Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Bulletin 50
2007

Abstracts of the 64th Annual Meeting
October 31st-November 3rd, 2007
Knoxville Convention Center
Knoxville, Tennessee

Edited by:
David G. Anderson, Sarah C. Sherwood, Stacey E. Saviant

Hosted by:
The Department of Anthropology
Archaeological Research Laboratory
University of Tennessee

Meeting Organizers: Boyce N. Driskell

Registration Chairs:
Kandace D. Hellenbach
Judith A. Sichler

Program Chairs:
David G. Anderson
Sarah C. Sherwood

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The Cover:

Shell gorget (pendant) with eagle dancers motif, Late Mississippian Period, ca. AD 150.
Diameter 4.2 inches.

This carved shell "eagle dancer" gorget from the Hixon site in Hamilton County, Tennessee, depicts two figures
dressed in bird costumes, with each holding a long "sword."
Image courtesy of the Frank H. McClung Museum.
Second Floor of the Knoxville Convention Center.
Meeting Rooms 200A-E; Lecture Hall 2 for SEAC Business Meeting.

Third Floor of the Knoxville Convention Center.
Meeting Rooms 300A-D; Bookroom (Ballrooms E,F); Registration (Clinic Concourse).
Greetings,

On behalf of Knox County, I want to welcome you to the 2007 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference hosted by the Archaeological Research Laboratory and the Department of Anthropology.

As I'm sure you know, the longstanding partnership between the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the University of Tennessee and the resulting archaeology program led to the establishment of the Department of Anthropology in the 1940s and the Frank H. McClung Museum in 1960. These two entities continue to be invaluable resources for professional and student research as well as for public programs and exhibits. Organized in 2002, the Archaeological Research Laboratory (ARL) maintains a deep commitment to the training and education of students and the public. The TVA/UT partnership, the Department of Anthropology, the Frank H. McClung Museum and the ARL have all been major contributors to the academic and historic community in Knox County and we are pleased to have you experience them here.

While you are here, I hope you will take time to enjoy Knox County's natural beauty, attractions, historic sites, museums, shopping and excellent restaurants. Most of all, I hope you are able to experience the genuine southern hospitality for which our area is known. Homecoming Weekend should provide a festive atmosphere for your conference and I hope that you will find time to participate in some of the events and attend the game.

Again, welcome to Knox County. Thanks for being here!

Best Regards,

Mike Ragsdale
Knox County Mayor
It's my pleasure to welcome you to Knoxville for the 64th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

It's an honor for us to host this annual gathering of your organization, which is dedicated to sharing information gathered by archaeologists from across the Southeastern United States.

I hope that you and your friends and colleagues have a marvelous time taking part in conference activities over the next few days.

We welcome a lot of groups to Knoxville but there aren't any that are more unique than this one and we're glad you are here.

But in addition to attending the conference I also hope that you take time to explore some of the unique historical and cultural sites in Knoxville and the surrounding area.

We have a lively downtown that stretches from the Tennessee River, where Knoxville was born in 1791, to Market Square and the Old City, where a modern collection of restaurants, galleries and shops reside in late 18th Century surroundings.

There are entertainment, dining and shopping opportunities downtown in addition to attractions like Smokey Mountain, the oldest theme park west of the Appalachian, the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame, the Knoxville Museum of Art and the Museum of East Tennessee History.

Again, we're glad you are here in Knoxville and we hope you enjoy your stay.

Sincerely,

Bill Hulman

Knoxville Convention & Tourism Corporation  •  400 Capitol Avenue  •  P.O. Box 730  •  Knoxville, Tennessee 37901
Phone: 865-255-2300  •  Fax: 865-255-2310  •  Email: info@KnoxTour.org
www.CITYofKnoxville.org
Welcome to the Knoxville Convention Center, and the City of Knoxville, the home of the University of Tennessee archaeology for over 75 years. Our beautiful city is celebrating the 25th anniversary of the 1982 World's Fair which occurred right here in the adjacent World's Fair Park. The Sunsphere is a reminder of that event and the view from the observation level is spectacular!

