic council houses and Plains earth lodges. Perhaps equally intriguing, radiocarbon samples securely date this structure to the Late Woodland, raising many additional questions about our present knowledge of Central Alabama sociopolitical organization during that period. (Session 3B)

Friberg, Christina (University of California, Santa Barbara) and **Jenna Santy** (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Culture Contact, Change, and Continuity at C.W. Cooper: Recent Data from a Mississippian Village in the Central Illinois River Valley.

CW Cooper (11Fv47) is a Mississippian village site dating from A.D. 1100–1150. UC Santa Barbara excavations were conducted over the summers of 2011 and 2012, yielding a wealth of data to address a variety of research questions ranging from Cahokian contact to warfare. This paper presents the preliminary data from our excavations, including the discovery of two Mississippian ceremonial structures. Their presence, in addition to other Cahokian-style materials at this village, prompts us to ask questions relating to issues of cultural identity and site definition. Were they Cahokians or local Woodlanders? Was this a domestic village or ceremonial center? (Session 2F)

Galloy, Joseph M. (University of Illinois) and **Andrew C. Fortier** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
The Sacred Precinct of the East St. Louis Mound Complex: the Northside and Southside Investigations.

In 1991-1992 and 1999-2000, archaeological excavations were conducted in East St. Louis within the I-55/70 ROW. Illinois DOT excavations revealed extensive and complex Mississippian ceremonial deposits associated with the East St. Louis Mound precinct. These include large rectangular and circular buildings, an elite storage hut compound, a stockade or wall, dozens of large post pits, remnants of mounds, and parts of an extensive plaza. The storage compound was destroyed by fire during the late Stirling phase, an event that essentially ended centralized activities in the core of this ancient city. (Session 1D)

Galloy, Joseph M. (see Emerson, Thomas E.)

Geiger, Brian S. (University of California, Santa Barbara), **Christopher B. Rodning** (Tulane University), **Emma R. Richardson** (Morgan State University), and **David G. Moore** (Warren Wilson College)
An Investigation of a Late Mississippian House at the Catawba Meadows Site (31BK18), Burke County, North Carolina.

Excavations at the Catawba Meadows site in the western North Carolina Piedmont have identified a single-stage domestic structure comparable to houses at other Mississippian sites in the greater southern Appalachians. Catawba Meadows was likely a small dispersed village within the province of Joara, whose principal town was located at the Berry site (31BK22), 11 km away. Stratigraphic evidence from the structure gives important clues in understanding its construction, use, and abandonment. This paper examines how household archaeology at Catawba Meadows gives a glimpse of life in a Native American village at a point close to European contact in the Southeast. (Session 3A)

Gidusko, Kevin (Florida Public Archaeology Network) and **Gregg E. Harding** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)
Finding Value in Limited-Provenience Collections.

As interest and efforts in public archaeology increases, many organizations are often approached by avocational archaeologists who wish to donate their collections. Many of these collections lack provenience and often end up in haphazard displays at museums, non-profits, and educational centers. Although the contextual integrity is often compromised, many donated collections can still be used for educational purposes. This paper highlights current efforts in East Central Florida to utilize limited-provenience collections for the benefit of public education and community outreach. (Session 3E)

Gidusko, Kevin (see Harding, Gregg E.)

Giles, Bretton (CEMML, Colorado State University)
Middle Woodland Piasa: A Perspective from the Hopewell Site.

Following in the footsteps of Robert Hall, I explore the significance of piasa or underworld crea-

tures in Ohio Hopewell iconography. I discuss some of the variation in Ohio Hopewell representations of piasa, as well as the reptiles and fish that may have served as their templates. I then point out a previously unrecognized crocodilian visage in the design engraved on a femur from Hopewell Mound 25. I illustrate the spatial logic of this crocodilian visage and how it relates to other Ohio Hopewell representations, as well as its familiar resemblance to the imagery portrayed on the Illinois Hopewell, Bedford Copper Cutout. (Session 1B)

Giles, Bretton (see Durruty, Marta Alfonso)

Gilleland, Sarah K. (University of South Florida) and **Thomas J. Pluckhahn** (University of South Florida)
Looking for the Floor at Roberts Island.

Site 8CI41, part of the Roberts Island Shell Mound Complex, is located 500 meters west of the Crystal River site in Citrus County, Florida. This Woodland Period site consists of a platform mound and other possible features. It is located on an anthropogenic island consisting mostly of oyster shell. Shovel test excavations in 2011 showed very little soil formation, making it unclear as to whether the sub-mound structure was deliberately constructed or formed by the accretion of occupational debris. By examining the spatial variability of select organisms, we postulate the existence and location of living floors at the site. (Session 2A)

Gilmore, Zachary (University of Florida)
Ritual as Strategic Practice: The Depositional Grammar of a Late Archaic Pit Assemblage.

Bell defines ritualization as a historical process whereby some practices are strategically differentiated from others in a given cultural context. This paper focuses on the ritualization of depositional practices associated with an assemblage of Late Archaic pits at Silver Glen Run (8LA1) in northeastern Florida. Due to their extraordinary size and elaborate fills, these pits have been interpreted as ritual features, possibly implicated in nearby mound-centered gatherings. Here, I use patterns in the types, quantities, and sequences of pit deposits to identify the specific strategies through which existing depositional traditions were altered and symbolically enhanced in this particular context. (Session 2E)

Gisler, Jessica (see Rafferty, Janet)

Glover, Jeffrey (see Patterson, Wes)

Goodson, Patricia (see Harding, Gregg E.)

Gougeon, Ramie A. (University of West Florida)
SEAC Genealogy Project.

During this poster session, SEAC members will be invited to help construct a genealogy of Southeastern archaeology by tracking our academic descent. Basic outlines of the descendants of our grit-tempered foremothers and gritty forefathers will be posted for reference. Please drop by and fill out an information card. We will be tracking degrees (BA, MA, PhD) as well as notable field schools (think Fay-Cooper Cole's University of Chicago field school). All results will be digitized and made available in a format that can be con-

tinually crowd-sourced, edited, and updated. (Session 2P—Poster)

Gougeon, Ramie A. (University of West Florida)
Bridging the Artifact and the Social.

Since practically the beginning of Southeastern archaeology, researchers have studied the links between artifacts and social groups. Even while we have shed simple diffusionist and other material-centered culture contact explanations, it is still generally assumed that similarities in artifacts represent some degree of social interaction. In this paper I explore the ideas that pottery styles reflect some form(s) of social identity and whether variation within an archaeological assemblage reflects some form of social interaction by searching for mechanisms and situations known anthropologically to generate our much sought bridge between the artifact and the social. (Session 2D)

Gray, Jay W. (see Herbert, Joseph M.)

Greer, Mathew C. (University of Southern Mississippi)
Bondsman's Best Friend? - Analyzing the Cultural Significance of the "Dog Burial" at James Madison's Montpelier.

While canine remains are a somewhat common occurrence at dwellings associated with enslaved African Americans, these faunal remains rarely receive much further attention. However, the 1996 excavation of a potential dog burial from the Southwest Home site at James Madison's Montpelier offers researchers an opportunity to round out this often-neglected aspect of enslaved life. The research presented here will attempt to contextualize the relationship between bondspeople and canines to better understand the role of canines in African American culture through an analysis of the archaeological, ethnographic, and historic literature. (Session 2G)

Gunter, Sean Cary von (University of Tennessee)
Ramifications of the Study of Proteomics and Epigenetic Response on Archaeological HBE Theory.

Archaeologists have only started to realize the impacts of proteomic research, now mostly limited to residue-material analyses. This paper seeks to explore the more profound implications of epigenetic response—functionally relevant, heritable modifications to the genome that occur without altering underlying DNA sequences—as manifest in the expressed proteome. Ethological studies indicate that even slight alteration of the proteome can produce profound changes (e.g., aggression and gender ratios). With the ability to identify species-specific protein molecules in archaeological context, researchers seeking to determine the degree to which ecological factors affect human diversity can erect more scientifically HBE-based frameworks. (Session 2M)

Hadden, Carla S. (see Colaninno, Carol E.)

Hahn, Sara A. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
Antebellum Ceramic Importers of New Orleans, Louisiana.

New Orleans, Louisiana, has long served as one of the United States' major port cities, and during the early nineteenth century Liverpool, England, was arguably her strongest trading partner. Ships transport-

ed cotton and tobacco to Liverpool and returned with cargoes of finished goods and building material—including ceramics. Occasionally, bearing both manufacturer's and importer's marks, it is often possible to refine the production date of those wares to a very short time span, thereby increasing their value as dating tools. This paper will provide a general overview of antebellum ceramic importers in New Orleans and some of their wares. (Session 2G)

Hahn, Thurston H. G., III (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
The Henderson and Gaines Family of Ceramic Importers, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Among the many ceramic importers operating in New Orleans, Louisiana, the merchant family of Henderson and Gaines is the best archaeologically represented. From 1836 until 1866, the company imported ceramics directly from Liverpool (United Kingdom) and elsewhere. Their predecessors, however, first opened their doors to the trade in the early 1820s while their successors remained in business until the late 1870s. Based upon marked pieces, the companies maintained a long-term business relationship with the Davenport potteries of Longport, and evidence of the vast quantity of ceramics they imported may be found on sites throughout much of the southeast United States. (Session 2G)

Hahn, Thurston H. G., III (see Blank, Anne Marie Maher; Ryan, Joanne)

Haigler, Jules (see Dengel, Craig)

Hale, J. Gavin (U.S. Forest Service, Land Between the Lakes)
Using Geophysics to Develop Partnerships at Land Between The Lakes.

The Forest Service is tasked with the responsibility of more than 260 historic cemeteries at the Land Between The Lakes National Recreation Area. Cemeteries were poorly documented during the process of eminent domain as land was transferred to federal property. As such, the inventory continues to fluctuate as research is carried out. The agency has been conducting case studies to determine if geophysical methods will provide reliable data to make informed resource management decisions. The studies yielded promising results and have shown that geophysical methods provide a means to strengthen the relationship with local residents and partnering agencies. (Session 3C)

Haley, Bryan S. (Tulane University)
Reconstructing the Developmental Sequence of Hollywood Mounds Using Remote Sensing Techniques.

Hollywood Mounds (22TU500) is a large, late Mississippian mound center located in the Yazoo Basin in northwestern Mississippi. Although only four mounds are visible today topographically, early sketch maps suggest a larger array of mounded architecture. Research conducted there has employed both airborne and ground-based remote sensing techniques with the goal of reconstructing the natural and culturally modified landscape. By combining remote sensing data,

particularly from the magnetic gradiometer, with targeted excavation, ceramic analysis, and absolute dating, a developmental sequence for the site has emerged that informs on social organization and Mississippian power in the greater region. (Session 1C)

Halligan, Jessi (Texas A&M University)
Geoarchaeological Interpretations of Paleoindian Sites in the Aucilla River, Florida.

Hundreds of Paleoindian artifacts, including lithics and well-preserved osseous artifacts manufactured from extinct mammals, have been recovered from the Aucilla River of northwestern Florida. Recent geoarchaeological investigations at three underwater sites (Page-Ladson, Sloth Hole, and Wayne's Sink) and the surrounding terrestrial areas help to provide contextual interpretation of these artifacts. This research also informs upon geomorphic processes and paleoenvironments during the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene, providing support for earlier hypotheses about Paleoindian behavior in the Big Bend area of Florida. (Session 1I)

Hally, David J. (see Chamblee, John F.)

Hammerstedt, Scott W. (University of Oklahoma), **Jami J. Lockhart** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Patrick C. Livingood** (University of Oklahoma), **Tim Mulvihill** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), **Amanda L. Regnier** (University of Oklahoma), **George Sabo III** (Arkansas Archeological Survey), and **John Samuelson** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Multisensor Remote Sensing and Mapping at Spiro: Discovering Intrasite Organization.

Regionally preeminent during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, Spiroans amassed diverse symbols of wealth and power from surrounding cultures. Examinations of the Great Mortuary continue to yield insights into Southeastern ceremonialism and cosmology, but excavations during the past century leave many questions concerning intrasite organization. Recent broad-scale gradiometry and high-accuracy mapping (along with multisensor geophysics in selected areas) are now providing compelling evidence of population density, structure size and type, activity areas, internal boundaries, site extents, and historic disturbances. To date, geophysical survey and mapping covers more than 22 hectares. We present those results with interpretations and future research plans. (Session 2Q—Poster)

Hammerstedt, Scott W. (University of Oklahoma) and **Sheila Bobalik Savage** (Oklahoma Archeological Survey)
Late Prehistoric Mortuary Behavior in Northeastern Oklahoma: A View from the Reed Site.

Reed is a multiple mound site in the Neosho River Valley of northeastern Oklahoma that was excavated in part by WPA crews in the late 1930s and dates primarily to A.D. 1200-1300. In this paper, we describe the forty plus burials found within one of the mounds, with emphasis on stratigraphic position and association with exotic objects of copper, shell, ceramics, and minerals. We then examine and compare mortuary practices at contemporary mound sites in the

Spiro area to provide a regional summary of the Arkansas River Basin. (Session 1E)

Hampton, Michael Keith (Texas State University)
Sacred Skull Bundles at Castalian Springs (40SU14).

Excavations at the Castalian Springs site during Summer 2010 documented a series of isolated and paired human crania within a large circular structure. Continuing evaluation of their meaning and context in concert with ethnographic and iconographic data suggest that they were part of sacred skull bundles depicted elsewhere in Mississippian iconography. Sacred skull bundles used during Sundance rituals of modern and historic Native American tribes may provide a link between religious practice of the Mississippian era and more recent Native American practices. (Session 3D)

Harding, Gregg E. (Florida Public Archaeology Network), **Kevin Gidusko** (Florida Public Archaeology Network), and **Patricia Goodson** (Florida Public Archaeology Network)
Searching for Brevard's Forgotten Cemeteries: Historic Cemetery Preservation and Public Archaeology in East Central Florida.

Many historic cemeteries in East Central Florida are at risk of being lost. This is especially true in Brevard County where historic cemeteries are often abandoned, vandalized, or poorly cared for. In 2011, the Florida Public Archaeology Network's East Central Region initiated a project to record Brevard County's threatened historic cemeteries. Beginning as an internship project, the Brevard County Historic Cemetery Recording Project soon developed into a successful public archaeology program. This presentation will highlight the successes and challenges of searching for Brevard's historic cemeteries, as well as future approaches for community-engaged historic cemetery preservation in East Central Florida. (Session 3E)

Harding, Gregg E. (see Gidusko, Kevin)

Hargrave, Eve A. (see Nash, Lenna M.)

Harke, Ryan (University of South Florida)
*Stable Isotope Analysis of *Busycon sinistrum* to Determine Fort Walton-Period Seasonality at St. Joseph Bay, Northwest Florida*.

Coastal Fort Walton cultures in the St. Joseph Bay region of northwest Florida emphasized marine and estuarine foraging, especially for large gastropods. This adaptation contrasts with that of inland Fort Walton agricultural societies. Coastal groups could represent separate hunter-gatherer-fisher populations or seasonal migrations by inland farming villagers. Stable isotope analysis on lightning whelks (*Busycon sinistrum*) suggests summer was the predominant collection period, producing a conflict with the maize-growing season in northwest Florida. Oxygen and carbon isotopes indicate similar environmental and climatic conditions in prehistoric St. Joseph Bay, although the effects of modern CO₂ emissions and wastewater pollution were identified. (Session 2L)

Harris, Stephen (University of Mississippi)
Landscape Changes at the Late Woodland Shady Grove Site.

Geophysical survey at the Shady Grove site (22-Qu-525) has revealed a previously unknown series of subsurface features. This survey, when combined with more traditional artifact density mapping and excavations, suggests that the intrasite physical, ritual, and ideological landscapes went through some significant changes at the end of the Late Woodland period. A shift in activity areas within the site away from the circular Woodland pattern to a concentration on the large platform mound during the Mississippian period suggests that the physical, as well as the ideological, landscape was greatly changed. (Session 1C)

Harvey, Melissa Zabecki (see Howe, Jessica)

Heller, Nathanael (see Buckley, Raegan)

Helms, Lindsey Jo (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Porotic Pitting and Hyperostosis as Separate Indicators of Nutritional Stress from Ledford Island, Tennessee.

Porotic hyperostosis is primarily quantified by porotic pitting (PP). Hyperostosis (HY) is rarely addressed as it requires comprehensive radiographic confirmation or cranial fragmentation. The largely fragmentary crania from Ledford Island, Tennessee, exhibit a high prevalence of HY providing an opportunity to assess it with PP. Predictably PP was common among subadults and younger adults (<30 yrs) and HY more common among older adults (30+). Also not surprising, the sample prevalence of porotic hyperostosis increases with the inclusion of an HY criteria and argues for more detailed criteria-specific quantification. (Session 2B)

Hendricks, R.R. (see Rink, W. Jack)

Henry, Edward R. (Washington University, St. Louis) and **Logan J. Kistler** (Pennsylvania State University)
Multi-Staged Geophysics and the Regional Landscape of the LeBus Circle – an Early-Middle Woodland Period Earthwork in Central Kentucky.

Archaeological research on Middle Woodland geometric earthworks in the United States has largely focused on quantifying their frequency, shape, size, and internal organization. However, few seek to understand these sites on a broader scale. A multi-staged geophysical examination of the LeBus Circle enabled the collection of paleoethnobotanical, geoarchaeological, and chronometric data that proved essential to considering how the site is situated within the regional landscape. Here, we use multiple site-based data sets to evaluate the LeBus Circle in the context of multiple scales, and discuss the placement, use, and reuse of this earthwork in prehistory. (Session 1C)

Henry, Edward R. (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Herbert, Joseph M. (Center for the Environmental Management of Military Lands, Fort Bragg) and **Jay W. Gray** (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
Archaic Caches in the Carolina Sandhills.

Two striking examples of Archaic cache sites have recently been excavated at Fort Bragg. The Wilmore Cache consists of 40 pounds of unretouched rhyolite flake blanks, transported 50 miles from the Slate Belt, carefully buried near a seep spring in the Sandhills, but never harvested. Blackjack is a single-component Archaic site that documents transport of 60 pounds of rhyolite from the Slate Belt to the Sandhills, where it was cached and harvested to make projectile points and other tools. Wilmore and Blackjack provide unprecedented snapshots of Archaic hunting organization, and the logistical staging of lithic resource acquisition, transport, and utilization. (Session 1G)

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

Hill, M. Cassandra (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)
Never-Ending Work: Life and Death in a Company Town: Bioarchaeology of New Home Cemetery, Sugar Land, Texas.

Nineteen burials were identified and analyzed as part of the TxDOT-sponsored investigation of the impact of road expansion on New Home Cemetery in Sugar Land, Texas, conducted by Geo-Marine, Inc. Sugar Land has a colorful history, from settlement by Steven F. Austin and a group of planters who established vast sugar plantations, to its transition into a model company town. African Americans and convict labor, and later, workers from the company town, literally shouldered the work for the mills and factories. Analyses of the burials provide information about living conditions and funerary practices for this previously undocumented African-American population. (Session 2B)

Hodge, Shannon Chappell (Middle Tennessee State University) and **Tiffany B. Saul** (Middle Tennessee State University)
Fernvale (40WM51): Bioarchaeology on the Late Archaic Frontier.

The multicomponent Fernvale Site (40WM51), in Williamson County, Tennessee, yielded a small human skeletal sample from the partial excavation of an Archaic Period cemetery at the site. This bioarchaeological analysis examines nutritional health, pathology and disease, skeletal markers of occupational or lifestyle stress, and dental health. In particular, we assess: 1) trophy-taking in two adult individuals, 2) unusual dental wear and robust cranial muscle markings, and 3) strongly-developed lower extremities, unusual frequency of the cervical fossa of Allen, and degenerative joint disease of the spine. These results are contextualized as a representation of the living population of this prehistoric community. (Session 2B)

Hodge, Shannon Chappell (see Lucas, Virginia)

Hodson, A. (see Rink, W. Jack)

Hogan, Maura (Indiana University)
Depositional History on the Margins: New Insights from Ford Mound at the Pfeffer Site.

The significance of depositional events in mound construction is frequently associated with punctuations in sociopolitical and ideological cycles. Less commonly do we seek an historic contextualization of the symbolism encoded within these deposits. Recent excavations on the Ford Mound at the Pfeffer Site (1050 to ~1130 CE) were conducted to examine Pfeffer's potential role as a ceremonial/religious node. Initial observations concerning aspects of its temporality, material composition, and ritual context suggest slight departures from expected patterns in Mississippian platform mound construction. This paper presents new excavation data, and discusses the significance in diverse practices in earthwork construction. (Session 2E)

Hollenbach, Kandi (University of Tennessee, Archaeological Research Laboratory), **Bradley A. Creswell** (University of Tennessee), and **Michael G. Angst** (University of Tennessee)
Granaries or Ritual Huts?: Small-Diameter Circular Structures at Early Mississippian Sites in Eastern Tennessee.

This poster presents data on small-diameter circular structures found associated with Early Mississippian (Hiwassee Island) occupations at several sites in eastern Tennessee. Current wisdom suggests that these are above-ground storage facilities, or "corn cribs," although it is also possible that they were used for other purposes, such as sweat lodges, shaman huts, or menstrual huts. To tease out the possible functions of these small circular structures, we look at the spatial relationships between these and other structures at several sites in the region, including the Townsend sites, 40BT47, 40BT162, Martin Farm, Toqua, Carden Farm II, 40LD52, and 40KN45. (Session 2H—Poster)

Holt, Haley (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), **Raegan Buckley** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.), **Nathanael Heller** (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.)
The Suwannee Sinks Site (8SU377) and Suwannee Valley Culture in Northern Florida.

In 2010, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., conducted data recovery investigations at the Suwannee Sinks Site in Suwannee County, Florida. One result of this effort was the exposure of a single-family dwelling and domestic refuse associated with the Suwannee Valley culture (ca. A.D. 750 to 1542), a distinctive and highly localized cultural tradition of the Suwannee Valley drainage in northern Florida. This paper presents an overview of the excavations at the Suwannee Sinks Site, emphasizing site stratigraphy, structural remains, and material culture of the Suwannee Valley component at the site. (Session 2L)

Holt, Haley (see Buckley, Raegan)

Hooker, Terry (see Miller, Meg)

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

Horowitz, Rachel A. (see McCall, Grant S.)

Horsley, Timothy J. (Horsley Archaeological Prospection, LLC), **Alice P. Wright** (University of Michigan), and **Casey R. Barrier** (University of Michigan)

The Multiple Uses of Geophysical Data in Archaeology: Informing Excavation Strategies and Defining New Research Questions at Monumental Sites.

Geophysical techniques are capable of producing results amenable to nuanced anthropological interpretation and of generating additional anthropological questions. This potential is best realized under two conditions: first, in extensive geophysical survey that situates archaeological data in a broader landscape; and second, as part of flexible research designs that encourage ongoing dialogue between geophysical results, ground-truthing efforts, and their mutual interpretation. To demonstrate the utility of these approaches, we discuss results from evolving research at two different monumental sites: the Middle Woodland Garden Creek site in the Appalachian Summit, and the Late Woodland-Early Mississippian Washausen site in the American Bottom. (Session 1C)

Howe, Jessica (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and **Melissa Zabecki Harvey** (Arkansas State Parks)
Secondary Burials and Associated Artifacts from Ashley County, Arkansas.

When an inadvertent discovery of human remains by a farmer in south Arkansas was determined not to be a homicide by local authorities, archeologists from the Arkansas Archeological Survey were called out to salvage what was left of the features. Two days of field work resulted in the recovery of multiple commingled human remains and artifacts suggesting a date of approximately A.D. 200. Analysis of the artifacts related features to one another, and analysis of the human remains showed that the burial feature contained parts of 16 individuals, many of whom were buried at different times and may represent secondary interments. (Session 2M)

Howell, Cameron (University of South Carolina)
Evaluating Mississippian Period Settlement Hierarchies in Light of Survey Bias: Three Case Studies from the Southeast.

In reconstructing Mississippian settlement patterns, farmsteads are often the most poorly understood component for generating understanding of settlement hierarchies on a regional level. As farmsteads typically have the lowest archaeological visibility, methodological biases of survey data are not often accounted for or taken into consideration during the interpretation. This study addresses the issue by examining the physical dynamics of Mississippian period farmsteads in three regions across the southeast—the Georgia Piedmont, the Black Warrior River Valley, and the Black Prairie—and presents ways to approach assessing and interpreting the known archaeological record as well as providing guidance for future investigations. (Session 2K)

Hufnagl, Kevin (see McCarthy, Donna)

Hunter, Donald G. (see Ryan, Joanne)

Iannelli, Rachel J. (see Wallis, Neill)

Idol, Bruce S. (see Webb, Paul A.)

Iverson, Richard (Florida State University)
Shamanic Ideology Encoded in Archaic Through Mississippian Art.

Shamanic ideology was encoded in Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian objects. The portal appears in Archaic stone and shell, in Woodland bone, stone, and shell, and in Mississippian stone and marine shell iconography. Archaic Winged bannerstones represent the Hawk. The Hawk appears in Woodland clay tablets, stone pipes, and copper plate repoussé. Both the Red-shouldered Hawk and the Red-tailed Hawk appear as co-essences in Mississippian copper plate repoussé. The Hawk is the only flying co-essence that was synthesized by shamans and represented in art from the Archaic through the Mississippian. (Session 3D)

Ivester, Andrew H. (see Moore, Christopher R.)

Jackson, Douglas K. (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and **Robert W. Rohe** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Agricultural Row Features: Evidence for Intensive Swale Area Agriculture at the East St. Louis Mound Complex.

Excavations over the last few years at the East St Louis Mound Complex have exposed a unique and unusual type of prehistoric feature found within low-lying areas characterized by heavy clay subsoils. These features consist of sets of regularly spaced, linear arrangements of double rows of small pits. We propose that these late Terminal Late Woodland/early Mississippian features represent a type of field/garden system used to intensify crop production within marginal lands directly adjacent to densely settled occupation areas, benefiting from the fertile topsoil and moisture characteristics of the swale areas. (Session 1D)

Jackson, Douglas K. (see Emerson, Thomas E.)

Jackson, Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi)
Archaeology of Mound C at Winterville: Construction History, Function, and Taphonomic Impacts.

The USM Winterville Archaeological Project focused fieldwork in 2009 and 2011 on Mound C. Its distinct oblong shape with narrow summit contrasts with other mounds at Winterville and with Mississippian mounds generally suggesting a different function than the as a substructure platform. The 2009 excavation trenched the flanks of the mound, demonstrating its early history as a substructure mound, also post-occupation degradation. 2011 summit excavations provided evidence for multiple superimposed structures and possibly multiple contemporaneous buildings atop the mound. Alternatively, Mound C may provide a somewhat unusual case of two distinct mounds eventually being joined in later construction episodes. (Session 2K)

Jacobson, Jodi A. (TRC Environmental Corporation), **Troy Sykes** (Texas Department of Transportation), and **Scott Pletka** (Texas Department of Transportation)

To Buoy or Not to Buoy: A GPS Alternative for Avoidance Monitoring of Underwater Archeological Resources.

In 2006, a sunken World War I Ferris-type wooden-hulled steamship was discovered during TxDOT's assessment of a bridge replacement project in Beaumont, Texas. An avoidance plan was developed for the site employing buoys to mark the avoidance zone but the USCG rejected the locations for buoy placement as a navigation hazard. A new avoidance and monitoring plan utilizing GPS tracking of construction vessels was developed. This paper discusses various procedural and technical issues that we had to address while developing and implementing this monitoring method. The method successfully documented that the shipwreck had been avoided during construction activities. (Session 1H)

James, Jenna (University of Alabama)

Genetic Homogeneity Within House Group Burials at the Historic Creek Town Site of Fusihatchee.

Dental morphological data tied to genetic inheritance were collected from individuals buried in association with eighteenth-century Creek houses at Fusihatchee. Statistical variation within and between houses was examined to determine genetic relationships among individuals. Ethnohistoric accounts state that Creek households were matrilineal, and practiced house floor burials where members of the household or any individual related to the domestic unit could have been buried. Using cluster analysis of Gower coefficients of dental epigenetic data, this research addresses the degree of genetic homogeneity within matrilineal households. It also examines the disruptive forces of Contact, adoption, and household burial membership. (Session 2N)

Jefferies, Richard W. (University of Kentucky)

Spanish Mission Period Activity at Darien Bluff, McIntosh County, Georgia.

Mid-twentieth-century archaeological investigations conducted near Darien, Georgia, by Joseph R. and Shelia K. Caldwell revealed structures, features, and artifacts thought to be associated with seventeenth-century Mission Santo Domingo de Talaje. Despite the potential historical significance of the resulting data, no synthesis of this work was ever done. Recent examination of the field notes, drawings, and artifacts from these investigations has provided new insights into the spatial organization of the Mission period community, the distribution of associated cultural materials, and the research potential of the site's artifact collection and excavation records. (Session 2O)

Jeffers, Thomas (University of West Florida)

Allometric Analysis of Prehistoric Shell Middens in the Escambia River Estuary.

Prehistoric populations in the Escambia River basin captured primarily three species of shellfish: Eastern Oyster, and marsh clams, *Rangia* and *Polymesoda*. By more carefully analyzing fragmentary shells

in archaeological samples, I demonstrate that under-identification of marsh clams can significantly skew allometric biomass estimates. *Polymesoda* produces more biomass per unit of shell weight as compared to *Rangia*; therefore, the proper identification of marsh clam species can produce up to a 5 to 15 percent increase in estimated biomass. My analysis of samples from Thompson's Landing (8ES950) shows increases in biomass totals in the expected range. (Session 1L—Poster)

Jenkins, Casey M. (Illinois State University)

A Comparison of Archaic and Mississippian Period Prevalence of Auditory Exostosis.

Auditory exostoses, boney growths in the external auditory canal, are often assigned a prolonged cold-water exposure etiology. Strong correlations with age and sex, with high frequencies among older individuals and males, have been found and suggest a correlation with male subsistence activities. However, a continuum in the formation of auditory exostoses in two sites, the Eva Site (40BN12; 2500-1,000 B.C.E.) and Thompson Village Site (40HY5; 1050-1450 C.E.), suggests an anatomical influence in the trait's formation. Additionally, in controlling for ecology, subsistence strategy, age, and sex, behaviors are implicated which transcend subsistence and presumptions about division of labor. (Session 2B)

Jenkins, Cliff (see Peacock, Evan)

Jenkins, Ned J. (Alabama Historical Association) and **Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.** (Auburn University, Montgomery)

The Hernando De Soto Entrada through Central Alabama: September - November, 1540.

A refinement of the route of the sixteenth century De Soto expedition through Central Alabama is proposed. The route consists of those sites within the three contiguous Native provinces visited by DeSoto: Talisi, Tascaluca, and Mabila. The realignment is anchored by De Soto era artifacts from a private collection, ceramic chronology, topography, and the distribution of contemporaneous Mississippian sites and phases in the Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Alabama River valleys. The identification of the Talisi province narrows the search area for the subsequent site of the battle of Mabila. (Session 2N)

Jeter, Marvin D. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and **BrieAnna S. Langlie** (Washington University, St. Louis)

57 Cobs, But Not 57 Varieties: Transitional Coles Creek – Plaquemine Maize From Taylor Mound 3, Southeast Arkansas.

Mound 3 at the Taylor site (3DR2) on Bayou Bartholomew in southeast Arkansas had five major stages of construction. The flat surface atop Stage 3 was occupied by a circular structure, and produced artifacts suggestive of a transitional, terminal Coles Creek – Plaquemine occupation with Cahokian contacts, plus a small “smudge pit” filled with charred corncobs, dating around A.D. 1200. Analysis revealed that the cobs' range of variation matches that of the “Midwest 12-row” variety. Although comparative data are scarce,

this reinforces previous hints of late persistence of this variety in the Lower Mississippi Valley. (Session 2F)

Jimerson, Stina (see Selden, Lauren McAdams)

Johnson, Jay (University of Mississippi)
“Chickasaw Grey” Chert and the Protohistory of Mississippi.

A distinctive light grey tabular chert predominates in the early eighteenth century lithic assemblages from Chickasaw sites in northeastern Mississippi. The recent recognition of this raw material at the Oliver site, dating to the mid sixteenth century and located in the Yazoo Basin of western Mississippi, raises questions about the long assumed Ft. Payne source for this material. Implications for sixteenth and eighteenth century raw material procurement are explored. (Session 2N)

Johnson, Patrick (College of William and Mary)
Apalachee Ceramics: New Structures, Not New Ethnic Identities.

Despite being identified as Apalachee by Europeans, Native Americans at Mission San Joseph de Escambe (1741-1761) produced a ceramic assemblage more reminiscent of the Creek Indians. Statistical comparisons of select sites occupied by the Creek and Apalachee demonstrate that these changes in ceramic surface treatments and tempers reflect adaptation to new social and geographical environments, rather than the emergence of a different ethnic group. This paper discusses the ramifications of Native ceramics representing varying communal responses, rather than merely the diffusion of new communities, during the frequently dramatic social changes characteristic of the colonial Southeast. (Session 2D)

Jones, Billie (see Mann, Rob)

Jones, Eric E. (Wake Forest University) and **Samantha Yaussy** (Wake Forest University)
Settlement and Site Formation in the Upper Yadkin River Valley.

This research represents early stages of investigation at a Late Pre-Contact (A.D. 800–1600) settlement site along the upper Yadkin River. Surface surveying and subsurface testing have identified two likely occupation episodes. Preliminary analyses of cultural materials and sediments are providing information on site formation processes, preservation environments, past environmental conditions, and subsistence behaviors of the people who lived there. We know relatively few specific details about Late Pre-Contact life and environments in the upper Yadkin River Valley, so the discovery of another intact settlement and development of a methodology for locating more like them is important. (Session 2H—Poster)

Jordan, Alison (Middle Tennessee State University)
Down with Disease: Bioarchaeological Interpretations of Skeletal Anomalies in an Archaeological Population of the South Harpeth River Valley in Middle Tennessee.

Osteological analyses of human remains from Fernvale (40WM51), a multicomponent site along the South Harpeth River in Middle Tennessee, were con-

ducted as part of a re-analysis project implemented by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA). An anomaly observed in the proximal ulna of individuals from the site, previously undocumented and of unknown etiology, appears to be the skeletal response to acute soft tissue damage. This biomechanical stress occurs alongside a shift in subsistence strategy, and is a plausible explanation for the resulting pathology; these results can be applied more broadly to other populations undergoing subsistence change. (Session 1L—Poster)

Kassabaum, Megan C. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and **Erin S. Nelson** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Standing Posts and Special Substances: Ritual Deposition at Feltus, Jefferson County, Mississippi.

Post ritual is an important part of Late Woodland ceremonial practice. At Feltus, Coles Creek people repeatedly planted, pulled, and refilled a series of free-standing posts. In addition to the posts themselves, specially procured ash and clay sediments with ceramic pipe, bear bone, and other material inclusions were essential components of the depositional process. In this paper, we explore the possible meanings of these archaeological features. Does meaning derive from the power of the individual, included objects? From the act of depositing them together? Or perhaps, from their earlier role/s in a broader ritual sequence? (Session 2E)

Kassabaum, Megan C. (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.; O’Hear, John W.)

Keasler, Joey (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Kelley, David B. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
Caddo Farmsteads in Northwest Louisiana: Upland and Lowland Variants.

In this paper I’ll look at the ethnohistorical information on Caddo farmsteads, specifically the Teran map of 1691 and the Soulé photographs of the 1860-70s, and compare it to the archaeological data from northwest Louisiana. I’ll focus mainly on three sites, McLelland (16BO236) and Joe Clark (16BO237), located in the floodplain of the Red River; and Burnitt site (16SA204), located in the uplands to the east of the Sabine River. I’ll also discuss how our approach to studying and understanding the basic unit of Caddo settlement has changed in the last 20 years and suggest some directions for future research. (Session 1E)

Kelly, John E. (Washington University, Saint Louis) and **James A. Brown** (Northwestern University)
Theorizing Ritual Deposition: The Birth of Mound 34, Its Life History, Death, and Burial.

While our focus is often on the rectangular platform mound as a architectural feature, we argue using Mound 34 as a case study that it is other aspects, especially the initial pre-mound building(s), that serve to personify the social group or person with the birth of this architectural feature. Using the recent work at Mound 34 we examine the “death” of the building that results in its burial with earthen blankets; its subsequent rebirth, existence, and death as a process critical

to our understanding the earthen platform as a more complex architectural feature on the cosmological landscape of Cahokia. (Session 2E)

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

Kelly, Lucretia S. (Washington University, St. Louis) and **John E. Kelly** (Washington University, St. Louis) *Bob Hall, The Heart and Soul of Cahokia: A Case Study of Ritual in the Personification of a Cahokia House's Life Cycle.*

Bob was as unique as they come and one of a generation of archaeologists that helped put Cahokia on the global map. American Indians view houses and other seemingly inanimate materials as animate objects with their own life cycles. We present an interpretation of a late Cahokia house that personifies the end points of the life cycle from birth to death. The house's ritual birth and death are examined by the way various material remains accentuate these rites of passage. This discussion embodies the role of ritual and spirituality of American Indian religion that were critical to Bob's worldview. (Session 1B)

Kelly, Petrina (University of Alabama) *Mound R1 and the Problem of the Minor Mounds at Moundville.*

Moundville has twenty large flat-topped mounds that are arranged around a single large plaza, all of which have been excavated to some degree. There are other smaller mounds that lie outside the plaza-periphery mounds that have been almost completely overlooked in the history of excavation at Moundville. Mound R1 is one such mound and was the subject of recent investigations. These new excavations reveal that Mound R1 is a flat-topped, substructural mound that has much the same structure, construction chronology, and apparent function as nearby, much larger mounds. The implications of these findings will be discussed. (Session 2K)

Kelso, Rebecca Scopa (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) *The Health and Status of Tennessee Children in the Mississippian Period.*

This research examines the visibility of the effects of hypothesized population disruption from the Middle Cumberland "Vacant Quarter" on eastern Tennessee Mississippians during the Middle and Late Mississippian periods. Previous analyses on archaeological sites and adult skeletons have indicated increased conflict toward the Late Mississippian in eastern Tennessee. Unlike previous research, this study analyzes mortuary practices and biological health of children, using Mississippian archaeological sites throughout eastern and central Tennessee. The skeletal remains of children are the most effective way to assess a past population's overall health, as children are more susceptible than adults to environmental stressors, especially nutritional stress. (Session 2B)

Kemp, Kassie (University of South Florida) *Tales from a Museum Basement: Revisiting the Crystal River Ceramics Collection.*

This paper reports the results of the first in a two-stage research project studying type/attribute and tech-

nofunctional variables of ceramics from Crystal River (8CI1), a Woodland period mound site in west central Florida. Over 14,000 sherds previously excavated by Ripley Bullen and others were catalogued by surface treatment and temper in order to provide information on the chronological and spatial distribution of wares across the site. As the ceramics had never been thoroughly tabulated since they were collected in the 1950s and 1960s, this research is an important building block for future local and regional ceramic studies. (Session 2A)

King, Adam (SCIAA, University of South Carolina) and **Johann Sawyer** (SCIAA, University of South Carolina)

The Sacred Geography of the Pot.

Twenty years ago Tim Pauketat and Tom Emerson argued that Ramey Incised pots were cosmological models whose use in public ritual reinforced Cahokian ideologies of power. That argument was built upon Bob Hall's important work on Native belief and symbolism. We continue this line of reasoning using recent interpretations formulated with Bob's help in the Texas State Mississippian Iconography Workshop. Using iconographic evidence we argue that Mississippian ceramic pots, whether used in domestic or ritual contexts, carried earth and centering symbolism. We evaluate this idea by examining pots and other media with this symbolic content across the Mid-South and Georgia. (Session 1B)

King, Adam (see Stephenson, Keith)

King, Jason L. (see McKinnon, Duncan P.)