To accompany this fabulous venue, the Planning Committee has worked hard to arrange a program packed with papers, posters, and activities. Please note the reception scheduled for Thursday evening, in the historic L & N Train Station at the north end of World's Fair Park, and the dance scheduled for Friday evening on the Cumberland Crosscourse. Costumes are encouraged at the dance in celebration of the Halloween season. At the Thursday night reception we are honored to present The Warriors of the AniKlahwa, a Cherokee dance group.

The Holiday Inn Select Downtown, our official Conference hotel adjacent to the Convention Center, has a wonderful menu for breakfast, lunch and dinner and there are good cafes and restaurants within easy walking distance of the hotel and Convention Center. You'll find full information and maps in your registration packet.

We apologize in advance for the congestion in the downtown area due to the Football Game, to be held on Saturday afternoon in Neyland Stadium within sight to the southwest of the Convention Center. So that you can simply kick back, enjoy the conference, and the excitement of an extra 106,000 people in the City, we've made several special arrangements. First, the Knoxville Convention Center catering staff will offer sandwiches, cold cuts and other items on the Park Crosscourse for lunch if you choose not to venture out into the City. Additionally, we have ordered heavy hor d'oeuvres with main stations for the Thursday evening reception and the Friday evening dance just to make sure that everyone is well fed in true East Tennessee style!

When you do venture out, however, do not miss the McClung Museum, an easy stroll from the Convention Center, where you'll enjoy the exhibit, Archaeology and the Native Peoples of Tennessee. Also, the East Tennessee Historical Society and the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame are favorite attractions in the City, and Market Square and the Old City offer cafes, taverns, and boutiques to taste.

We would like to thank our partners, the Holiday Inn Select Downtown and the Knoxville Convention Center, for their hard work on our behalf. The Knoxville Tourism and Sports Corporation assisted us in every phase of the planning and they have prepared the registration packets for your convenience. They have also organized local volunteers at the Information table on the Crosscourse (near Registration) who know everything about Knoxville and its workings. We, the planning committee, and other volunteers at the conference can be identified from the brightly colored ribbons attached to our nametags, so please call on any of us if we can be of assistance.

We hope your SEAC 2007 is enjoyable and rewarding!

Boyce Driskell, David Anderson, Sarah Sherwood, Kandi Hellenbach, Judy Sickler, Scott Hammerstedt, Elizabeth Keller-DeCorse, Paul Avery, Annie Blankenship, Meta Pike, Susan Driskell, Gerald Schroedl, and Susan Ford
PROGRAM OF THE 64TH SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Hotel
Holiday Inn Select Knoxville - Downtown at the Convention Center
525 Henley Street, Knoxville, TN 37902

Registration
Holiday Inn Select: Wednesday 4:00–9:00 PM
Knoxville Convention Center: Thursday, Friday 7:30 AM–5:00 PM
Knoxville Convention Center: Saturday: 7:30–11:00 AM

Books & Exhibits
Ballrooms E&F, Knoxville Convention Center
Convention Center: Thursday, Friday 8:00 AM–5:00 PM
Saturday: 8:00 AM–11:00 AM

Paper Sessions
Knoxville Convention Center, Rooms 200A-E, 306A-D
Thursday, Friday 8:00 AM–12:00 PM, 1:00–5:00 PM
Saturday: 8:20 AM–12:00 PM

Poster Sessions
Ballrooms E&F, Knoxville Convention Center
Thursday, Friday 8:00 AM–12:00 PM, 1:00–5:00 PM

Coffee Breaks
9:30-11:00 AM
Outside 200A/E, 306A/D Meeting Rooms
Knoxville Convention Center
MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

SEAC Executive Committee Meeting
Holiday Inn Board Room, Wednesday, 7:30 PM

SEAC Student Reception
Thursday, 5:00–7:00 PM
Room 200D/E, Knoxville Convention Center