King, Kathryn A. (University of Arkansas, Little Rock)

Nonmetric Variation in the Caddo and Arikara: a Bi-distance Study.

Dental and cranial nonmetric traits were assessed in 36 Arikara from the Moberly (39WW1) and Larson (39WW2) sites and 15 Caddo from the Kaufman-Williams site (41RR16) to examine if the similarities in the languages of these two groups are the result of cultural transmission or if they are correlated with a possible underlying biological relationship. When compared with 20 individuals from the Averbuch site (40DV60), the Arikara and Caddo samples tended to cluster together for cranial nonmetric traits, excluding sutural bones. The analysis of dental variation yielded unclear results. (Session 2B)

Kistler, Logan J. (see Henry, Edward R.)

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

Koerner, Shannon (Colorado State University) *Revisiting Mississippian Origins in Eastern Tennessee.*

This paper outlines the current status of late prehistoric research in the eastern Tennessee Valley in terms of social, technological, and chronological trends coincident with the foundation of Mississippian lifeways. Models of Mississippian origins in the Tennessee Valley have oscillated in tandem with broader

theoretical trends - from cultural replacement to local adaptation, and back again. The present reappraisal of Mississippian origins in eastern Tennessee has been prompted by recent acquisitions of radiometric dates coupled with ongoing studies of unreported site collections. This framework involving new and liberated data provides greater resolution of short-term trends during the Woodland-Mississippian interface. (Session 2C)

Koldehoff, Brad H. (Illinois Department of Transportation)

Building Bridges: Tribal Consultation and the New Mississippi River Bridge.

The Transportation Departments in Illinois (IDOT) and Missouri, in coordination with the Federal Highway Administration, are constructing a new bridge across Mississippi River at St. Louis. Consultation with federally recognized American Indian tribes is a key component of the multiyear intensive data-recovery program underway in East St. Louis, Illinois. The unexpected discovery, and eventual preservation, of a Mississippian mound remnant and associated human remains (Feature 2000) presented challenges that were resolved through good-faith negotiations among tribes, archaeologists, and engineers. The preservation of Feature 2000 is the most recent accomplishment of IDOT's award-winning tribal consultation process. (Session 1D)

Kowalski, Jessica (University of Alabama) and **Alana Lynch** (Federal Emergency Management Agency)
Investigations of the Ramsey Mound Site (22HA528): A Middle Woodland Mound and Habitation Site on the Bay of St. Louis, Hancock County, Mississippi.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) conducted excavations at the Ramsey Mound Site (22HA528) in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, during 2009. These investigations encountered extensive midden surrounding an undated platform mound. The ceramic assemblage indicates the site was most intensely occupied during the Middle through Early Late Woodland periods of prehistory. In light of recent research of Middle to Early Late Woodland mound centers along the Mississippi Gulf Coast, Ramsey represents a distinctive site configuration and illustrates that a simple dichotomy of ceremonial and habitation sites is not sufficient to capture the variability of this dynamic time period. (Session 2F)

Krutchén, Jeffery D. (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) and **Susan M. Alt** (Indiana University)

The Implications of the Structured Deposits of Greater Cahokia.

Sacred and mundane or ritual and domestic realms were not discretely separated in the ancient Eastern Woodlands. Recent practice-based and phenomenological theorizing suggests instead that all practice and deposition entailed some degree of rituality. Early Cahokian depositional practices in the American Bottom attest to this point, and include several notable kinds of "structured deposits" at everything from farmsteads to the great "ritual-residential" complexes of East St. Louis and Cahokia. These are complemented by recent discoveries at the Emerald and Pfeffer sites in the Richland Complex

uplands, which include yellow-lined, water-laid, refuse-free, and hematite-sprinkled pole-and-thatch building, marker post, and wall-trench deposits.

LaDu, Daniel (University of Alabama)

Coles Creek and Plaquemine Settlement at Mazique (22Ad502).

Mazique is a late-prehistoric mound and plaza center located south of Natchez, Mississippi. Previous collections made here reveal that the site was occupied by both Coles Creek and Plaquemine populations. Shovel tests and off-mound test-units were excavated during the summer of 2012 to examine changing settlement patterns during the Coles Creek (A.D. 750-1200) and Mississippi (A.D. 1200-1650) periods. This paper presents the preliminary results of these investigations, addressing issues such as: What is the full areal extent of the site? Where was the third mound located? Where were Coles Creek/Plaquemine activities concentrated? Were portions of Mazique's landscape artificially constructed? (Session 2F)

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

Laffitte, Brad (Fort Polk, Louisiana)

The Fort Polk Heritage Program: Amalgamating Archaeology, History, and Culture.

The Fort Polk Heritage Program was initiated in 2007 to honor, recognize, and memorialize the sacrifices made by families removed from the area due to the construction of the installation in 1941. Creation of the Heritage Program has resulted in the donation of thousands of historic photographs, documents, and over one hundred oral history interviews. The archaeological benefits of the program include additional historic resources to aid investigations, a better understanding of site layout and function due to oral history interviews, identification of unmarked burials, and a greater understanding of historic archaeology in the west-central Louisiana area. (Session 2P—Poster)

Laffitte, Brad (Fort Polk, Louisiana)

Archaeology at Fort Polk: An Overview and Discussion on Future Research.

Archaeological work conducted at Fort Polk over the past four decades has resulted in the identification of over 3,300 recorded archaeological sites, completion of Phase-I surveys on installation lands, and Phase-II excavation of 749 sites. However, the recording of archaeological sites on Fort Polk has primarily been done to satisfy Cultural Resources Management requirements thereby leaving many academic questions unanswered. Future research directions that will benefit both Fort Polk and academia will be highlighted, including examples of large-scale data analysis projects currently taking place on the installation that may be applicable regionally. Additionally, the current status of the Cultural Resources Management Program will be discussed. (Session 3E)

Lambert, Shawn (University of Oklahoma)

Socioeconomic Differences Between two Post-Removal Choctaw Sites in McCurtain County, Oklahoma.

Before European contact, the Choctaw nation was a culture of skilled agriculturalists that lived in East-

central Mississippi. In 1830, the U.S. Government forcefully removed them to southeastern Oklahoma. This presentation illustrates the preliminary results by comparing the socioeconomic differences between two Post-Removal Choctaw sites in McCurtain, Oklahoma. Specifically, the preliminary comparison of these two sites was achieved by analyzing the ceramic assemblages by calculating the minimum number of vessels (MNV) and examining the different European ceramic types. The results show that socioeconomic differences were still prevalent shortly after the removal period. (Session 1K—Poster)

Lambert, Shawn (University of Oklahoma) and **Lucius Martin** (University of Oklahoma)
Discovered WPA Illustrations of Artifacts from the Spiro Mounds: Indigenous Archaeology and Attributing the Forgotten Artists.

Our poster will highlight some of the forgotten illustrations of artifacts recovered from the Spiro Mounds during the Work Progress Administration sponsored excavations from 1936 to 1941. Through collaboration with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and the Wichita Affiliated Tribes we will present the drawings, sketches, and paintings that were so masterfully created by university students during the initial artifact analysis phase. This collection represents the necessity of digitizing the many aging documents from the WPA era that are waiting to be rediscovered in the many dusty file cabinets of our nation's universities and museums. (Session 2J—Poster)

Langlie, BrieAnna S. (see Jeter, Marvin D.)

Lansdell, Brent (Illinois State Archaeological Survey) and **H. Blaine Ensor** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)

Remaking Old Communities: Lohmann Phase Occupations at the East St. Louis Mound Complex.

The reordering of the cultural landscape associated with the rise of Cahokia as a ritual and political center during the Lohmann phase is well documented. The East St. Louis excavations provided additional evidence of the cultural shift from Late Woodland to Mississippian. Lohmann phase plan involves a new settlement layout placed in previously unused site areas. This expansion initiates mound construction in an area that would become part of a core precinct of Greater Cahokia. These settlements offer a unique opportunity to study the rise of Cahokia from its antecedents, and the major shift to the Stirling phase. (Session 1D)

Laracuate, Nicolas (see Westmont, V. Camille)

Ledford, Kelly (Middle Tennessee State University)
Prehistoric Freshwater Mollusk Use Along the Cumberland River.

A persistent explanation for the formation of interior shell midden sites is that invertebrates were being exploited as a starvation resource. To test this hypothesis I examine data from 40DV7, a multi-component shell-bearing site on the Cumberland River in Tennessee. I compare the faunal assemblages from a bankline column sample and from a one-meter square

excavation unit on the back edge of the midden to look for species variability and equitability. Any statistically significant differences between the samples will give us a better understanding of site formation processes, including cultural decisions, which allowed for the formation of these interior sites. (Session 1F)

LeFebvre, Michelle J. (see Wallis, Neill)

Leib, Pam (see Olin, Susan)

Lieb, Brad R. (Chickasaw Nation)

Hikia, Ayanaka, and Okla Tchitoka: Archaeological Fieldwork Updates on the Battlefield Preservation, Yaneka Middens, and Remote Sensing Fronts at the Chickasaw Nation Dept. of Homeland Affairs.

Intensive collaboration with USC-SCIAA led to highly productive archaeological survey and excavation work in the Chickasaw Homelands of northeast Mississippi. The results of an NPS-ABPP survey of the 1736 Chickasaw-French battlefields and associated sites are overviewed, as well as the excavation of a large Chickasaw okaakinafa', or midden-filled daub-borrow pit, ca. A.D. 1700. Up to half of the field crew on this project are Chickasaw citizens, and this was the first excavated feature confirming the long-suspected Chickasaw Yaneka settlement area in Pontotoc County. Finally, a recent weeklong foray with the Chickasaw GeoSpatial Dept. team's GPR device is reported. (Session 1A)

Lewis, Keely (see Moody, Adam)

Listi, Ginesse (Louisiana State University) and **Mary H. Manheim** (Louisiana State University)

Bioarchaeological Analysis of Burials Recently Excavated from New Orleans' Oldest Cemetery.

In 2011, installation of a swimming pool in a private courtyard on the northwestern edge of the French Quarter necessitated the excavation of multiple historic burials. The property is situated atop the known location of New Orleans' earliest official cemetery, which dates to the 1700s. Seven coffin and six non-coffin disturbed, commingled "burials" were removed and skeletal remains were analyzed for demographic data and pathologies. Both sexes and multiple age groups are represented in the sample as are dental and degenerative pathologies. Results from this study contribute to understanding the health of the colonial period inhabitants of New Orleans. (Session 2B)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Oklahoma)

The Unique History of the Petit Nations of the Lower Mississippi Valley and How It Is Linked With Prehistory.

The impression one gets from the ceramic archaeology of the Plaquemine of the Lower Mississippi Valley is one of relative cultural uniformity; whereas, the history of the "petit nations" who are the descendants of the Plaquemine is one of ethnic rivalry and strife. Some archaeologists have used this apparent divide to argue for a massive historic transformation, such as pandemic disease. This paper will argue that this apparent distinction is merely a by-product of the different nature of the

archaeological and historical evidence and the solution, in this case, is the application of anthropological theory, specifically on ethnicity. (Session 2D)

Livingood, Patrick C. (see Hammerstedt, Scott W.)

Lockhart, Jami J. (see Mitchem, Jeffrey M.; Hammerstedt, Scott W.)

Loveland, Erika (University of Michigan) and **Alice P. Wright** (University of Michigan)
Spatial Patterning of Debitage Variability at the Middle Woodland Garden Creek Site, North Carolina.

Best known for its monumental architecture and an assemblage of Hopewellian artifacts, the Middle Woodland component (ca. 300 B.C. - A.D. 800) of the Garden Creek site has recently yielded chipped stone debitage from a variety of off-mound contexts. Our on-going examination of this assemblage focuses on the quantities of debitage excavated, raw material types present, and reduction stages in evidence. In addition to characterizing the debitage assemblage of the site as a whole, we consider the assemblages of discrete excavation blocks and features as a means to explore the possible spatial segregation of certain activities at Garden Creek. (Session 2I—Poster)

Lubsen, Kyle (Saint Louis University)
Development of Discriminant Function Sex Estimation Equations Derived from Prehistoric Native American Hand and Foot Bones.

Estimates of sex are fundamental for comparative bioarchaeological research and, unfortunately, numerous individuals can be eliminated from research samples due to an indeterminate estimate of some individual's sex. This issue is especially problematic in prehistoric Native American skeletal samples due to a limited number of methods available to estimate sex. Therefore, this research focuses on the development and testing of discriminant function equations for sex estimation that are both derived from, and applicable for use in, prehistoric Native American skeletal remains. Utilizing a proper protocol, discriminant function equations were developed that produce 80 percent, or greater, rates of concordance. (Session 2B)

Lucas, Virginia (University of Alabama, Birmingham) and **Shannon Chappell Hodge** (Middle Tennessee State University)

Arnold 15 Misc: A Case of Nonlethal Scalping.

The Arnold Site (40WM5; A.D. 1200 - 1680) is a Middle Cumberland Mississippian village and stone box cemetery site, located along one of the minor tributaries of the Tennessee - Cumberland River system centered in the Nashville Basin of Middle Tennessee. Four of 219 sets of human skeletal remains from the Arnold Site bear signs of scalping. One of these individuals survived the trauma and lived for several weeks, exhibiting osteitic lesions associated with bone infection, circumscribing the cranium at the level of the scalping cutmarks. (Session 1L—Poster)

Lulewicz, Jacob (University of Georgia)
Community Organization and Occupational Chronology at the Mound House site in the Lower Illinois River Valley.

This research is concerned with understanding community organization through time at the Mound House site in the Lower Illinois River Valley. The main goal of the project was to validate previous hypotheses based on systematic surface collections with newly collected magnetometry data in order to resolve ambiguity concerning the occupational chronology of the site. Using data collected by the Center for American Archaeology, a closer examination of ceramic distributions is compared with newly identified structures. The results of the analysis suggest a clear spatial differentiation of structures across the site and the association of structural forms with ceramic types. (Session 2Q—Poster)

Lynch, Alana (see Kowalski, Jessica)

MacDonald, Kevin C. (see Morgan, David W.)

McCall, Grant S. (Tulane University) and **Rachel A. Horowitz** (Tulane University)
Projectile Point Cross-Sectional Geometry and Biface Reduction: A Southeastern Case Study.

Variability in the shapes of projectile point cross-sections has been the subject of discussion for more than a century. In this paper, we examine the cross-section shapes of bifaces from the Walt Jones Farm site (10Br9), northwestern Georgia. We find that certain patterns of cross-sectional geometry are tightly correlated with other aspects of point retouch and reduction. This patterning suggests that cross-sectional geometry may be an important indicator of retouching in the haft and other salient technological dynamics having to do with the repair and recycling of points. (Session 1G)

McCarthy, Andrea R. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
Archaeological Investigations at Bayou des Oies (16JE35): A Coles Creek Midden in Lafitte, Louisiana.

From 2009-2010, Coastal Environments, Inc., conducted Phase I survey and Phase II testing at Bayou des Oies (16JE35), a prehistoric mound center with eighteenth- to twentieth-century components. Three test units were excavated, yielding a large number of historic and prehistoric artifacts. Intact *Rangia* shell midden was identified in all three test units, yielding ceramics suggestive of an occupation during the Bayou Ramos and St. Gabriel phases of the Coles Creek Period. Radiocarbon dating places midden deposition between A.D. 800 -1000. The site appears to have been part of the larger Barataria Complex of the Lafitte/Barataria distributary. (Session 2H—Poster)

McCarthy, Andrea R. (see Blank, Anne Marie Maher)

McCarthy, Donna (University of Tennessee) and **Kevin Hufnagl** (University of Tennessee)
Paleopathology at DeArmond (40Re12), a Mississippian Site in the Watts Bar Basin of East Tennessee.

This presentation introduces the skeletal biology of the DeArmond Mississippian site (40Re12) in the

Watts Bar Basin of East Tennessee. Included are rates for well-known markers of nutritional stress, infectious disease, degenerative pathology, and trauma. These markers are examined in light of status differentiation based on mound versus village interment. Results of this study demonstrate that trauma rates at DeArmond are low and similar to those at Dallas (40Ha1), its contemporary site in the Chickamauga Basin. In terms of pathology, DeArmond demonstrates low levels of metabolic stress but remarkably high levels of infectious disease regardless of status. (Session 1L—Poster)

McDonald, Katherine R. (see Nash, Lenna M.)

McFadden, Paulette S. (University of Florida)
Results of Archaeological Investigations at Bird Island (8DI52), Dixie County, Florida.

The laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology at the University of Florida conducted test unit excavations at two locations on Bird Island off the northern Gulf Coast of Florida. Results from testing on the southwestern portion of the island suggest that cultural remains had been scoured or disturbed in that area. A second test unit at the highest elevation revealed over 1-meter of midden deposits representing over 3000 years of occupation beginning around 4400 cal B.P. Analyses of cultural and faunal remains suggest year-round use of the site with remarkable consistency of resource exploitation despite cultural adjustments and significant environmental changes. (Session 1F)

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

McGlothlin, Tekla R. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Archaeology of a Detached Kitchen: Cultural Hub of the Borderlands.

Along the borderlands of Indian Territory, on the edge of the western movement, communities such as Cane Hill, Arkansas, sprang up in the early nineteenth century. Cane Hill College, one of the first universities in Arkansas was founded in 1834, two years before Arkansas' statehood was granted. In 2003, across the valley from the site of the college, an archaeological excavation was performed on an antebellum detached kitchen thought to be associated with a former boarding house. Based on the artifacts recovered and archival sources, this location shows evidence of multiple cultures and a view of life in the Ozarks. (Session 1J—Poster)

McKinnon, Duncan P. (University of Arkansas), **Jason L. King** (Center for American Archaeology), **Jason T. Herrmann** (University of Arkansas), **Taylor H. Thornton** (University of Illinois), and **Jane E. Buikstra** (Arizona State University)
Exploring Variation and Intensity of Use in the Lower Illinois River Valley: A Case Study from Mound House (11GE7), Greene County, Illinois.

The integration of geophysics into research of Woodland sites in the Lower Illinois River Valley has augmented investigations of community formation, maintenance, and interaction. Additionally, the use of mapping has provided a method of documenting and evaluating the state of cultural resources that can be

compared with historic data to explore consequences of historic agricultural use and current status of sites. At Mound House (11GE7), geophysical prospection has enhanced broader investigations of site organization, mound structure, and density of non-mounded components that are being used to evaluate variability and intensity of use among and between contemporaneous sites in the region. (Session 1C)

McKinnon, Duncan P. (see Sullivan, Stephanie M.)

Mahar, Guinnessa J. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Mainford, Robert C. (see Chamblee, John F.)

Manhein, Mary H. (see Listi, Ginesse)

Mann, Jason (Troy University)
The Hope Hull Phase: A Better Understanding of the Late Woodland in Central Alabama.

For many years the Hope Hull Phase has been understood to be the dominant Late Woodland Phase in the Fall-Line area of Alabama. Most Hope Hull discussions involve diatribe about plain pottery and anecdotal comments about unusual burials, odd dogs, and large sites. The result of such discussions resulted in Hope Hull being understood as simply "Late Woodland" and "Plain." Recent work by several archaeologists has revealed enough information to develop a more comprehensive view of the Hope Hull Phase. This discussion will provide a synthesis of the most recent data regarding the Hope Hull Phase and show the complexity as well as the size and scope of the phase. (Session 3B)

Mann, Rob (Louisiana State University) and **Billie Jones** (Louisiana State University)
Exploring the Ceramics from Galveztown: An Eighteenth-Century Spanish Colonial Outpost in Southeast Louisiana.

Between 2008 and 2011, Louisiana State University's Regional Archaeology Program and Department of Geography and Anthropology conducted archaeological investigations at the site of Galveztown, an eighteenth-century Spanish colonial outpost in southeast Louisiana. Galveztown was the site of a Spanish military fort and a village inhabited primarily by Isleño colonists from the Canary Islands. This poster presentation explores the wide variety of ceramics that have been recovered from the site to date, including tin-enameled wares, refined and coarse earthenwares, as well as historic Native American ceramics and a small number of unidentified specimens that may be the work of local Isleño potters. (Session 1J—Poster)

Markus, David (see Winburn, Allysha)

Marquardt, William H. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Marrinan, Rochelle (Florida State University)
Franciscan-Apalachee Mission Archaeology in Northwest Florida.

Franciscan activity in Florida's Apalachee Province began in 1633 and ended with the destruction of all mission settlements in 1704 by Carolina militias and Creek allies. The Mission period in Apalachee

Province is thus quite brief in contrast to other areas in Spanish Florida. Since the 1980s, several long-term archaeological projects have produced information that permits a fuller understanding of settlement organization, architecture, material culture, biocultural data, and insights about acculturation in the province. This paper summarizes the work of the past thirty years. (Session 2O)

Martin, Lucius (see Lambert, Shawn)

May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum of Natural History)
Holly Bend, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina: 212 Years of Piedmont Architectural and Cultural History.

Recent excavations at this historic, National Register property have uncovered traces of the dependencies that surrounded this standing structure until recently. From the Federal five-bay frame construction to the exterior end fireplaces, Holly Bend was and continues to be an example of vernacular architecture. Changes in the economic status and agricultural practices of the Davidson and subsequent families are reflected in the construction and abandonment of outbuildings formerly surrounding the house. Elements of these changes are exhibited in the poster along with images of recovered domestic material culture. (Session 1J—Poster)

Mehta, Jayur Madhusudan (Tulane University)
A Report of the 2012 Mound D Excavations at the Carson Site (22CO505), Coahoma County, Mississippi.

In the summer of 2012, dissertation excavations were resumed by Jayur Mehta and several undergraduates at the Mound D complex of the Carson site. The Mound D complex at Carson is composed of several mounds, including the only known pentagonal mound in the Southeastern United States. Sediment coring, geophysical survey, shovel testing, and trench and summit excavations were the major components of the 2012 research. This presentation discusses results from the 2012 season, with an emphasis on geomorphology, mound construction, and the partial excavation of a burned and intact summit structure. (Session 2K)

Menz, Martin (University of South Florida)
The Use-Life and Times of the Type-G Shell Hammer: A Descriptive and Experimental Analysis of Shell Hammers from Roberts Island (8CI41) Part Deux.

While the Type-G Shell Hammer has been described as a distinct class of shell tool, little attention has been paid to its function or use-life. This study adds a body of descriptive data through the analysis of a sample of shell hammers collected at Roberts Island (8CI41), downriver from Crystal River in Citrus County, Florida. I also describe an experimental analysis focusing on the type and degree of use-wear inflicted on the tool by a variety of different activities, with results indicating that the Type-G Shell Hammer was used primarily to process shell. (Session 2A)

Meyers, Maureen (University of Kentucky)
Mississippian in the Woodlands: Interactions in Fourteenth-Century Southwestern Virginia.

Research in the 1960s-1980s identified a Mississippian intrusion in southwestern Virginia, but the nature and extent of this intrusion was unknown. Be-

ginning in 2006, large-scale excavations at the Carter Robinson site identified a Mississippian migration into the region. Analyses of ceramics from this site and the larger region show interaction between Mississippian and Woodland cultures increased over time. Craft production and exchange of shell beads played an important role in chiefly power at the site and in the region. This paper presents these data and examines the effect of this Mississippian migration in southwestern Virginia. (Session 2C)

Mickelson, Andrew (see Chamblee, John F.)

Miller, Jessica (Illinois State University)
Determining the Function of Powell Plain and Ramey Incised Vessels in Mississippian Period Society: A Comparative Analysis.

This research sought to determine the performance of Powell Plain and Ramey Incised vessels in Mississippian Period society using a comparative functional analysis. Methods used included the collection of metrical and use-alteration data as outlined by Skibo (2012). Using whole and partial vessels as well as rim sherds from nine sites in Illinois, physical properties and use-alteration traces were recorded for each sample. When vessel function was determined, this was compared to the archaeological context. Finally, Ramey Incised and Powell Plain vessel functions were compared to determine if there were differences in vessel performance. (Session 2F)

Miller, Meg (Florida Atlantic University) and **Terry Hooker** (Florida Atlantic University)
The Importance of Gravestone Recording: Using the Past to Help Our Future.

Gravestone recording holds significant importance to many communities, both culturally and geographically. These projects empower individuals to take ownership and pride in their local history. The cemeteries of Oakland, Florida, are a combined on-going project that has provided for community involvement through the partnerships of Central Florida Anthropological Society, Oakland Nature Preserve, and the Florida Public Archaeology Network. The project provides volunteer hours on many levels ranging from secondary to post graduate. The goal of this project is to produce an accessible record of all local gravestones to help researchers, as well as the general public, to understand their historic value. (Session 2P—Poster)

Mills, Niki (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Milner, George R. (see Chamblee, John F.)

Mitchell, Joseph (see Peacock, Evan)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and **Jami J. Lockhart** (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Searching for the Southeastern Corner of the Palisade at the Parkin Site, Northeast Arkansas.

In 2012, Arkansas Archeological Survey personnel and volunteers conducted geophysical survey and excavations at the Mississippian Parkin site (3CS29). We were trying to locate the palisade at the southeast

corner of the St. Francis-type site so that a portion of the palisade and a bastion can be reconstructed there. The geophysical research yielded promising results, but excavations revealed that the most prominent anomalies were largely the result of disturbance in the late twentieth century. Geophysical interpretation and extensive excavations led to the discovery of the surviving evidence of the palisade, but, as yet, no bastion. (Session 2N)

Mones, Micah P. (University of Florida)
Coontie, It's What's for Dinner.

Coontie (*Zamia* sp.) has long made the short list of edible plants known to have been exploited by indigenous people of peninsular Florida. Many of the same lists refer to "Indian" or "Seminole" bread made from coontie as being a regular part of people's diet. A reevaluation of some old evidence, as well as some new discoveries, have shed light on the possibility that this plant may have played a major role in some prehistoric economies. This paper presents a summary of what is already known about coontie, as well as some new insights and questions. (Session 1F)

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

Moody, Adam (University of Oklahoma), **Kimberly Wescott** (University of South Carolina), **Keely Lewis** (SCIAA, University of South Carolina), and **Stacey Whitacre** (University of South Carolina)
A Yaneka Okaakinafa': Chickasaw Midden Excavations in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

Archaeological data from midden pits called okaakinafa' provide a rare opportunity for studying the early historic period Chickasaw. This paper discusses some of the data collected from recent excavations at Yaneka, the southernmost settlement of the Chickasaw homeland during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. Cultural materials, such as ceramics, beads, faunal remains, and various European trade items, were recovered from water screening using fine mesh window screen. Future research and analysis of these materials will offer insight into Chickasaw economic and social relations during this important period of their history. (Session 2N)

Moore, Christopher R. (SCIAA-Savannah River Archeological Research Program), **Mark J. Brooks** (SCIAA-Savannah River Archeological Research Program), **Andrew H. Ivester** (University of West Georgia), **Terry A. Ferguson** (Wofford College), and **James K. Feathers** (University of Washington)
Geoarchaeological Investigations of Carolina Bay Sand Rims in the Central Savannah River Area, South Carolina: Differentiating the Undifferentiated.

This research focuses on understanding site formation processes within shallow Carolina bay sand rims in the Central Savannah River Area of South Carolina. A primary tool has been the development of a detailed geochronology of bay sand rims based on OSL and ¹⁴C dating, as well as temporally diagnostic artifacts, coupled with the analysis of high resolution sequences of sediment samples for granulometry, soil chemistry, biogenic silica, and environmental magnetism. This research has broad relevance to understanding site

formation processes at other, typically shallow, sandy and "stratigraphically undifferentiated" Coastal Plain archaeological sites. (Session 2I—Poster)

Moore, Christopher R. (SCIAA-Savannah River Archeological Research Program), **Mark J. Brooks** (SCIAA-Savannah River Archeological Research Program), **James K. Feathers** (University of Washington), and **Tommy Charles** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Recovery and Luminescence Dating of a Buried Cache from Frierson Bay, Barnwell County, South Carolina: Implications for Middle Archaic Provisioning and Social Interaction in the Inter-Riverine Coastal Plain.

The recovery of a cache of bifacial cores and tools from a Carolina bay sand rim offers the rare opportunity to examine technological and social organization of Middle Archaic foragers in the inter-riverine Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Analysis of raw material composition, technological attributes of the cache artifacts, results of luminescence dating, and an examination of regional-scale projectile point data document changing strategies for procurement and provisioning of tool stone for Middle Archaic inhabitants. Together, these data suggest a regionally circumscribed Middle Archaic macroband focused on Coastal Plain Chert along the Savannah River in Allendale County. (Session 1G)

Moore, Christopher R. (SCIAA-Savannah River Archeological Research Program), **Drew S. Coleman** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), and **Mark J. Brooks** (SCIAA-Savannah River Archeological Research Program)

Geochemical Sourcing of Stone Quarries and Artifacts in North and South Carolina Using Neodymium Isotopes and Rare Earth Elements.

The Savannah River Archeological Research Program has recently undertaken research to identify the locations of metavolcanic quarries in the South Carolina Slate Belt and characterize these sources using a combination of Neodymium isotope geochemistry and rare earth elements (REEs). The purpose of this study is to determine the geological provenance and chemical signature of stone quarries for sourcing prehistoric artifacts. This research will compliment earlier work on stone quarries in the North Carolina Slate Belt by Steponaitis et al. (2006) and will enhance our understanding of hunter-gatherer settlement systems and mobility in the South Carolina Piedmont and beyond. (Session 2IO—Poster)

Moore, David G. (see Geiger, Brian S.; Rodning, Christopher B.)

Moore, Inna (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Morgan, Camille (Wake Forest University) and **Paul Thacker** (Wake Forest University)
Caries and Late Woodland Maize Consumption Practices at Donnaha.

Dental health was poor among the population represented by skeletal remains from Donnaha (31YD09), a Late Woodland village site in central North Carolina. This poster explores systematic patterns in the

location, depth, and frequency of carious lesions, abscesses, and ante mortem tooth loss as related to pre-historic maize consumption practices. We propose a working hypothesis of differential access to, or use of, maize by males and females in the early Late Woodland. Acknowledging sample size and chronological control caveats, our data may indicate increased and broader maize consumption (by the entire population) in the middle of the Late Woodland subperiod. (Session 1L—Poster)

Morgan, David W. (NPS, Southeastern Archeological Center) and **Kevin C. MacDonald** (Institute of Archaeology, University College London)
Investigating the Late-Eighteenth-Century French Colonial Tausin-Wells House Site, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

Recent donation of a pottery collection from the putative oldest extant house in Natchitoches, Louisiana—a late eighteenth-century *poteaux sur solle* structure—has prompted re-examination of a pivotal locality for early frontier trade. The Tausin-Wells house is situated on a land tract owned by the Irish colonial merchant, Edward Murphy, who became the Natchitoches post's pre-eminent broker in the Indian trade in the late 1700s. It is alleged that the extant structure was Murphy's home/warehouse, but this supposition has yet to be definitively assessed. Archival research, geophysical survey, and excavations conducted in August-September, 2012, have yielded new insights. (Session 2O)

Morgan, Robert T. (see Cable, John S.)

Moses, Sharon K. (Coastal Carolina University)
African Slave Resistance and Ritual Deposits in the Slave Quarter of the Hume Plantation, South Carolina.

Recent excavations at the former Hume Plantation in the South Carolina Lowcountry indicate that African slaves created ritual niches in the dirt floors of their cabins based upon their African beliefs. Prior to the Civil War, South Carolina was rife with social tensions because of slave rebellions and the fact that by 1850 90 percent of the local population was African. Laws prohibited slaves from gathering or expressing their beliefs openly. This paper examines how these ritual deposits represent a resistance to European spirituality in Georgetown County during this turbulent time, while at the same time using European material culture as symbolic markers for their beliefs. (Session 2G)

Mulvihill, Tim (see Hammerstedt, Scott W.)

Murray, Emily Jane (Archy Docs)
Archaeology on Display: A Look at Site-Museums in Northeast Florida.

Site museums are providing new and innovative ways to teach public audiences about archaeological research without the constraints of traditional museums. They often lack the formal setting of traditional indoor museums and can also provide visitors with the sense of a "more authentic" experience. However, site managers must deal with issues of site impact and

preservation, archaeological interpretation, and heritage and identity building. This paper examines how three sites in Northeast Florida - Fort Mose in St. Augustine, Mala Compra Plantation in Palm Coast, and Kingsley Plantation in Jacksonville - have dealt with each of these issues in their own unique ways. (Session 3E)

Myrick, Robert J. (see Underwood, John)

Nash, Lenna M. (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), **Eve A. Hargrave** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **Katherine R. McDonald** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey)
Varying Mortuary Practices of the East St. Louis Mound Complex.

East St. Louis Mound Complex excavations have identified burials and isolated remains in a wide variety of contexts. These remains demonstrate significant variation in mortuary practices from the Terminal Late Woodland to Early Mississippian periods. The remains are divided into either isolated human elements and burials in domestic contexts or deliberate placement of select elements or burials in ritual contexts such as post pits, prehistoric borrow pits, a previously unidentified mound, and discrete burial clusters. The mortuary practices represented are consistent with other contemporaneous examples from the American Bottom, and reflect a wide diversity in the treatment of dead. (Session 1D)

Needham, Maggie M. (SCIAA-Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)
Reconsidering an Eighteenth-Century Yuchi Settlement on the Savannah River (9EF16).

The Yuchi are a Southeastern Native American group that migrated throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries between settlements along the Savannah and Chattahoochee Rivers. Archaeologically recovered pottery from an isolated Yuchi settlement on the Savannah River was extensively studied to identify Yuchean ceramic culture. Distinguishing spatial and geographical differences in the material record aided in determining the affects of migration and cultural interaction on Yuchean cultural continuity. This study utilized an attribute analysis methodology interlaced with historical research and statistical support to define a Yuchi assemblage and determine the affects of migration and cultural interaction on Yuchean cultural continuity. (Session 2N)

Nelson, Erin S. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Off the Map: Social Space at Parchman.

Geophysical investigations at Parchman Place indicate the presence of at least three discrete residential groups or neighborhoods defined by the presence of magnetically enhanced residential architecture. However, it is in large part the "empty spaces" on and off the map that structure interactions among individuals and groups. This paper explores the spaces between geophysical anomalies in two ways. First, it considers the courtyards, paths and other features that are visible as negative space on our geophysical maps. Second, it considers off-the-map social institutions such as kin-

ship and power relations that result in the spatial configurations we see archaeologically. (Session 1C)

Nelson, Erin S. (see O'Hear, John W.)

Newberry, Matt (Georgia Southern University)
Applications of Aerial LiDAR on Inland Rice Plantations.

The use of remote sensing technology, such as aerial LiDAR (light detection and ranging), provides archaeologists with a substantial tool to aid in research as well as digitally recording sites. The topographic environments of historic inland rice plantations of the southeastern United States are well suited for the application of aerial LiDAR. Ground models drawn from raw LiDAR data can assist archaeologists in locating potential new sites as well as providing accurate site maps. "Ground truthing" further defines the topographic features shown on LiDAR models. This paper will present the preliminary LiDAR analysis of several plantations near Coosawhatchie, South Carolina. (Session 2G)

Newman, Shelby (University of North Florida)
The Mound That Rocks the Cradle: A Unique Burial Site of the St. Johns River.

Excavation of the now-destroyed Goodman Mound (8DU66) in the 1960s and once more in the 1970s yielded primary and secondary human remains of six individual burials and a centrally located mass grave of at least seven young children. This St. Johns II (A.D. 900-1250) burial site contained decorated bone pins, panther teeth pendants, archaic projectile points, and exotic stone items. The most unique find however, was an incised human parietal bone oddly reminiscent of Hopewellian rattles and Greater Antillean imagery. This paper discusses mortuary expression at the Goodman Mound and explores the potential extent of St. Johns social interaction. (Session 2L)

Norman, Sean P. (University of South Florida)
Visualizing Crystal River.

Crystal River, on Florida's central Gulf coast, is a ceremonial mound complex. Occupied from cal 600 B.C. to cal A.D. 900, the site was dramatically altered over time through the midden deposition and mound construction. However, the scope and time frame of the landscape modification is poorly understood. This research aims to reconstruct the landscape throughout the site's occupation using geoarchaeological and geovisual methods. Forty-six soil cores systematically recovered using a GeoProbe provide a record of both natural and anthropogenic landscape change. The integration of core data into a GIS enables the visualization of the landscape history of Crystal River. (Session 2A)

Norris, Sean (see Walker, Renee B.)

Norton, Mark (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
Swift Creek Style Designs from Pinson Mounds.

A number of Swift Creek style complicated stamped sherds have been recovered during the past 50 years of archaeology at the Pinson Mound complex. Several of these sherds exhibit concentric circles, which in the

core Swift Creek area have been interpreted as sun or eye symbols. At Pinson, connections with the sun have been previously suggested as Mound 29 may have been constructed as the marker mound for the Equinox sunrises, March 21st and September 21st. This presentation will highlight this assemblage of complicated stamped sherds and associated designs. (Session 3D)

Ogden, Quinn-Monique (Hunter College)
Exhausted Rocks of Ages: the Late Archaic Lithics of the St. Catherines Island Shell Rings.

The analysis of 7,334 lithics found at St. Catherines Shell Ring (9Li231) and McQueen Shell Ring (9Li1648), on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, tell a story of status, hierarchy, and trade relations throughout the Late Archaic. Due to the scarcity of lithic material in the surrounding area, the uniqueness of very high density lithics on these shell rings is compelling. Late Archaic lithic activity on St. Catherines Island demonstrates a complex social hierarchy, encompassing commercial, ceremonial, and everyday functions previously undefined at shell rings in the Southeastern United States. (Session 1G)

O'Hear, John W. (University of Mississippi), **Vincas P. Steponaitis** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **Megan C. Kassabaum** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **Erin S. Nelson** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), and **David J. Cranford** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
An Overview of the 2012 Field Season at the Feltus Mounds.

This summer comprised our fourth major field season at the Coles Creek period Feltus Mounds. Work included a 22-m-long trench on Mound B to investigate the penultimate mound summit; completion of a flank trench into Mound A; exploration of large features in the southern plaza; and trenching on the flanks of Mounds B and C to clarify their relation to adjacent low platforms. This paper presents the preliminary findings, including new insights on the scale and complexity of Coles Creek earthmoving. Large bathtub-shaped pits were identified within Mound A and a flank midden, summit floors and other features in Mound B. (Session 2F)

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

Olin, Susan (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), **Pam Leib** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), **David Abbott** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), and **Patty Beech** (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)
Mississippi Site Form.

Poster will introduce the new Mississippi Site form. (Session 2P—Poster)

Ostahowski, Brian E. (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.) and **Charlotte D. Pevny** (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.)
Poverty of Choice: An Analysis of Late Weeden Island Core Reduction Strategies in the North Florida Panhandle.

This paper explores how raw material constraints influence reduction strategies when toolstone is abun-

dantly available, but of poor quality. At Site 8TA452, a Late Weeden Island quarry in Taylor County, Florida, raw material constraints imposed by the locally available Coastal Plain chert conditioned technological strategies. The results of core and refit analyses suggest that botryoidal and fossiliferous inclusions limited the volume of knappable material per raw material package. Quantification of core reduction patterns and examination of correlates between core and debitage attributes offer broader implications for understanding nuanced objectives within the Late Weeden Island lithic economy in north Florida. (Session 1G)

Paglione, Teresa (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service)

The Demopolis Lake Area Assessment: Evaluating Survey Methodology, Environmental Variables, and Site Location.