SEAC Reception
Thursday, 7:00–9:30 PM
The L & N Railroad Station
(immediately north of the Holiday Inn Convention Center)
Entertainment provided by the Cherokee dancers, The Warriors of AniKituhwa
Cash Bar

SEAC Annual Business Meeting
Lecture Auditorium, Knoxville Convention Center
Friday, 5:00–6:30 PM

SEAC Dance
Cumberland Concourse, Knoxville Convention Center
Lonesome Coyotes
7:00–9:00 PM
Soul Connection
9:00–Midnight
Cash Bar
The station opened in 1905 to serve passengers on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad; it operated until 1968. The building has been restored, including the mosaic tile ceramic floors in oriental carpet patterns, plaster friezes, arched transepts with gilded cast iron grills, and stained glass windows. The building features the main waiting rooms, the "unescorted ladies" room, the "colored" waiting room, and the outside main platforms.

Cash Bar and Hot and Cold Hors D'Oeuvres

The Warriors of AniKituhwa

Performances: 7:30 and 8:30 PM

The Warriors of the AniKituhwa are a Cherokee dance group. The group has been making history by recreating Cherokee dances described in 1762, including the War Dance and the Eagle Tail dance. Designated as official cultural ambassadors by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, they are revitalizing Cherokee dance by bringing back other dances from the past. In December 2004, they danced on the Palace Green in Colonial Williamsburg, where the last Cherokee delegation danced in 1777, and they returned there in October 2005.
MEETING SESSIONS

SYMPOSIA (S), FORUMS (F), GENERAL SESSIONS (GS), AND POSTER SESSIONS (PS)

THURSDAY MORNING
Dendroarchaeological Research in the Southeast: Methods and Applications (S) 300A
Cahokia and Beyond (GS) 300 C/D
Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland Research (GS) 300B
Exchange and Sociality in Small-Scale Societies (S) 200A/B
The Woodland Period in the Etowah and Coosa Basins (S) 200C
Historical Archaeology (PS) Bookroom/Ballroom E, F

THURSDAY AFTERNOON
Rock Art Research in the Midwest and Southeast (S) 300A
Mississippian and Contact Period Archaeology (GS) 300C/D
Historical Archaeology (GS) 300B
Studies in Southeastern Paleoindian Socioeconomics (S) 200A/B
Hunted, Gathered, Boiled and Roasted: Archaeological Correlates of Food Processing Activities (S) 200C
Publishing in Archaeology (F) 200D/E
Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (F) 200D/E
Public Archaeology, and Special Approaches (PS) Bookroom/Ballroom E, F

FRIDAY MORNING
New Research at Kincaid (S) 300A
Mississippian Period Field Research (GS) 300B
Ceramic Studies (GS) 300C
Archaeology of the Small Farm (S) 300D
Paleoindian, Archaic, and Geospatial Archaeological Studies (GS) 200A/B
Coastal and Island Archaeofaunas of the Southeast (S) 200C
Prehistoric Archaeology (PS) Bookroom/Ballroom E, F

X
ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

Symposium: Dendroarchaeological Research in the Southeast: Methods and Applications
Organizers: Sarah A. Blankenship and Scott C. Meeks
Room 300A

8:30
Van De Gevel, Susan L., Justin L. Hart, Henri D. Grissino-Mayer, and Kenneth W. Robinson
Tree-Ring Dating of Old-Growth Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris Mill.) Logs from an Expired Timber Cab Dam, Hope Mills, North Carolina, USA

8:20 Grissino-Mayer, Henri D., Jessica D. Brogdon, Maggie R. Stevens, and Charles H. Faulkner
The Historical Dendrochronology of Two Log Structures at the Marble Springs Historic Site, Knox County, Tennessee, USA

8:40 Lewis, Daniel B., Whitney L. Kedic, Henri D. Grissino-Mayer, and Edward R. Cook
Dendroarcheological Dating of Tannenbaum Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana L.) Logs from Alfred’s Cabin, The Hermitage, Home of President Andrew Jackson.

9:00 Henderson, Joseph P., Henri D. Grissino-Mayer, and Justin L. Hart
The Historical Dendrochronology of The Holston House, Tannenbaum Historic Park, Greeneville, North Carolina, USA.

9:20 Blankenship, Sarah A. Dendroarchaeological Investigations at Eagle Saltpeter Cave, Tennessee: Understanding the Political Economy of the Nineteenth Century Saltpeter Mining Industry

9:40 DeWeese, Georgina G., Brian K. Parrish, Ronda Harris, and Henri D. Grissino-Mayer
Dendroarchaeological Dating of the Chief John Ross House, Rossville, Georgia

10:00 Break

Mississippian Site: Occupational History: A Dendrochronological Approach

10:40 Meeks, Scott C.
Examining the Resilience of Mississippians Potters in the Context of Climate Change: A Dendrochronological Approach

11:00 Grissino-Mayer, Henri, Susan L. van de Gevel, and Lisa B. LaForest
Historical Dendroarchaeology at the Rocky Mount Site, Pinney Flats, Tennessee: Human Nature Versus Mother Nature

Symposium: Exchange and Sociality in Small-Scale Societies
Organizers: James C. Waggoner, Jr. and Neil J. Wallis
Room 200A/B

8:30 O'Donoghue, Jason M. and Scott C. Meeks
Exchange Practices and the Formulation of Group Identity: Examining the Late Archaic Social Landscape in the Tennessee River Valley

8:20 Blanton, Dennis B.
Circulation of Archaic Bannertones in the Eastern Woodlands: The Perspective from Dismal Swamp in Southeastern Virginia

8:40 Waggoner, James C., Jr.
Opening Doors and Blurring Boundaries: A Look at Late Archaic Soapstone Exchange and Fiber-Tapered Pottery in the Cumaloa Ridge Bend
FRIDAY AFTERNOON
Getting into Graduate School (F) 200D/E
A New Look at the "Mississippi" Period in Florida (S) 306A
Mississippian and Contact Archaeology: Warfare, Religion, and Architecture (GS) 300C/D
Colleague, Mentor, and Friend: Papers in Honor of Charles H. Faulkner (S) 300B
Special/Spatial/Remote Sensing Approaches (GS) 200A/B
Shell Midden Research (GS) 200C
Exchange and Interaction (GS) 200C
Bioarchaeology, Paleosubsistence, and Special Approaches (PS) Bookroom/Ballroom E, F

SATURDAY MORNING
The Archaeology of Tennessee (Public Session) (S) 300A/B
Cult Bearers and Sacred Bundles: The Imagery of Ritual in Mississippian Art (S) 100C/D
Re-Assessing the Archaeology of Fort George Island, Florida: 1587-2007 (S) 200A/B
Civil War Period Historical Archaeology (GS) 200C
Paleosubsistence, Bioarchaeology, and Special Approaches (GS) 200D
Lithic Analysis (GS) 200E

Civil Effigy Ceramic Bottle
Frank H. McClung Museum Collection
Photo Courtesy of Frank H. McClung Museum
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Placke, Thomas J. "Personalizing" the Middle Woodland Exchange on the Gulf Coast

Wallis, Neil J. Technology, Function, Performance: Toward an Understanding of Sevitt Creek Interactions

Whe, Shannon M. The Tiss-Tie-Bend: Ceramic Exchange among Middle Woodland Societies

Break

Stroman, Mark F. Examining Hopewell Material Symbols

Jeffries, Richard Discussant

Symposium: The Woodland Period in the Etowah and Coosa Basins
Organizer: R. Jeanneke Windham
Room 200C

Wood, W., Dean The Woodland Cultures of Allatoona Lake, Georgia

Longfard, James Early Woodland Sites of the Upper Coosa River Watershed in Northwest Georgia

Windham, R., Jeanneke Hartlin Bridge: A Look at an Early Middle Woodland Settlement

Browning, Stefan Lithic Material Procurement and Resource Interdiction at Hartlin Bridge

Keith, Scott Gateway to the Hopewell Heartland: The Cultural Trajectory of the Leake Site