Between July 1978 and June 1979, Dr. Craig Sheldon directed the archaeological survey of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' fee-owned lands in west central Alabama's Demopolis Lake area. Having recorded 108 archaeological sites across 3,510 hectares (8,670 acres), there were multiple potentially influential environmental factors that could contribute to realizing a systematic settlement pattern. Unfortunately, a comprehensive approach to a settlement model was clouded by the bias in sampling only very specific tracts within a floodplain. Fortunately even with limited sampling of ecological zones and testing of sites there was enough data to correlate site locations and ecological variables. (Session 3B)

Palmer, David (University of Louisiana, Lafayette)
Survey and Limited Excavation at 16SL9, Swayze Lake Mound.

The Swayze Lake Mound site, 16SL9, consists of a low mound with extensive midden deposits. It is located on a densely-vegetated timber tract in northeastern St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, and was originally recorded in the 1970s. Its culture-historical affiliation based upon surface finds is Coles Creek and Plaquemine. During the late summer of 2012, the Regional Archaeology Program at UL Lafayette carried out a limited survey and excavation project at 16SL9 to better define the site's boundaries and chronology, and examine the mound's construction. This paper presents the findings of our investigation. (Session 2F)

Palmiotto, Andrea (University of Florida)
It's Always Sunny, Except When it's Not: Regional Seasonality Patterns in the Lower Suwannee Region, Florida.

In southeastern archaeology, seasonality studies have anchored subsistence practices to specific points in time and space. This is valuable for examining site specific patterns of use, but it does not often address regional patterns. To remedy this and examine seasonality from a more culturally relative position, I explore the concept of folk seasonalities. Data from four contemporaneous sites in the lower Suwannee region, Florida, are analyzed to examine whether a broader narrative can be inferred. Faunal signatures from these sites are suggestive of movement within

and between seasons, with several 'seasonally' occupied sites, including a purposeful site of gathering, identified. (Session 2L)

Palmiotto, Andrea (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Pappas, Christina (see Manzano, Bruce L.)

Parish, Ryan (University of Memphis)
Testing the Single Source Theory for Middle Mississippian Duck River Swords.

The chert source used to manufacture Middle Mississippian Duck River swords is visually identified as Lower St. Louis 'Dover' chert attributed to prehistoric quarry sites located in north-central Tennessee. However, prehistoric procurement and quarrying at other locations along the Western Highland Rim of macroscopically similar Ft. Payne chert questions previous source determinations. A sample of 26 swords are non-destructively analyzed using Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) reflectance spectroscopy and compared within a chert database consisting of 1,200 Lower St. Louis and Ft Payne samples in order to analytically test the single source hypothesis. (Session 3D)

Parsons, Alexandra L. (NPS, Southeast Archeological Center)

An Overview of Seasonal Clam Exploitation Strategies at Mosquito Lagoon, Florida.

This study provides an initial overview of seasons of quahog clam exploitation at several Woodland and Mississippi period sites in Mosquito Lagoon, Florida. Clam samples were collected from eight sites located on small islands and one site on a larger barrier island. Results indicate that the seasonal exploitation strategy seen at these small island sites is different from larger sites in the Indian River area, such as Seminole Rest or Edgewater Landing. This study also indicates that people who used these small island sites heavily impacted local clam beds, resulting in the collection of younger and smaller clams over time. (Session 2L)

Patterson, Sarah (University of West Florida)
Using Grave Markers to Identify Trends in Immigration.

Research involving historic cemeteries and the information that can be gleaned from them is a growing part of archaeology today. This study examines the extent to which it is possible to determine trends in immigration based on the information available on grave markers from one historic cemetery, Historic St. Michael's Cemetery in Pensacola, Florida. The data shows marked trends in immigration that coincide with observations from alternate historical and archaeological sources. (Session 2G)

Patterson, Wes (University of South Carolina), **Dennis Blanton** (Fernbank Museum of Natural History), and **Jeffrey Glover** (Georgia State University)
A GIS-Based Comparison of Spatial Organization at Two Late Mississippian Communities in Southern Georgia.

The results of large-area, systematic shovel testing across two late Mississippian communities

in southeastern and southwestern Georgia are examined via GIS applications. Along with a discussion of the interpolation and geostatistical methods employed, an examination of the shovel test data reveals details of internal organization such as primary residential areas and plaza locations. Comparison of the results from each site provides a glimpse of the variability that exists among Lamar- and Fort Walton-related settlements in Georgia's coastal plain. (Session 2K)

Patterson, Wes (see Blanton, Dennis)

Pauketat, Timothy R. (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), **Alleen Betzenhauser** (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), and **William F. Ro-main** (Newark Earthworks Center, Ohio State University)

Redesigned Communities of the Early Mississippian World: From Toltec and Washausen to Obion and Cahokia.

Mississippian beginnings invariably involved the social and physical re-ordering of communities. In this paper, we explore how early Mississippian community identities were constructed and incorporated into the landscape through changes in settlement design and lived experience. Specifically, we examine the arrangements of mounds and plazas at two pre-Mississippian mound sites (Toltec and Washausen) and two early Mississippian mound centers (Obion and Cahokia) located in the central Mississippi Valley and the American Bottom. The community plans complement architectural and ceramic evidence of communities-as-performed in the southern American Bottom before and after Cahokia's mid-eleventh century transformation. (Session 2C)

Pauketat, Timothy R. (see Emerson, Thomas E.)

Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University), **Joseph Mitchell** (Mississippi State University), **Cliff Jenkins** (Natural Resources Conservation Service), and **Joseph Smith** (Mississippi State University)
Applying Zooarchaeology: Prehistoric Freshwater Mussel Faunas from the Tallahatchie River Drainage, North Mississippi.

While much applied zooarchaeology in recent years has focused on freshwater mussel shell, most assemblages have come from sites fronting major waterways. Knowledge of pre-modern-impact faunas of tributary streams remains limited. We examine shell from sites on the Tallahatchie River, which drains the hill country of north-central Mississippi before flowing into the Yazoo River near the eastern edge of the Mississippi Valley. The assemblages are unlike any previously reported, with high proportions of rare species. Several new records, including one new state record, are made. Such data have significant implications for decisions regarding management of the Tallahatchie and other streams. (Session 1F)

Peacock, Evan (see Rafferty, Janet)

Peres, Tanya M. (Middle Tennessee State University), **Dave Baluha** (Brockington & Associates), **Aaron Deter-Wolf** (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), **Joey Keasler** (Middle Tennessee State University), **Niki Mills** (Brockington & Associates), **Inna Moore** (Brockington & Associates), and **Ryan Robinson**, (Middle Cumberland Archaeology Project)

Crossing Boundaries Along the Cumberland.

The MTSU Middle Cumberland Archaeology Project (MCAP) investigated a multi-component shell-bearing site occupied between 7000 B.C. and A.D. 1400, along a terrace of the Cumberland River west of Nashville in May and June, 2012. The primary goals of the project were to: determine site boundaries, depth, and nature of deposits; locate the edge of the shell deposits; and train MTSU students in field survey and excavation techniques. Through the use of deep testing with bucket augers, GPR, and excavation units and collaborations between academics, state and federal archaeologists, and CRM firms we met these goals. (Session 2Q—Poster)

Perry, Kirk (The Chickasaw Nation)

We are NOT Chiefs and Princesses: Recasting and Re-connecting the Vast Southeastern Cultures.

The Chickasaw Nation is working with a variety of entities to find new ways to understand and share our own views about Chickasaw culture. Our Department of Homeland Affairs reconnects Chickasaw people to their heritage through research, collaborations in consultations and repatriations, and intertribal collaborations. We have applied our expanding resources to create a Chickasaw cultural center, help develop an interpretive center near Tupelo, Mississippi, install Chickasaw historical memorials, develop our own films on Chickasaw history, acquire the historic site of Chissa' talla,' and other projects. We do these things for Chickasaw people. (Session 1A)

Perttula, Timothy K. (see Selden, Robert Z., Jr.)

Pevny, Charlotte D. (see Ostahowski, Brian E.)

Phillips, Erin (University of Alabama)

Methods for Recording Engraved Designs on Pottery.

In this paper I talk about methods I devised for recording the engraved designs on Moundville's Hemphill-style pottery. A number of ideas were proposed and ultimately rejected before the final methods were settled on. In addition to discussing the final methods in detail, I will talk about why I rejected the methods I rejected and the inspirations for the final methods. Finally I will explain how these methods have been, and could be adapted for recording the designs on other artifact genres. (Session 2F)

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

The Crystal River Early Village Archaeological Project (CREVAP): An Introduction and Progress Report.

The Crystal River Early Village Archaeological Project is a three-year NSF-funded study of the dynamics of competition and cooperation in early villages, focusing on the famous Crystal River site and its

contemporaries on the west-central coast of Florida. We discuss the project goals and summarize the progress made in the first two years, thus laying the foundation for the student papers to follow. (Session 2A)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (see Gilleland, Sarah K.)

Plunk, Lindsay (University of Memphis)
Chemical and Mineralogical Analysis of Varney Red Filmed Ceramics from the Lower Mississippi River.

Varney Red Filmed ceramics are a common part of Early Mississippian assemblages in middle and western Tennessee. However, it is unclear whether the red-film is a culturally applied slip or an oxidation rind formed during the manufacturing process. Preliminary results of x-ray diffraction (XRD) and thin-section petrography will be presented from two Early Mississippian sites in middle (Callender Court site: 40SU251) and western Tennessee (Shelby Forest site: 40SY489). A better understanding of Varney Red Filmed ceramics and the Early Mississippian culture in Tennessee can be achieved through the chemical and mineralogical study of ceramics from these two sites. (Session 2J—Poster)

Pollack, David (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) and **William E. Sharp** (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Kentucky)

Early Mississippian at the Ohio/Mississippi Confluence: The View of Kentucky.

The Grassy Lake site, located in Kentucky near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, contains evidence of a late eleventh-/early-twelfth-century Mississippian settlement. It is located near Twin Mounds and was probably within the sphere of influence of this administrative center. While the ceramics reflect continuity with earlier Late Woodland groups, the addition of new appendage types and decorative treatments points to interaction with groups outside the region. Within the confluence region intersite differences reflect temporal trends or variation in the rates of adoption of new ceramic traits and participation in Mississippian social political relationships. (Session 2C)

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

Lithic Material Identification in the Southeast.

At the 2010 SEAC meeting in Lexington we set out a raw material identification quiz using lithic materials from across the Southeast. The blind and anonymous test was the result of discussions about how people identified, or misidentified, lithic materials. We wanted to determine how people recognized different types of material and if their experience and geography affected how and what types were identified. This poster presents the results of the 2010 test. (Session 2I—Poster)

Pursell, Corin (Saint Louis University)

Prologue to Ritual Deposition.

Ritual deposition is a crossroads or nexus from which many branching methodological and theoretical paths extend, rather than a self-contained archae-

ological subject. Many important works of the last century have used ethnohistoric source materials or ethnographic analogies to understand the objects deposited, and infer the nature of the ritual, which produced the deposit. Other new theoretical approaches focus on human action or the material process of interment itself, with some defying traditional definitions of “ritual” entirely. This paper provides a background and context for ritual deposition in the Southeast by emphasizing a few notable publications and research trajectories. (Session 2E)

Purcell, Gabrielle (University of Tennessee)

Maize in the Mountains: Agricultural Development at the Smokemont Site.

Smokemont is a multicomponent site consisting of deposits from Woodland, Mississippian, Cherokee, and Euro-American occupations. Located in the Smoky Mountains in western North Carolina, two structures have been identified at Smokemont, one as a Pisgah house, and the other a Qualla house. Floral analysis of Early and Middle Woodland features indicate some horticultural activity, with wild plants remaining important but supplementary to maize agriculture during the Mississippian and Cherokee occupations. Archaeobotanical remains from this summer’s field season will add to an examination of maize agriculture in this region prior to and after European contact. (Session 1F)

Pye, Jeremy (University of Florida)

“Don’t Drink the Water:” ELISA Testing for Enteric Protozoa in 19th Century Macon, Georgia.

Medical records show that dysentery and diarrhea were significant symptoms of poor health in the nineteenth century. These ailments can be caused by parasitic infections of *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Giardia* spp., respectively. Cysts of these protozoa are rarely detected in archaeological samples, because they are small and fragment during burial. However, monoclonal enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) can be used to identify cyst wall proteins of these organisms. Samples were taken from the abdominal region of six burials from the Avondale Burial Place, near Macon, Georgia. None of the samples tested positive for *E. histolytica*, but all tested positive for *Giardia*. (Session 1L—Poster)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University), **Jessica Gisler** (USDA, Tombigbee National Forest), and **Evan Peacock** (Mississippi State University)

Fire Line Plowing as an Aid to Survey Sufficiency in the Jackson Prairie, Mississippi.

One useful product of cooperative efforts is systematic research on field methods. Mississippi State University’s current cost-share agreement with the National Forests of Mississippi requires survey of thousands of acres on the Bienville National Forest as part of establishing red-cockaded woodpecker habitat. Survey mostly has been in the Jackson Prairie’s low broad ridges and clay-heavy soils. Shovel testing has been largely unproductive and slow. This led to the use of fire plows to examine previously surveyed tracts. Survey of plowed lines confirmed low site density and led to proposed use of this method

for survey completion except in high probability areas. (Session 3C)

Randall, Asa (University of Oklahoma)
The World is a Remix: Archaic Ritualized Deposition Along the St. Johns River, Florida.

The deposition of substances such as shell and earth culminated in the numerous Archaic (7500-4000 B.P.) shell mounds on the St. Johns River in northeast Florida. Drawing on social theory that situates the relations between things as paramount, this paper argues that Archaic communities composed traditional associations between persons, places, and times through the structured deposition of materials. In this framework, shell mounds were not simply trash heaps, but were instead compendia of community experience and atlases of the known world. As a historical process, places and times were juxtaposed and remixed in depositional events to create new world orders. (Session 2E)

Rees, Mark A. (University of Louisiana, Lafayette)
Disentangling Plaquemine-Mississippian Beginnings in South Louisiana.

Plaquemine culture has been characterized as a Mississippian variant, Coles Creek-Mississippian hybrid, and indigenous development of Coles Creek. While the spread of shell-tempered ceramics into the southern Lower Mississippi Valley is described in terms of expanding Mississippian influence, the paucity of evidence for non-local Mississippian contacts is explained as marginalization or backwater provincialism. In a departure from such Mississippi-centrism, extra-regional connections were mediated through the waterborne affluence and resilient autonomy of communities in the Atchafalaya Basin and lower Mississippi Delta. Differentiating divergent, local-level histories from overarching cultural categories requires refocusing on the evidence for migrations, alliances, intermarriages, and interregional trade. (Session 2C)

Regnier, Amanda L. (University of Oklahoma)
The Relationship Between Becoming Caddo and Becoming Mississippian in Southeast Oklahoma.

In the middle Red River Valley of southeast Oklahoma, the handful of excavated sites dating between A.D. 900 and 1100 have been assigned the designation Formative Caddo. Although several components dating to this time have been excavated, very little is known about mound ceremonialism or domestic occupations. To better understand the relationship between the Early Caddo, their Woodland ancestors, and the larger Mississippian world, collections from three sites in Oklahoma and Texas, Holdeman, Mahaffey, and Bud Wright, were reanalyzed. The analyses demonstrate that the processes of becoming Caddo and adopting Mississippian practices were not one and the same. (Session 2C)

Regnier, Amanda L. (see Hammerstedt, Scott W.; Dumas, Ashley)

Reilly, F. Kent, III (Texas State University, San Marcos) and **Cameron B. Wesson** (Lehigh University)
"Spaghetti" Style Gorgets and the Production and Exchange of Cultic Knowledge: What Bob Hall Wanted Us To Understand.

Scholars have long speculated on the iconographic meaning of a class of unique shell gorgets commonly referred to as "Spaghetti Style." However, far less research has addressed the cultural mechanisms responsible for the spatial distribution of these objects across the Southeast. Analysis of both site-specific and regional spatial contexts of Spaghetti style gorgets suggests these objects played central roles in systems of intra-regional exchange involving exotic objects, esoteric knowledge, and even individuals. Thus, we suggest these items served simultaneously as important cultic symbols, expressions of sacred knowledge, and components of religious rituals controlled by a single matrilineage. (Session 1B)

Reilly, F. Kent, III (see Sawyer, Johann)

Reitz, Elizabeth (University of Georgia)
Faunal Evidence for Ethnogenesis.

Vertebrate data from very early settlements on the southeastern Atlantic and Gulf coasts indicate that ethnogenesis in animal use occurred almost immediately; with diverse outcomes depending on factors such as the physical landscape and access to external markets. Colonists at Spanish St. Augustine, French settlements on the northern Gulf Coast, and English Charleston practiced very similar strategies in animal use regardless of the national affiliation of colonial authorities or the ethnicity of the colonists. Indigenous sources of animal protein dominate all of the earliest collections and remained important ingredients throughout the colonial period and into the American one. (Session 2O)

Richardson, Emma R. (see Geiger, Brian S.)

Riggs, Brett H. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)
Uktena Lives Here.

Traditions of horned serpents as powerful denizens of the Lower World are widespread in the native Southeast, but seem particularly well developed—or more extensively documented—in the Cherokee record. The Cherokee Uktena, the great deer-antlered, spotted rattlesnake, is a dominant being of the watery world beneath-parallel to, but seemingly distinct from the Piasa/Underwater Panther of Midwestern traditions. This paper synthesizes ethnographic and ethnohistorical descriptions of the Uktena being and examines the currency of uktena in contemporary Cherokee awareness, including native interpretations of precontact uktena representations in the southern mountains. (Session 1B)

Rink, W. Jack (McMaster University), **A. Hodson** (McMaster University), and **R.R. Hendricks** (McMaster University)
Optical Luminescence Dating (OSL) of Quartz Sand Grains from Oyster Shell-Rich and Sandy Ceremonial Mounds at Crystal River Florida, USA.

OSL age ranges of two samples from among oyster shells at Roberts Mound of 870 to 990 years ago and

1020 to 1180 years ago were statistically indistinguishable from a calibrated radiocarbon age of 960 to 1170 cal yrs BP. Contamination by grains with older OSL ages at Mound H, possibly due to incomplete light exposure during construction, or moved upward by ants, indicated that anthropogenically-built sandy environments (Mound H) are more problematic than corresponding oyster-shell-rich ones (Roberts). Only one OSL result of 1170 to 2570 years ago agreed with radiocarbon (1350 to 1530 cal yrs BP) at Mound H. (Session 2A)

Ritchison, Brandon (University of Georgia)
Petroglyphs from Cave Site 15Ht53: Rock Art and Ritual in Karstic, Kentucky.

Rock art studies in cave contexts have been of particular interest amongst archaeologists in the past decades. This poster documents a survey undertaken at cave site 15Ht53, part of the Mammoth Cave System (MCS) in West-Central Kentucky. Petroglyphs at 15Ht53 resemble many other Early Woodland motifs from other cave sites within the MCS. These examples of art are often associated with mining activity. However, the evidence at 15Ht53 suggests that there were no extraction activities in that cave, showing that mineral extraction was not the only reason for the utilization of cave environments during their peak of prehistoric activity. (Session 2J—Poster)

Robinson, Ryan (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Rodgers, Jackie (University of West Florida)
From Doing Trade to Turning Tricks: Reanalyzing Collections for Red Light District Contexts.

From the early 1880's through 1941, Pensacola, Florida, was home not only to various maritime industries and military installations, but also to a bustling four-city-block red light district that serviced them. One of these blocks happened to also be where the British colonial era Pantan-Leslie Trading Co. headquarters stood from 1785 through 1821. Mitigation excavations conducted there in 1975 and 2000 focused on recovering colonial period artifacts while collecting other contexts for posterity. This paper will focus on the methods employed to utilize these older collections for new research and some of the problems encountered along the way. (Session 2O)

Rodning, Christopher B. (Tulane University), **David G. Moore** (Warren Wilson College), and **Robin A. Beck, Jr.** (University of Michigan)
The Burke Phase and Spanish Entradas in Western North Carolina.

While traversing the western North Carolina Piedmont in 1540, Hernando de Soto visited the town of "Xuala." The chiefdom known as "Joara" was situated in this area during the period of the Juan Pardo expeditions (1566-1568). Archaeological sites from this region and this period are attributed to the Burke phase. Documentary and archaeological evidence identify the Berry site as the principal town of Joara and the location of Pardo's Fort San Juan. This paper considers the concordance between archaeological and documentary evidence about Joara, and it situates Joara and the Burke phase within the greater Mississippian Southeast. (Session 2D)

Rodning, Christopher B. (see Geiger, Brian S.)

Rohe, Robert W. (see Betzenhauser, Alleen; Jackson, Douglas K.)

Rolland, Vicki (University of North Florida)
Polish, Abrasion, and Spokeshaves: Utilized Bone and Clam from Cedar Point West Site (8DU63) in the St. Johns River Estuary Near Jacksonville, Florida.

The Cedar Point West site represents a seasonally active fish camp at the mouth of the St. Johns River on the Atlantic Ocean. In a region completely bereft of cryptocrystalline lithic material, the fifteenth- and sixteenth-century aboriginal populations who exploited his estuary continued an ancient tradition of modifying mammal, fish, and bird bone for decorative or domestic use. A large number of fragmented clams bearing repeated patterns of lip and exterior surface wear were also recovered. This paper examines the manipulation by size and shape of raw faunal material within the broader evidence within the site's subsistence assemblage. (Session 1G)

Romain, William F. (Newark Earthworks Center, Ohio State University)
Moonrise Over Cahokia: Sacrificed Women, Earth Mother, and Lunar Alignments.

It has long been recognized that the orientation for Cahokia is skewed from the cardinal directions by about five degrees. This offset angle is found in the orientation of many mounds, as well as between mounds. In this presentation a lunar explanation is offered for the offset Cahokia orientation. Based on this explanation, a new interpretation is offered for the dozens of sacrificed women buried in mass graves in Mound 72. (Session 3D)

Romain, William F. (see Pauketat, Timothy R.)

Rowe, Simone (University of Oklahoma)
Inferring Peri-Mortem Trauma and Conflict Based on Archaeological Context from WPA Documentation at Wister Valley Fourche Maline Sites.

The Wister Valley Fourche Maline sites of southeastern Oklahoma lack the traditional data used to assess violence in the archaeological record (e.g., detailed skeletal, iconographic, or site layout/fortification analyses). Detailed excavation photographs and notes for hundreds of burials excavated between 1936-1942 by the WPA were analyzed in order to determine if the magnitude and quality of violence could be quantified. High rates of inferred conflict and trauma, asymmetrical male:female burial ratios, and high rates of subadult nutritional stress suggest that violence, in the form of feuding, took a heavy toll on people living the Wister Valley during Fourche Maline times. (Session 1E)

Rutecki, Dawn M. (Indiana University)
Trading and Traversing: Considering Least Cost Paths of Non-local Spiroan Material.

This paper examines least cost paths (LCPs) for the trade of raw materials to the Spiro Mound Group accumulated between C.E. 1000-1400. Seeking to illustrate possible transportation routes and points of

confluence along these routes, this investigation specifically utilizes isotropic LCP analysis in examining elevation, slope, and hydrological information for the contiguous United States. These factors are assumed to be prioritized when traversing the continent. In addition, this research takes into account contemporary social and political considerations as well as relevant ethnohistorical information to better inform movement through the landscape. (Session 2K)

Ryan, Joanne (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Thurston H. G. Hahn III** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Donald G. Hunter** (Coastal Environments, Inc.), **Lukas W. Zarychta** (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
Data-Recovery Excavations at two Louisiana Sugarhouse Sites.

Data-Recovery excavations were conducted at the Plaisance and Arcadia Plantation sugarhouse sites in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. The Plaisance Sugarhouse operated from 1830 to 1890 and Arcadia from 1851 to 1880. These investigations consisted of intensive historical background research and extensive mechanical and hand excavations. The features encountered at both sites reflect the evolution of sugar-making technology during the nineteenth century. Arcadia is one of the best-preserved sugarhouse sites excavated in Louisiana to date. The Plaisance sugarhouse has a completely different archaeological footprint than all other sugarhouse sites so far excavated in the United States, and may reflect West Indian influences. (Session 2G)

Sabo, George, III (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and **Tracy Newkumet Burrows** (Caddo Nation)
Phil Newkumet's Drums.

Phil Newkumet is remembered for his many contributions to Oklahoma archaeology, including supervision of WPA excavations at Spiro. Married to Vynola Beaver, a Hasinai (Caddo) tradition bearer, Phil was deeply involved in the Oklahoma Caddo community and was formally adopted as a tribal member in the 1980s. Phil made the hand-held drums discussed in this paper in the 1970s, decorating them with symbolic imagery based on Spiroan as well as modern Caddo motifs. Our discussion centers on the iconological links between cultural tradition and artistic representation, a topic of great interest to Phil and Bob Hall. (Session 1B)

Sabo, George, III (see Hammerstedt, Scott W.)

Sampson, Christina Perry (University of Michigan)
Oyster Demographics and the Creation of Coastal Monuments at Roberts Island and Crystal River, Florida.

Anthropogenic coastal landscapes often incorporate marine shell, a durable remnant of subsistence activity. Harvesting, consumption, and even feasting can thus contribute to histories of site formation and mound construction. This research assesses whether oyster consumption related to the creation of the shell mound on Roberts Island is differentiated from the instances of oyster consumption that resulted in the midden constituting the rest of the island. Using shell samples from mound and non-mound midden contexts,

I analyze size and age at death and evidence for associated organisms in order to discuss this question and to compare Roberts Island with Crystal River. (Session 2A)

Samuelsen, John (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
AMS and Radiocarbon Dating of the Crenshaw Site (3MI6).

The Arkansas Archeological Survey submitted 26 samples from the Crenshaw site, in Miller County, Arkansas, to be AMS radiocarbon dated. The results reveal that most skull and mandible deposits date to the middle to late A.D. 1200s. One skull deposit dates to sometime in the A.D. 1300s. The antler temple dates earlier than these deposits, around A.D. 1190. The mass grave below Mound F dates to the A.D. 900s, changing the dates for the Crenshaw and Lost Prairie phases. These dates firmly establish that the Crenshaw site was being heavily used during the Haley phase. (Session 2F)

Samuelsen, John (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Recent Geophysical Results from the Crenshaw Site (3MI6).

A recent geophysical survey of the Crenshaw Site (3MI6), Miller County, Arkansas, builds on previous work at the site by expanding the area covered by gradiometry to over 10 hectares. The project seeks to determine if the site was inhabited by the Caddo, testing the Terán-Soule model for Caddo settlement patterns in the Great Bend Region of the Red River. Anomalies arranged in linear patterns suggest the presence of numerous possible structures. The new results gives large support to the hypothesis that a village existed at the site some time during the Early or Middle Caddo periods, contradicting the model. (Session 2Q—Poster)

Samuelsen, John (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Fluvial Sequencing at the Crenshaw Site (3MI6) Using Historic Maps and Remote Sensing.

The Crenshaw site (3MI6), Miller County, Arkansas, is located near the Great Bend of the Red River where meandering by the river has destroyed much of the prehistoric landscape. This study consisted of using historic maps, aerial photography, topography, and DEMs to establish a fluvial sequence in the area around the site. Determining the sequence allows for hypothesis generation and testing for questions about the prehistoric landscape and site use as river or cut-off lake locations would have affected daily life. Comparison of this data with recent geophysical results leads to interesting questions about house placement at the site. (Session 2Q—Poster)

Samuelsen, John (see Hammerstedt, Scott W.)

Santy, Jenna (see Friberg, Christina)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida), **Andrea Palmiotto** (University of Florida), **Micah P. Mones** (University of Florida), **Paulette S. McFadden** (University of Florida), and **Ginessa J. Mahar** (University of Florida)
A Modern Look at the Eponymous Shell Mound near Cedar Key, Florida.

Shell Mound (8LV42) is a U-shaped ridge of mostly oyster shell, measuring roughly 190 x 180 m in plan and

nearly 7 m tall. A 60 x 70-m central area largely devoid of shell is open to the southeast, where a 2-m tall sand-and-shell mound is located. Results of recent testing show that the shell-free interior of the ridge was occupied at about 1200-1300 years ago; the southern edge of the surrounding ridge took final shape in the previous two centuries; and beneath the shell are the remains of occupations going back another 2000 years. (Session 2L)

Saul, Tiffany B. (see Hodge, Shannon Chappell)

Saunders, Rebecca (see Dengel, Craig)

Savage, Sheila Bobalik (see Hammerstedt, Scott W.)

Sawyer, Johann (SCIAA, University of South Carolina) and **F. Kent Reilly III** (Texas State University, San Marcos)

Defining Place and Identity Through the Ritual Deposition of Sacred Bundles.

The concept of Place has become a valued avenue of research in Mississippian Studies. To some degree place-making constitutes the never-ending process of cultural and identity formation. The production of materials both in objects and the environment is integral to the formation of various identities and a sense of belonging. Symbolism and material goods not only reflect but also contribute to culture-making practices. Drawing on iconographic studies, the archaeological record, and Native American worldview, this paper explores Mississippian Period bundling practices and their ritual deposition as a means of defining place and identities. (Session 2E)

Sawyer, Johann (see King, Adam)

Scheid, Dwayne (see Durst, Patrick R.)

Schilling, Tim (see Campbell, Rachel)

Schroeder, Sissel (University of Wisconsin, Madison)

Structural “De”position.

Archaeological practitioners who concentrate on discovery through excavation tend to employ an optic that focuses attention on the “things” that are in the ground, and seeks to illuminate the processes by which these “things” came to be and came to be deposited. Widening the angle of the lens, I explore the materiality of “things” that were “deposited” yet retained a physical presence that integrated behavior and belief through enduring ritual practices. Centering my interpretive lens on the architectonics of ridgeline post buildings, I explore ways in which the “de”position of ridgeline posts acted to inscribe the cosmos. (Session 2E)

Schubert, Ashley (University of Michigan)

Ceramics in a Cherokee Community: Preliminary Results from the Cane River Site.

Previous studies of Pisgah ceramics have focused on a typological framework for the cultural period as a whole, while smaller scales of intra-site variability have received limited attention. Utilizing spatial analysis of the assemblage and ceramic variability in both

stylistic and technological attributes, this paper will focus on vessel production and use within the Cane River village site, located near Burnsville, North Carolina. The results of this analysis have implications for understanding local social practices and processes within a Pisgah community, which will ultimately illuminate regional variability and interaction throughout the Appalachian Summit. (Session 3A)

Segna, Laura (Office of Environmental Services, State of Ohio)

Finding Common Ground: Archaeology and Education.

This paper examines the possible intersections between multicultural and global education and archaeology education and outreach. The case has been made that strong theoretical similarities exist in the dispositions of multicultural and global educators and post-processual archaeologists. Focusing on educators’ and archaeologists’ use of electronic communication and resources, this research seeks to identify meaningful communication avenues between these two professions as a means of meeting their respective goals. (Session 3E)

Seidemann, Ryan M. (Louisiana Department of Justice)

An Opportunity for Public Service and Archaeological Education: Act 631 of the 2012 Regular Louisiana Legislative Session.

In recent years, the Louisiana Department of Justice and its client agencies, the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and the Louisiana Cemetery Board, have become increasingly inundated with reports of exposed human remains in cemeteries around the State. Many of the cemeteries are abandoned or municipal, with no funding to deal with such problems. The problems stemming from exposed remains include theft, vandalism, and distress to descendants. This problem has led to the introduction and passage of legislation to couple field schools with the recovery of human remains in derelict cemeteries. This presentation reviews Act 631 and the educational opportunities available. (Session 3E)

Selden, Lauren McAdams (Stephen F. Austin State University), **Clark Wernecke** (Gault School of Archaeological Research), and **Stina Jimerson** (Stephen F. Austin State University)

The Gault Project: Incorporating New and Old Artifacts.

After volunteering at the Gault Site in Central Texas, the SFASU advanced art metals students created silver and bronze replicas of lithic points that date to ca. 13,500 B.P. Utilizing lost wax casting, students created three-dimensional forms from wax, secured the form in a refractory material, burned out the wax, and centrifugally injected molten metal into the void. Using technical drawings and pictures from the Gault site challenged students by forcing them to create a three-dimensional representation of a two-dimensional rendering. Through the incorporation of high-impact learning practices, students are reminded of the importance of merging multiple disciplines whenever possible. (Session 21—Poster)

Selden, Robert Z., Jr. (Texas A&M University)
Date Combination and Summed Probability Distributions: A Case Study from the Woodland Period in East Texas.

Woodland-era dates (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 800) are used to illustrate the method of date combination prior to the production of site and period-specific summed probability distributions. Through the incorporation of this method, the number of ^{14}C dates is reduced to 85 (from 127) with a ΔT of 54 (reduced from 61) for the 51 components. The resultant data set is then subjected to statistical analyses, which conclude with the separation of the East Texas Woodland period into the Early Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 0), Middle Woodland (ca. A.D. 0 - 400), and Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 400 - 800) periods. (Session 1F)

Selden, Robert Z., Jr. (Texas A&M University) and **C. Britt Bousman** (Texas State University)
Spatial Dynamics of U.S. Cultural Resource Law.

The American Antiquities Act, Historic Sites Act, Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, National Historic Preservation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Archeological Resources Protection Act, Abandoned Shipwreck Act, and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act comprise the basis of cultural resource legislation. Since the passage of the American Antiquities Act in 1906, 1086 cases have challenged these statutes in U.S. courts. We investigate temporal and regional patterns of the case law to establish whether these laws are uniformly prosecuted throughout the U.S. Our findings suggest case law is complex and controlled by many factors, including unequal application. (Session 2P—Poster)

Selden, Robert Z., Jr. (Texas A&M University)
Ceramic Petrofacies: Modeling the Angelina River Basin in East Texas.

Ceramic provenance studies remain the basis of worldwide archaeological research concerned with reconstructing exchange networks, tracing migrations, and informing upon ceramic economy. Unfortunately, Texas archaeologists have been plagued with an inability to trace ceramic production sources to the same extent as researchers within other regions. Data resulting from the construction of an actualistic petrofacies model in the prehistoric coastal environment of East Texas could provide the necessary foundation for archaeologists to begin expanding upon the current dialogue regarding the provenance of ceramic vessels utilized by pre-colonial Woodland and Caddo populations. (Session 2J—Poster)

Selden, Robert Z., Jr. (Texas A&M University)
Toward a Regional Radiocarbon Model for the East Texas Woodland Period.

Woodland-era dates (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 800) are used to illustrate the method of date combination prior to the production of site and period-specific summed probability distributions. Through the incorporation of this method, the number of ^{14}C dates is reduced to 85 (from 127) with a ΔT of 54 (reduced from 61) for the 51 components. The resultant data set is then subjected to statistical analyses that conclude with the

separation of the East Texas Woodland period into the Early Woodland (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 0), Middle Woodland (ca. A.D. 0 - 400), and Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 400 - 800) periods. (Session 2H—Poster)

Selden, Robert Z., Jr. (Texas A&M University) and **Timothy K. Perttula** (Archeological and Environmental Consultants, LLC)

The East Texas Caddo: Modeling Tempo and Place.

Analysis of the Caddo sample ($n=889$ dates) from the East Texas radiocarbon database is used to establish the tempo and place of Caddo era (ca. A.D. 800 - 1680) archaeological sites, site clusters, and communities across the region. The temporal and spatial distribution of radiocarbon ages from settlements, mound centers, and cemeteries across the region have utility in exploring the development and geographical continuity of the Caddo peoples; establishing the specific times when areas were abandoned or population sizes diminished; and defining times and areas illustrating an intensification in mound center construction and large cemeteries became a focus of community social practices. (Session 2H—Poster)

Shanks, Jeffrey (NPS, Southeastern Archeological Center) and **Julia C. Byrd** (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

Shell Game: The Marine Reservoir Effect and the Chronology of a Woodland Mound and Ring Midden Complex on the Northwest Florida Coast.

Since 2008, the National Park Service has conducted an archaeological investigation of a Swift Creek/Weeden Island mound and ring midden complex at Hare Hammock on Tyndall AFB. Using radiocarbon dates from contextually paired marine and terrestrial samples from Hare Hammock and another nearby site we calculated a local marine reservoir correction for shellfish. This has allowed us to use the dates from marine shell, previously considered unreliable, along with dates obtained from ceramic residue, bone collagen, and charcoal to establish a more accurate relative and absolute chronology for the Middle and Late Woodland periods on the Tyndall peninsula. (Session 2L)

Sharp, Robert V. (The Art Institute of Chicago) and **Kevin E. Smith** (Middle Tennessee State University)
Three Late Prehistoric Feline-Supernatural Copper Plates: A Piasa Horizon in the Southern Appalachians.

Three very similar and largely unknown small embossed copper plates from late prehistoric sites in the Southern Appalachians exhibit the face of what appears to be a feline supernatural bearing a tri-forked eye surround. Two previously reported examples were recovered from early excavations in Georgia at Etowah's Mound C (9BR1) and the Hollywood Mound (9RI1), and we report a previously undocumented object in a private collection recovered from southeastern Tennessee. We examine this small but important corpus within their stylistic and archaeological contexts and associated artifacts in the Southern Appalachian region and then offer our interpretations. (Section 1B)

Sharp, William E. (see Pollack, David)

Sheldon, Craig T., Jr. (see Jenkins, Ned J.)

Shorter, George W., Jr. (University of South Alabama) and **Gregory A. Waselkov** (University of South Alabama)

Deep Traditions: Creating an Archaeology Museum for South Alabama.

Over a period of five years we have designed and built a museum exhibit, on the University of South Alabama campus in Mobile, that encourages the public to explore the archaeology of the northern Gulf Coast, a region where Craig T. Sheldon, Jr., spent his formative years and subsequently has devoted a substantial part of his professional career. (Session 3B)

Skousen, B. Jacob (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) and **Amanda J. Butler** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

Pilgrims and Proselytizers: The Movers and Shakers of Mississippian Beginnings.

The movement of people is most certainly a critical component of Mississippian beginnings. Recent evidence of immigrant populations settling into Cahokia and the greater Cahokia region emphasizes this point. In this paper, we further this idea by presenting preliminary archaeological evidence that the near immediate development and spread of Cahokia-Mississippian culture was due to the intentions and movements of pilgrims and proselytizers. Specifically, we focus on the Emerald site east of Cahokia and the Collins site in east-central Illinois. The entanglements of ever moving people both shaped the Mississippian beginnings at Cahokia and continually redefined the larger Mississippian world. (Session 2C)

Smith, Burton T. (University of Minnesota) and **Fred H. Smith** (Illinois State University)

Skeletons That Slumber: Madeline Kneberg and Initial Skeletal Studies in the Tennessee Valley.

Madeline Kneberg's extensive contributions to the pre- and protohistory of the American Southeast are well known, having been chronicled by our colleague Lynne Sullivan. She also noted Kneberg's contributions to skeletal analysis in the Tennessee Valley. We detail Kneberg's approach to skeletal studies and the influences that shaped her perspectives. Kneberg followed the typological bent of the times but also focused on the impacts of disease, adaptation, and population movement to explain the peopling of the "Great Valley." Kneberg's importance for the organization and curation of an important series of Native American skeletal remains is also emphasized. (Session 2B)

Smith, Fred H. (see Smith, Burton T.)

Smith, Joseph (see Peacock, Evan)

Smith, Karen Y. (University of Arkansas, Monticello), and **Vernon James Knight** (University of Alabama)

Producer Models in Swift Creek Paddle Art.

Reconstructed procedural sequences ("producer models") for early Swift Creek bandwork compositions highlight the importance of guide points, guidelines,

and reduplication to the final product as well as the hierarchical nature of the production sequence. Further, recognition of an increasing tendency toward creative manipulation of lines as the style tradition developed provides an avenue for researchers to begin to make objective inferences about the relationship among designs separated in time and space. We begin to examine these relationships by comparing procedural similarities of and identifying creative departures in some early, middle, and late Swift Creek designs. (Session 2J—Poster)

Smith, Karen Y. (see Stephenson)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University) and **Mark M. Crawford** (Middle Tennessee State University)

Children of the Underwater Panther and the Water Serpent: Very Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric "Rattlesnake Gorgets" of the Southern Appalachian Highlands.