Little, Keith J. Woodland Ceramic Diversity and Social Boundaries in Northeast Alabama

Break

Meyer, Catherine C. Archaeological Investigations at the Lightwood Shil Midden Complex (TM251) in Talladega County, Alabama

Jewels, Ned and Craig Sheldon Continuities for Archaeological Prehistory, AD 200-1500

Knight, Vernon James Discussant

Bowen, Row Discussant

General Session: Cahokia and Beyond
Chair: Patrick Lively, Room 300C/D

Kelly, Jocasta, and John E. Kelly Cahokia Mound 34: In Pursuit of the Copper Workshop

Kelly, John E. The Broader Context of Copper at Cahokia and the American Bottom

Darby, Kathleen Technology: Perspectives on Copper Production at Cahokia

Brown, James L. Copper, Marine Shell, and Ritual at Cahokia and the American Bottom

Issinger, William and Mark Kersley Mound Staircases and Long-Term Stabilization at Monk's Mound, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site

Schilling, Timothy M., Tristram, R. Kebler, and John E. Kelly Preliminary Results of 2007 Excavations at Monk’s Mound, Cahokia

Break

Bakus, Susan, and John E. Kelly Bowls, Pots and Beyond: Plains Surface Material Distribution at the Wabashan Mound Center

Otten, Sarah, Melissa Batara, and Timothy R. Psokettan Prayers on Cahokia’s Periphery:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session/Author/Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Birchett, Thomas, Charles Pearson, and Richard Weinstein: Clarence B. Moore and the Cophee</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Weinandt, Daniel C., Scott Medak, and Jan F. Simek: Identification of Bone Remains from Dunbar Cave (40MT445), North-Central Tennessee, and the Expansion of the Kentucky Big Banks in the Late Mississippian Period</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40</td>
<td>Livingston, Patrick: No Crow's Made Mounds: Do Cost-Distance Calculations of Travel Time Improve Distance-Based Models of the Mississippian?</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>Clement, Christopher Ott, Terry A. Ferguson, and Twaney Charles: Stratigraphic Observations from the Robertson Farms Site Two (MRN3), a Stratified Multi-component Site in the Upper South Carolina Piedmont</td>
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<td>8:50</td>
<td>Franklin, Jay, Sierra Wentworth Bow and Andrew Ryder: Archaeological Explorations of Workshop-Rock Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee</td>
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<td>9:00</td>
<td>Johnson, William C., Ryan W. Robison, J. Steven,  K. Edward J. Stimson, Denise L. Grunert, Beatadelin; Jonathan Glenn, and Amanda L. Vallyko: The Early and Early Middle Archaic Period: Occupations at the Confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, Parkersburg, West Virginia</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Jorgenson, Matthew W.: The More Things Change, the More Things Stay the Same: Ten Million Years of Prehistory on the French Broad River</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>Stollings, Richard: The Miller Site (5CD44) and Middle Woodland Cultural Patterns in Central Kentucky</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>Trisler, Patrick: Art Upland Late Woodland Site in Clermont County, Ohio</td>
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<td>10:40</td>
<td>Deter-Wolf, Aaron, and Kelly S. Hoekemth: The Indian Mountain Complex: Three Preliminary (?): Storyworks in Middle Tennessee</td>
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<td>Poster Session I: Historical Archaeology</td>
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<td>7:00</td>
<td>Barrett, Jared, and Larry McGee: What's That Smell? An Analysis of Privies from Ravensford, An Early Twentieth-Century Lumber Mill Town in Western North Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>Barrellson, Kevin, Jamie Dickson, Hunter Johnson, and Brandon Thompson: Forest Cemetery (11La51): Archeology, History and Osteology at an Al&lt;p&gt;ame American Cemetery in Lawrence County, Alabama</td>
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<td>7:00</td>
<td>Holmes, April: Personal Items of Dress at the Pensacola Peskills 1698-1785</td>
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<td>7:00</td>
<td>Joffe, Emily, Eric Pogge, Gordon P. Watts, Edward Sol, Carol Pogge, and Kristina Sholer: Hip Waders at High Tide: A Field Methodology for the Inter tidal Zone at 38HU1216, a Section of the Combs Ferry Historic District</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:40</td>
<td>Sober, William, H., Leslie Walker, and Jerry E. Hilliard: Stylized Variability in Arkansas Rock Art</td>
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<td>2:50</td>
<td>Moorey, Richard M.: Shadow Monkeys: Confirming Astronomical Observations at a Tennessee Canoe River Pictograph Site and a Proposal for an In-depth Study Including a 3D Scan</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:20</td>
<td>Shimek, Jan F., Alan Creaster, and Sarah C. Sherwood: At the Brink of the Sky: Open Air Rock Art in Tennessee</td>
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<td>2:40</td>
<td>Blakenship, Sarah A., and Jan F. Shimek: Chemical Analyses of Rock Art Paints from Skinner Mountain Shelter and 47th Unnamed Cave, Tennessee</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Ashcraft, Scott, and J.D. N. Loubser: Petroglyph Reproduction, Analysis, and Dating at Paint Rock, North Carolina</td>
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<td>1:50</td>
<td>White, Andrea: Apalachicola and the Spaniards: Investigations at an Early Contact Site in Florida</td>
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<td>1:20</td>
<td>Redwine, Charles Lawrence: Alexander Late Mississippi Period Occupation in Chrothology: Violence from Clovis and Harpoon, Place</td>
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<td>1:50</td>
<td>Alexander, Lawrence, and Mary Trudel: Late Mississippi Archaeology and Spaniards Contact at Site 40J3301</td>
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<td>2:50</td>
<td>Beck, Robin, David Masot, and Christopher Rodeng: Exploring, Israel, and Fort Sumter: Continued Excavations at the Berry Site, North Carolina</td>
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Forum: Publishing in Archaeology
Sponsored by the SEAC Student Alliance Committee
Organizers: David Cranford and Theresa McGreynold
Room 300/B/E 12:00-1:00 PM
Gayle From Discussant
Tristan R. Kidder Discussant