George Lankford suggests that the seemingly diverse depictions of underwater panthers and water serpents in late prehistoric iconography of the Eastern Woodlands actually reflect a singular widespread religious pattern and ethnoastronomy involving death imagery and the "Path of Souls." Here, we systematically evaluate the iconographic, spatial, and temporal patterning of over 300 late prehistoric and protohistoric marine shell "rattlesnake gorgets" from the Southern Appalachian highlands within this context. Our results suggest that these remarkable objects do reflect spatially and temporally patterned Native American interpretations of the "Path of Souls" that eventually combined both underwater panthers and serpents. (Session 1B)

Smith, Kevin E. (see Reilly, F. Kent, III; Sharp, Robert V.)

Smith, Maria O. (Illinois State University)

Late Archaic Limb Burials and Intergroup Violence: an Unexpected Link.

Two burial contexts deviate from the mortuary behavior of primary interment in the Late Archaic (2500-100 B.C.E.) period of west central Tennessee (Kentucky Lake Reservoir). These contexts are described as limb burials and are accompanied by an exceptionally large cache of deliberate grave inclusions. The context does not suggest retrieved or redeemed warfare-related 'trophy' items; it suggests reburial. The co-association within and between six Late Archaic sites with deliberate violence and deliberate grave disturbance suggests the serial, and likely disputed, occupation of certain sites by different hunter-gatherer groups. This assessment affirms previous interpretations of intergroup violence in this region. (Session 2B)

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

Smith, Morgan (University of West Florida)

Archaeology Merit Badge: A Successful Model for a Fantastic Public Outreach Opportunity.

Since 2009, the National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC), has taught the Archaeology Merit Badge to over 100 Boy Scouts (BSA).

When taught correctly, this merit badge provides a unique opportunity to imprint youth with an understanding of the importance of archaeology, as well as with awareness, consideration, and respect for archaeological resources. Establishing these qualities early on in their lives is critical in order to create an archaeologically mindful generation that will help protect our national heritage and resources for future generations. Feedback from the program is overwhelmingly positive, and many have expressed continued interest in the program. (Session 3E)

Smith, Steven D. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) and **Stacey Whitacre** (University of South Carolina)

Return to Fort Motte.

Fort Motte, located in Calhoun County, South Carolina, was Mrs. Rebecca Motte's plantation home, fortified by the British in the early spring of 1781 during the American Revolution. The fort served as a depot for British supply convoys between Charleston and Camden. Brigadier General Francis Marion and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Lee surrounded the fort and captured it in May 1781. The fort's capture helped break the British hold on the South Carolina backcountry. This poster describes the history of the siege and archaeological investigations consisting of metal detecting survey and test excavations in 2005 and our return effort in 2012. (Session 1J—Poster)

Snedker, Rodney J. (see Ashcraft, Scott)

Snow, Frankie (see Stephenson, Keith)

Stahlman, Patricia (Allegheny National Forest)

Vento, Frank J. (State Universities of Pennsylvania)
Early Prehistoric Site Potential on Atlantic Coast Barrier Islands: St. Catherines Island, Georgia - a Proxy Study.

During ongoing geomorphological investigations on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, genetic stratigraphy studies examined the geological origin, paleoenvironmental record, and archaeological potential of two distinct landforms: Yellow Banks Bluff and the Central Depression. Radiocarbon assays and OSL dates identified multiple buried paleosols. The earliest dated paleosols indicate that barrier islands like St. Catherines contain formerly stable late Wisconsin age surfaces, which may have buried, in situ early prehistoric sites. These paleosols offer the potential to provide important paleoenvironmental information regarding climate and eustatic sea level changes. At least one of the OSL dates puts the formation of the island to the Sangamon high sea level stand. (Session 2H—Poster)

Steere, Benjamin A. (University of West Georgia)
Revisiting Mound Distribution in the Cherokee Heartland: Initial Results of the Western North Carolina Mounds and Towns Project.

Historic records and regional settlement archaeology suggest that many Woodland and Mississippian period mounds and Cherokee townhouses in western North Carolina have been lost to site destruction. Archival research and archaeological survey carried out collaboratively by the Eastern Band of Cherokee

THPO and the University of Georgia indicate that there may have been approximately 50 Woodland and Mississippian mound sites and archaeologically identifiable Cherokee townhouses in the 11 westernmost counties of North Carolina, as opposed to the 16 that are currently recorded. These findings shed new light on the nature of Woodland and Mississippian regional systems in western North Carolina. (Session 3A)

Steere, Benjamin A. (see Townsend, Russell; Webb, Paul A.)

Stephenson, Keith (SCIAA, University of South Carolina), **Adam King** (SCIAA, University of South Carolina), **Chris Thornock** (SCIAA, University of South Carolina), and **Alex Corsi** (Texas State University)
The Hollywood Site (9R11) and the Foundations of Mississippian in the Middle Savannah River Valley.

The beginnings of Mississippian in the Middle Savannah Valley came later in the Middle Savannah River Valley than in other regions. The combination of corn, platform mounds, and complicated stamped pottery does not occur until after A.D. 1250. Our recent re-examination of materials from Hollywood's Mound B shows that this is precisely the time that materials from Etowah and the Mississippi Valley were buried in the mound. The arrangement of those goods and their apparent combination with local mortuary practices leads us to argue that the creation of Mound B was a dedicatory even melding local and non-local and ultimately creating a unique expression of Mississippian. (Session 2C)

Stephenson, Keith (SCIAA, University of South Carolina), **Frankie Snow** (South Georgia College), and **Karen Y. Smith** (University of Arkansas, Monticello)
Design Connections in Early and Late Swift Creek.

Elaborate complicated stamped designs preserved in pottery remain the hallmark of Swift Creek material culture. Because of individual idiosyncrasies in execution, these designs can be used as a signature for tracing interaction among sites across the greater Swift Creek world and beyond. The Hartford site in central Georgia has an Early Swift Creek component, which is ceremonial, and a Late Swift Creek component that is solely domestic. Analysis of designs for each component charts connections to other sites throughout the region. Variation in the connectedness within each component may signify variation in social context and use. (Session 2J—Poster)

Stephenson, Keith (see Wingard, George)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **Edward Henry** (Washington University, St. Louis), **Megan C. Kassbaum** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **John W. O'Hear** (University of Mississippi), **Alexander Craib**, and **Sara Wyatt**

Between Surface and Summit: The Process of Mound Construction at Feltus.

The magnitude of platform mounds makes internal structure difficult to access using traditional techniques; geophysical investigations and excavations

often focus only on the final stage(s) of construction. This summer's work at the Coles Creek period Feltus site utilized electrical resistivity tomography, down-hole magnetic susceptibility, and coring to assess the internal structure of the three extant mounds. By revealing mound stages, prepared floors, and features within the fill episodes, these investigations highlight the constructional history and use of the mounds and shed light on the nature of Coles Creek ceremonial centers. (Session 1C)

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

Suarez, Jon Simon (SEARCH, Inc.)
Refined Allometric Constants for the Estimation of Vertebrate Biomass Contribution at the Thornhill Lake Shell Ridge (8VO60), Volusia County, Florida.

The use of allometric constants to estimate the relative contribution of different taxa in an assemblage is a standard part of most zooarchaeological analyses. Despite this popularity, most constants remain restricted to the class and order level. Using records from the Florida Museum of Natural History, refined constants have been developed for multiple families and species identified at the Mount Taylor period shell ridge located at the Thornhill Lake site complex. These new constants shed a focused light on the relative abundance within classes and promote a dialogue for future development and use of biomass as a quantitative tool. (Session 2H—Poster)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (see Auerbach, Benjamin M.)

Sullivan, Stephanie M. (University of Arkansas) and **Duncan P. McKinnon** (University of Arkansas)
The Collins Mound Site: Exploring Architectural Variation Within the Ozark Highland Region.

Little is understood regarding architectural variation within the Ozark Highland region, although some investigations have been conducted throughout the region. A site that has received renewed attention is Collins (3WA1), a possible Early and Middle Caddo (ca. A.D. 900-1400) multi-mound site on the White River in Elkins, Arkansas. A geophysical survey at Mounds B, C, D, and surrounding area offer a preliminary view of architectural features, such as mound top enclosures and off-mound rectangular and circular structures. Results from this survey offer a first glimpse of architectural distribution and variation at a multi-mound site in the Ozark Highland region. (Session 1E)

Sykes, Troy (see Jacobson, Jodi A.)

Thacker, Paul (Wake Forest University)
Beyond Ground-Truthing: Integrating Site Geology and Magnetometry Survey Results at the Late Woodland Archaeological Site of Donnaha.

Archaeologists in the Southeast increasingly employ gradiometer surveys for sub-surface detection and evaluation of near-surface archaeological deposits. Too often archaeological ground-truthing consists of excavating anomalies and proposing post hoc explanations for magnetic features. This poster reports on gradiometer investigations at the Late Woodland village site of Donnaha, a project designed

to build a middle range framework for understanding the causes of subsurface magnetic variation on floodplains along the Upper Yadkin River. Extensive sedimentological studies provide the geological context necessary for explaining (rather than simply correlating) most anomalies and broader field magnetics at the site. (Session 2Q—Poster)

Thacker, Paul (see Morgan, Camille)

Thompson, Brandon (University of Alabama Museums, Office of Archaeology)
An Osteological Examination of the Widows Creek (1Ja305) and Williams Landing (1Ja306) Sites.

During the fall of 2011, the University of Alabama Museums Office of Archaeological Research analyzed the skeletal populations of the Widows Creek (1Ja305) and Williams Landing (1Ja306) sites, consisting of Woodland and Early Mississippian burials respectively. This paper presents the preliminary findings of these ongoing osteological analyses. Data regarding demographics, pathology, and trauma are presented, as well as, avenues for future research. (Session 2M)

Thompson, Claire (University of Alabama)
Examining Diachronic Change in Moundville's Residential Economy.

Utilizing patterns 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), this paper examines change through time in access to certain local and nonlocal artifact classes. The excavation units provide distribution, abundance, and context data that are compared across different areas of Moundville and different contexts. These differences in artifact consumption shed light on the relationships between the various residential groups living at Moundville. (Session 2K)

Thompson, Victor D. (University of Georgia), **William H. Marquardt** (Florida Museum of Natural History), and **Karen J. Walker** (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Rediscovering Pineland's Lost Landscapes Through Remote Sensing in Southwest Florida.

In 2010 we initiated geophysical survey of the Pineland Site Complex with the goal of exploring the nature of landscape use. The Pineland Site Complex is comprised of impressive mounds, linear occupational middens along previous shorelines, and canal systems that not only integrated features within the site, but also served to connect the complex to the interior of Pine Island and beyond. Although much work has been done to clarify the environmental context and occupational history of the site, our work provides a large areal dimension for many of the features noted at the site. (Session 1C)

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

Thornock, Chris (see Stephenson, Keith)

Thornton, Taylor H. (see McKinnon, Duncan P.)

Thunen, Robert (University of North Florida) and **Keith Ashley** (University of North Florida)
Mocama Archaeology and European Documents: Searching for a Fit.

The popular image of the sixteenth-century Timucua, based on a face-value reading of European accounts, is one of hierarchically-ranked, agricultural chiefdoms, each consisting of a series of walled villages. Any archaeologist would be hard pressed to square this depiction of the Timucua with the currently available archaeological record. Palisades do not exist, corn is present but not in large quantities, and traditional (Southeast) archaeological correlates of chiefdoms are lacking. Focusing on the Mocama-speaking Timucua, we address this discrepancy and explore the sociopolitical landscape of northeastern Florida by taking a historical approach that integrates archaeological and ethnohistoric data. (Session 2D)

Townsend, Russell (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians)

Cherokee Archaeology and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

Since the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office was created in 2001, numerous mandated archaeological projects have been conducted on tribally held federal trust lands, including more than 18 data recovery projects in the lower Oconaluftee River drainage alone. Highlights of these excavations will be discussed to demonstrate the quality and quantity of data that has been amassed over the past decade. These investigations have been conducted or directed by Cherokee archaeologists for the benefit of the Cherokee people; the methods by which this information is disseminated into the Cherokee community will be examined and discussed. (Session 1A)

Townsend, Russell (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians) and **Benjamin A. Steere** (University of West Georgia)

The Western North Carolina Mounds and Towns Project: Lessons Learned from Public Outreach.

In 2011, the EBCI THPO and the Coweeta LTER at the University of Georgia developed a project to build a database and GIS for all the Cherokee mound and town sites in western North Carolina. In addition to generating new data for research and resource management, this work produced new opportunities for public outreach in the Cherokee community. In this paper we describe the project and discuss feedback we received from Eastern Band members at public outreach events. More broadly, we comment on how this project is contributing to the development of an indigenous archaeology in the Cherokee heartland. (Session 1A)

Tucker, Bryan (Georgia Department of Natural Resources)

Developing Georgia's Timber Harvest Archaeology Protocol.

State and Federal agencies are often charged with developing policies that protect the public's archaeological resources while making the lands available for

other uses. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources oversees the management of over 2.2 million acres of state owned or managed land. Timber harvests are one of the tools used to maintain healthy and sustainable forests, and Georgia law requires the effects of these activities be assessed prior to harvest. This paper explores the existing literature on the effects of timber harvest on archaeological sites and presents Georgia's Timber Harvest Archaeology Protocol, which was developed in Fall of 2011. (Session 3E)

Trubitt, Mary Beth (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
New Information from Old Collections: Analyzing Caddo Mortuary Ceramics from the Middle Ouachita River Valley.

Current documentation and analysis of Caddo ceramic vessels in the Joint Educational Consortium's Hodges Collection focuses on reconstructing grave lots based on notes left by amateur archaeologist Vere Huddleston in the 1930s. Despite problems with the data, there is useful information that can be gleaned from this old collection. Seriation of grave lots is used to refine the ceramic chronology of the Middle Ouachita region. Mortuary assemblages are compared within and between sites based on analysis of vessel form, function, and decoration. Stylistic differences through time and across space lend support to reconstructions of the Caddo Area as culturally diverse. (Session 1E)

Turck, John A. (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)
Action Archaeology: Applying Archaeological Research to Present-day Problems.

Applied archaeology can take many forms. A relatively recent trend in the discipline is with the application of archaeology to present-day social issues, sometimes called "action archaeology." This is different than the typical public archaeology (which is not necessarily designed to serve the needs of the public). Action archaeology reorients research towards addressing current social problems, giving archaeology a different kind of relevance, thus making it more useful. This question of "usefulness" is not typical in academia, but is becoming necessary in these poor economic times, which have been accompanied by sentiments of anti-science (and anti-anthropology), in certain public spheres. (Session 3E)

Underwood, John (Mississippi Department of Transportation), **Lizbeth J. Velásquez** (Mississippi Department of Transportation), and **Robert J. Myrick** (Mississippi Department of Transportation)
A Socioeconomic Analysis of Historic Ceramics from an Antebellum Site in Northeast Mississippi.

This paper presents an analysis of the ceramic assemblage from Site 22Po739, which preliminary documentary research suggests is associated with the settlement of ceded Chickasaw lands in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, during the late 1830s and 1840s. This corresponds to a roughly 30-year period encompassing the introduction and expansion of cotton into the area. Studies of this region have shown the boom and bust economic cycles of the cotton market strongly impacted consumer behavior

and socioeconomic standing. Through comparison with contemporary port ceramic assemblages from across the state, it is possible to place this site's assemblage within a broader socioeconomic context. (Session 2G)

Vanderpool, Emily (University of Kentucky)
Isotopic Investigations of Community and Identity at the Avondale Burial Place.

This paper primarily focuses on the historical bioarchaeology of the Avondale Burial Place in Bibb County, Georgia. By utilizing stable isotope analysis, I hope to gain insight to how community and individual identity in the Avondale Burial population was constructed. Stable isotope analysis can provide valuable information regarding mobility of individuals over their lifetimes as well as their dietary habits. Ultimately, this paper will attempt to accurately frame the notion of community at the Avondale Burial Place and how it was reconstituted after Emancipation by identifying diet, demography and heritage of this sample population. (Session 2G)

VanDerwarker, Amber M. (University of California, Santa Barbara), **Gregory D. Wilson** (University of California, Santa Barbara), and **Dana Bardolph** (University of California, Santa Barbara)
Maize Adoption & Intensification in the Central Illinois River Valley: Archaeobotanical Data from the Terminal Late Woodland Through Middle Mississippian Periods.

We consider the causes and timing of maize intensification in the CIRV and argue that an understanding of changes in maize production requires a consideration of changes occurring in the entire plant subsistence system. We explore trends in the collection/production of plant foods from the Terminal Late Woodland through Mississippian periods. The plant data reveal that the initial Mississippian transition had little effect on daily plant subsistence, with the exception of an increase in maize. An additional, subsequent increase in maize production was accompanied by a suite of other dietary changes. These sequential production increases likely had different causal roots. (Session 2C)

Velásquez, Lizbeth J. (see Velásquez, Lizbeth J.)

Vento, Frank J. (see Stahlman, Patricia)

Walker, Chester P. (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates)
The Etowah Archaeo-Geophysical Survey.

Over a four-year period a research collective known as The Etowah Archaeo-Geophysical Survey conducted large-scale geophysical surveys at the Etowah site near Cartersville, Georgia. The results of those surveys reveal unappreciated architectural diversity, expose unique features in need of additional exploration, and allow us to recognize and map out temporally sensitive architectural forms. In this paper we summarize our surveys and present interpretations of the data produced. (Session 1C)

Walker, Karen J. (see Thompson, Victor D.)

Walker, Leslie (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Enacting Change: Protohistoric Expressions of Caddo Ceramic Design in the Arkansas Valley.

Recent research has identified hybridized variations of traditional Caddo ceramic motifs in seventeenth century pottery assemblages from the Arkansas River Valley. This paper examines the stylistic connections between the Arkansas Valley vessels and their predecessors in the Ouachita and Red River valleys. Clarifying the stylistic relationship between these assemblages, with regard to time and space, allows us to examine the social processes at work in this region as artistic designs change along with society in the face of Protohistoric upheaval. When considered with other categories of culture, this approach illustrates how people respond to and enact change materially. (Session 1E)

Walker, Renee B. (State University of New York College, Oneonta), **Sean Norris** (TRC Environmental Corporation), and **R. Jeannine Windham** (New South Associates)

The Relationship Between Humans and Dogs from Burial Contexts at the Spirit Hill site, Alabama.

Burying dogs in human cemeteries is a widespread archaeological phenomenon. The site of Spirit Hill offers another opportunity to study the relationship between humans and dogs in a ritual context. A total of 286 human burials and 29 dog burials were recovered. Four of the dogs were buried directly with humans and the other 25 were buried in the same area as the human burials. This study examines the age, sex and pathologies of humans and dogs found at the site to determine burial patterns. Results of this research are compared to other southeastern sites containing human and dog burials. (Session 2B)

Wallis, Neill (Florida Museum of Natural History), **Michelle J. LeFebvre** (University of Florida), and **Rachel J. Iannelli** (University of Florida)
Sinkholes and Other Vessels: Cades Pond Weeden Island Ritual Deposition.

During the spring of 2012, the Florida Museum of Natural History recorded the Ruffin Pond site (8AL5545) within one of a series of shallow sinkholes in North-Central Florida. Testing revealed that underneath nearly a meter of accumulated peat was a large heap of ash that contained a dense pavement of Cades Pond Weeden Island pottery and a few tools of stone and bone. This paper considers how we might understand this deposit, beginning with the analogical connections between earthenware vessels and sink depressions/ponds and the significance of practices situated in and around places of perpetual transformation. (Session 2E)

Walls, Lauren (University of West Florida)
Geophysical Survey at Thompson's Landing (8Es950) in Escambia County, Florida.

Two concurrent seasons of excavation by UWF field school students at Thompson's Landing (8Es950) have not unexpectedly yielded uniquely different data sets. Archaeological investigations in 2011 were designed to test the landform at the site and determine the temporal components present there, while inves-

tigations in 2012 were carefully designed to discover the presence of discrete shell deposits. This paper explores the potential of manual and geophysical sampling strategies in targeting specific archaeological deposits in the sandy soils of northwest Florida, as well as the potentially different interpretations that might be made using one or the other method. (Session 2L)

Waselkov, Gregory A. (University of South Alabama)

Dancing Woman of the Shell Mask: Interpreting Archaeological Evidence of Social Boundaries.

Archaeological insights often depend on seeing connections between patterns that initially seemed unrelated, on gaining a different perspective from a fresh vantage point. I recently stumbled onto a new view of some shell mask gorgets from the upper Ohio River valley, a fortuitously fresh perspective that offers what I think are some useful insights on social boundaries and ethnogenesis during the turbulent Protohistoric period. (Session 2D)

Waselkov, Gregory A. (see Shorter, George W., Jr.)

Watts, Elizabeth (see Alt, Susan)

Webb, Paul A. (TRC Environmental Corporation), **Bruce S. Idol** (TRC Environmental Corporation), and **Benjamin A. Steere** (West Georgia University)
A "New" Account of Mound and Village Sites in Western North Carolina: The Travels of Captain R. D. Wainwright.

From at least 1904 to 1917, Captain Robert D. Wainwright, an amateur archaeologist from Virginia, carried out archaeological surveys and excavations in the western piedmont and mountains of North Carolina. Wainwright published written accounts and photographs of his fieldwork in an obscure archaeological journal, *The Archaeological Bulletin*. Until recently these records have gone unnoticed. In this paper we highlight Wainwright's most significant findings and discuss his fieldwork in the broader context of early-twentieth-century archaeology. Given the paucity of contemporaneous documentation for sites in the western piedmont and mountains of North Carolina, his accounts provide important new information. (Session 3A)

Webb, Paul A. (see Benyshek, Tasha)

Wells, Douglas C. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
Sergeant Wilber's Last Stand: Recent Archaeological and Historical Research at Fort Macomb, Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

Recognized as early as 1779 as a strategic point in the defenses of New Orleans, this remote stretch of Chef Menteur Pass near the mouth of Bayou Sauvage has long served as a major route between the Gulf of Mexico and New Orleans. Fortified by Andrew Jackson in 1814, the Third System installation later known as Fort Macomb was the scene of substantial military activity throughout the 1800s. Recent archaeological survey for the replacement of the U.S. 90 bridge at Chef Menteur identified several areas of concern, and highlighted the difficulties of defining complex

archaeological sites based on visible ruins. (Session 1J—Poster)

Wentz, Rachel (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Prehistoric Use of Fire in Florida.

Humans have utilized fire for over 500,000 years. Since its capture and domestication, fire has transformed human civilization, affecting diet, material culture, even our anatomy, and its control is frequently cited as one of the demarcations separating "human" from "nonhuman." Prehistoric Floridians relied heavily on fire, and we see its application in numerous aspects of their culture. Warmth, protection, and cooking formed its most basic use. But fire had broader applications within their material culture. This paper explores the extensive utilization of fire among Native Americans in Florida and examines how it affected and shaped their lives. (Session 2L)

Wernecke, Clark (see Selden, Lauren McAdams)

Wescott, Kimberly (see Moody, Adam)

Wesson, Cameron B. (Lehigh University)

Strangers in a Strange Land: Immigration and Sacralization at Shine (1Mt6).

In 1963 David W. Chase recovered an elaborately carved shell gorget from an infant burial beneath Mound 2 at the Shine site. Although this artifact has been analyzed stylistically, only recently could the spatial contexts and cultural depositional processes responsible for its interment be examined. Detailed analysis reveals this object to be part of a ritual terminating pre-mound mortuary activities and serving as the initial act in Mound 2's construction. Taken in their totality, these acts are argued to represent efforts by an immigrant Mississippian group to sacralize this location and redefine the nature of mortuary activity at Shine. (Session 2E)

Wesson, Cameron B. (see Reilly, F. Kent, III)

Westmont, V. Camille (University of Kentucky) and **Nicolas Laracuente** (University of Kentucky)

Refining Methods for Archaeological Testing of Kentucky's Distilleries: An Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at Buffalo Trace Distillery.

During archaeological investigation at Riverside, a ca. 1790 stone structure located on the grounds of Buffalo Trace Distillery, Franklin County, Kentucky, archaeologists with the University of Kentucky utilized a variety of testing methods. Through an examination of the data gathered from ground penetrating radar, shovel tests, unit and trench excavation we discuss the effectiveness of these testing techniques in active industrial settings with long occupational histories. Supplementing this discussion with an overview of the variety of activities that impact and/or form archaeological deposits that take place on this and other distillery sites allows us to refine the methodology for testing other Kentucky distilleries. (Session 1J—Poster)

Whitacre, Stacey (see Moody, Adam; Smith, Steven D.)

White, Nancy Marie (see Du Vernay, Jeffery P.)

Wieser, Anna (University of Kansas)
Using Soil Science to Understand Site Formation Processes at Crenshaw (3MI6).

The archaeological site of Crenshaw (3MI6) is an enigmatic, multi-mounded site situated in a dynamic fluvial context. The modern Red River flows 1 km to the east of the site, and oxbow lakes border Crenshaw to the north and south. A soil coring project was carried out to investigate the levees surrounding the site. This study revealed multiple periods of river migration and channel abandonment, which preliminary results indicate occurred without significant impact on the site itself. The implications for this are important in understanding site construction and preservation, providing insight into materials previously excavated at the site. (Session 1E)

Williams, Ken (see Campbell, Rachel)

Wilson, Gregory D. (University of California, Santa Barbara) and **Colleen Delaney-Riviera** (California State University, Channel Islands)

Mississippian Migration and Emulation: Variability in Cahokia Contact Scenarios in the Illinois River Valley.

Cahokia played a key role in the northern expansion of the Mississippian cultural frontier. But was the Mississippianization of the upper Midwest ushered in by the arrival of Cahokian immigrant communities, influential missionaries, or Woodland emulators? How can we archaeologically differentiate between these scenarios? This paper employs concepts and methods popularized by migration and identity studies in the ancient Southwestern U.S. to evaluate Cahokian culture contact in the Central and Lower Illinois River Valley. Our analysis reveals notable organizational differences between these regions indicating important variation in the nature of culture contact between Cahokians and Woodland groups in the Midwest. (Session 2C)

Wilson, Gregory D. (see VanDerwarker, Amber M.)

Wilson, William (University of West Florida)
Natural Formation Processes at Submerged Sites within the Blackwater River.

Maritime archaeologists have studied site formation processes for decades in order to better understand the condition and placement of materials in dynamic marine environments. More recent studies have relied on site formation analysis to learn about site environments, and thus project the preservation of archaeological materials into the future. This investigation builds on the process based approach by studying the interplay of chemical, physical, biological, and anthropogenic factors affecting sites within the Blackwater River, Santa Rosa County, Florida. (Session 2H—Poster)

Winburn, Allysha (University of Florida) and **David Markus** (University of Florida)
Zooarchaeological Analysis from the Block House Slave Quarters, Washington, Arkansas.

The historic Block House site (3HE236-19) represents an “urban farmstead” that was home to the first documented Jewish settlers in Arkansas. The current

zooarchaeological analysis samples a selection of the faunal assemblage excavated from the slave quarters of the Block House and compares the subsistence pattern of the enslaved members of the household with the previously reported zooarchaeological results from a sealed trash deposit in the Block family kitchen. Similarities between samples are presented (e.g., presence of both “clean” and “unclean” animals, according to Jewish kosher law). Differences between samples, and implications for cultural and religious practices, are discussed. (Session 2G)

Windham, R. Jeannine (see Walker, Renee B.)

Wingard, George (University of South Carolina) and **Keith Stephenson** (SCIAA, University of South Carolina)

Life and Labor in the Graniteville Textile Mill Village, South Carolina, 1850-1900.

In 1845, industrialist William Gregg incorporated the Graniteville Manufacturing Company. Located in Aiken County, Gregg’s model community centered on a two-storied textile mill with two churches, an academy, hotel, stores, workers’ boarding-houses and cottages. Bringing into existence “the first typical Southern cotton-mill village,” Gregg engineered a system emulated by numerous company towns throughout the Deep South. Today, 23 of the original operatives’ cottages still stand, and our research focuses primarily on these. Our objective is to gain a better understanding of the early home/yard landscape. Recovered artifact types will illustrate the welfare of each house’s inhabitants during the nineteenth century. (Session 2G)

Winter, Jacob (Washington University, St. Louis) and **Tim Dennehy** (Arizona State University)

Inter-site Variability in Whelk Tool Production and Use from two Late Archaic Shell Rings on St. Catherine’s Island, Georgia.

Two Late Archaic shell-rings, one sound-side and one ocean-side, have been excavated over numerous field seasons. Radiocarbon dates have shown the sites to have significant but not complete temporal overlap. Over one thousand whelk specimens were recovered in relation to these shell-rings. The differential distribution and usage patterns of whelk tools from the two contemporaneous sites provide insights into the manipulation of one of the only reliable tool-making materials on this stone-poor island: whelk shells. (Session 1G)

Worne, Heather (University of Kentucky)
Fracture Patterns in a Late Prehistoric Community in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee.

Utilizing a biocultural approach, this study will present the results of fracture pattern analysis of adult individuals from Averbuch, a Mississippian village located in the remote uplands of the Nashville Basin. Archaeological and bioarchaeological evidence from previous studies suggest that residents at Averbuch were both biologically and socially stressed. Warfare-related injuries documented for the site indicate that intergroup conflict posed an ongoing threat to the community. Analysis and interpretation of fracture

patterns are placed within the local environmental and social context in order to identify differential risk of injury and activity patterns for social groups within the community. (Session 2B)

Worth, John E. (University of West Florida)
Bridging History and Prehistory: General Reflections and Particular Quandaries.

How can social entities derived from spatial and temporal patterning in material culture be reconciled with social entities derived from documentary accounts based on the assertions of both colonial and indigenous informants? How can archaeologists and ethnohistorians translate their independently derived conceptions of the social landscape for one another? Using the Southeastern U.S. as a backdrop, this paper explores fundamental ontological and methodological differences between how we perceive and construct these social entities using material and documentary data, highlighting the rarely challenged assumption that ceramic assemblages are reasonable indicators of the ethnic identity of their makers, and suggesting potential alternatives and solutions. (Session 2D)

Wright, Alice P. (University of Michigan)
From Mountains to Mounds: Assessing the Routes of Middle Woodland Mica Transport.

Blue Ridge mica is one of the most widely distributed raw materials associated with the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. Accordingly, archaeologists have suggested several mechanisms by which mica was transported across the Eastern Woodlands ca. 200 B.C. – A.D. 600-800. To evaluate these models, I compare the locations of Middle Woodland sites with sheet mica assemblages to hypothetical overland travel corridors that linked the mica mines of western North Carolina to ceremonial monuments in Ohio and elsewhere. This GIS-based analysis indicates that economic and ideological factors played a role in the Hopewellian procurement and dispersal of mica from western North Carolina. (Session 3A)

Wright, Alice P. (see Horsley, Timothy J.; Loveland, Erika)

Wyatt, Sara (see Steponaitis, Vincas P.)

Yancey, Miranda L. (see Durst, Patrick R.)

Yaussy, Samantha (see Jones, Eric E.)

Zarychta, Lukas W. (see Ryan, Joanne)

Zejdlik, Katie (see Cook, Della Collins)

Zierden, Martha (The Charleston Museum)
Charleston's Walled City Task Force and Archaeology of the Redan at Tradd Street.

Charleston is the only walled city in British colonial North America. This defensive feature is largely invisible, in both the landscape and the imagination. In 2008-2009, the Walled City Task Force excavated the brick wall and redan along East Bay Street. The project provided the first opportunity in forty years to gather details on construction, maintenance, and abandonment of the city's early defenses. The dig yielded eighteenth century artifacts associated with the waterfront and Lower Market, built in front of the wall in 1750. The project provided unparalleled opportunities for public engagement, from the dig itself to onsite and digital exhibition, supported by the 2012 SEAC Public Outreach Grant. (Session 2O)

Zych, Lauren (University of Chicago)
Archaeometry in the Mississippi Delta: Sourcing Fresh, Brackish and Salt Water Shell via LA-ICP-MS.

Neutron activation analysis, routinely employed by many archaeologists, is rarely undertaken in the Southeast. Several studies have established that clays in this region are relatively homogeneous, particularly along the Mississippi River. However, recent experiments with LA-ICP-MS suggest that shell-sourcing may complement bulk-sampling techniques and improve the geographic resolution of our provenience studies. This paper presents results from a pilot project that identified significant chemical differences in unmodified archaeological shell from three aquatic environments: fresh water, brackish water, and salt water. Analytical methods and implications for a specific case in colonial New Orleans are discussed. (Session 2O)



ABSTRACTS OF WORKSHOPS

ACUA SUBMERGED CULTURAL RESOURCES AWARENESS WORKSHOP

Organizers: Della Scott-Ireton (Florida Public Archaeology Network), Kim Faulk (Forum Energy Technologies, US), and Amanda Evans (Tesla Offshore, LLC)
(University)

Time: Thursday, 1:00 PM-4:30 PM

This workshop is designed to introduce non-specialists to issues specific to underwater archaeology. Participants will learn about different types of underwater cultural heritage sites, and the techniques used in Phase I, II, and III surveys. The purpose of this workshop is not to teach participants how to do underwater archaeology, but instead to create awareness in recognizing the potential for submerged cultural resources in areas of impact, relevant state and federal legislation, budgeting for submerged cultural resource investigations, reviewing submerged cultural resource assessments, and providing sufficient background information to assist in making informed decisions regarding the underwater archaeological heritage.

STUDENT COMMITTEE WORKSHOP

Organizers: Natalye Tate (University of Illinois), Eve A. Hargrave (Illinois State Archaeological Survey), Mallory Bader (University of Memphis), and Sarah Miller (Florida Public Archaeology Network)
(Louisiana)

Time: Saturday, 9:00 AM -11:00 AM

Archaeologists spend a significant amount of time navigating between their personal research interests and public engagement with their work. This process pushes the archaeologist to understand how to turn these interactions with the public into meaningful and useful relationships. This workshop seeks to explore how archaeologists can navigate these relationships through various forms of public outreach and engagement. Workshop participants will focus on how university-based field projects, museum work, and cultural resource management firms engage with the public in a productive, educational, and sustainable way. The participants will explore solutions to these problems based on case studies and previous work that resulted in sustainable partnerships with the interested public.



ABSTRACT OF THE SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS LUNCHEON

SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS LUNCHEON

Organizers: Bob Austin (Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.), Tim Pertulla (Archaeological Environmental Consultants), and David W. Morgan (NPS, Southeastern Archeological Center) (University)

Time: Thursday, Noon-1:00 PM

Luncheon Topic: *Possibilities within a CRM Environment*

Archaeological research happens in a variety of settings. Research opportunities can be found in CRM, government, academic, and non-profit environments. Our panelists are experienced researchers and will share their research experience outside of academia. Discussion topics will include drawing on “gray literature” in research, how to conduct research in a CRM environment, and disseminating research through outreach, collaborations, and publications.



SEAC LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS FOR 2012

John A. Walthall and Charles H. McNutt are co-recipients of the SEAC Lifetime Achievement awards for 2012.

John Walthall's archaeological career began in Alabama in the 1960s and continues today in Illinois. Trained at the Universities of Michigan and North Carolina, John's first post in 1972 was as Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Alabama. In 1978, John was hired as Illinois Department of Transportation's Chief Archaeologist. He oversaw the FAI-270 project, which remains among the largest-ever CRM efforts and one that radically transformed our understanding of Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian settlement patterns. Additionally, John has contributed immensely to French colonial archaeology of the mid-continent, and he has guided a generation of subsequent work in a sub-field that had barely existed prior to his tenure at IDOT. John currently keeps an office at the Illinois State Museum Research & Collections Center where he is diligently studying the 1947-1950 University of Chicago/ISM excavation collections from Starved Rock, the site of LaSalle's 1682-1692 Fort St. Louis and a 1711-1721 Peoria village.

Charles McNutt came of age at the University of Michigan under the tutelage of Jimmy Griffin, who chaired his doctoral committee in the late fifties. Charles worked on the Missouri River Basin Project and then at the University of Nebraska in 1960, the University of Tennessee in 1961, and Arizona State in 1962. Two years later, he landed a position as an Associate Professor at Memphis State University where he worked with Charles Nash to create and nurture an anthropology program. Although he ostensibly retired in 1998, he remains active in the field. Charles was, and is, a stalwart contributor and supporter of Southeastern Archaeology, offering his unique insights into statistics and typology and a curious blend of culture history and culture process. But his most lasting contribution may well be his nurturing of students, who today have academic and contract positions throughout the field of archaeology. His influence and warm personality has touched many of those who have been fortunate to know Charles and to have been charmed by his many stories of past adventures and meetings.



Notes

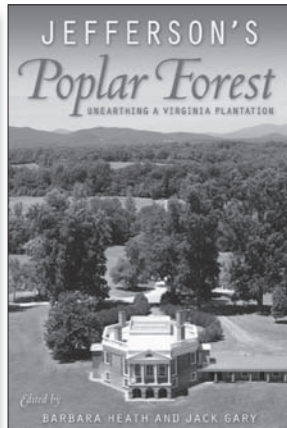
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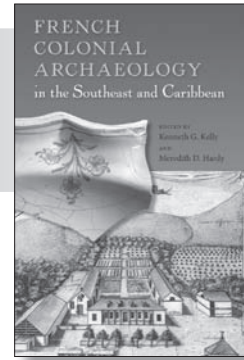
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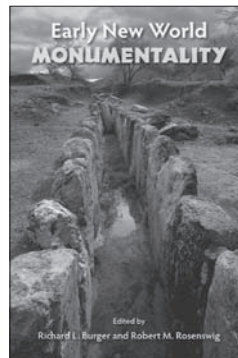
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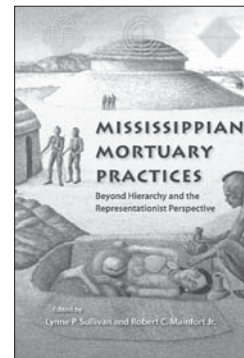
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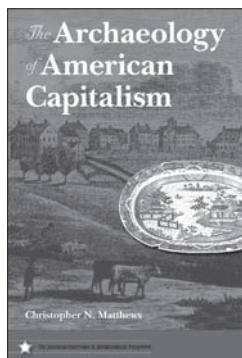
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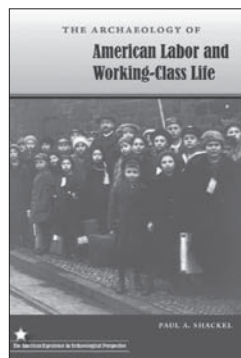
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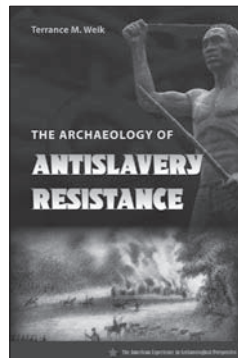
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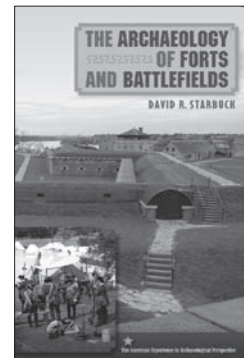
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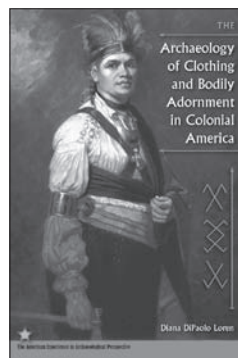
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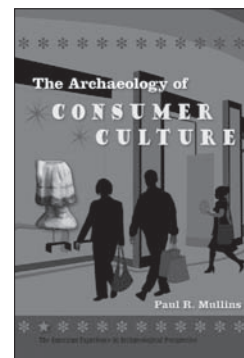
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