Symposium: Rock Art Research in the Midwest and Southeast
Sponsored by the Eastern States Rock Art Research Association
Organizers: Sarah A. Blakenship and Jan F. Shimek
Room 300A

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<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Wagner, Mark J., Mary R. McCorvie, and Heather Carey: Old But Not Forgotten: The Rock Art at the Whitefish Shelter Site in Southern Illinois</td>
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<td>1:20</td>
<td>Denseris, Carol, and James J. Dunmore: Creating the Middle World: Mississippian Pictograph Sites within the Chillicothe Interaction Sphere</td>
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<td>2:20</td>
<td>2:40. Davis, R. P. Stephen, Mary Beth Filts, and Brett H. Ringe</td>
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<td>3:00. Bradley, Matthew</td>
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<td>4:20. Johnson, Joy K.</td>
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<td>4:40. Howell, Mark</td>
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<td>4:40</td>
<td>General Session: Historical Archaeology</td>
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<td>3:00. Martin, Elizabeth</td>
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<td>3:00</td>
<td>3:20. Mauners, Hugh, and Terri Gillett</td>
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<td>3:20</td>
<td>3:40. Hosford, Megan and James Davidson</td>
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<td>3:40</td>
<td>Symposium: Studies in Southeastern Paleoindian Socioeconomics</td>
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<td>1:00</td>
<td>1:20. Morrow, Juliet E.</td>
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<td>2:20. Cole, Mark</td>
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<td>3:00</td>
<td>3:20. Meredith, Steven</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3:20 Thulman, Dave Regionalization on a Small Scale During the Paleoindian Period in North Central Florida

3:40 Goodyear, Albert C., and D. Shane Miller Radiocarbon Regional Insights into a Possible Pre-Clovis Demographic Decline in the Southeastern United States

4:00 Anderson, David C., Christopher Gillenrath, D. Shane Miller, Erin N. Johnson, Jason O’Donoughue, Michael K. Faught, and Stephen J. Yerka Paleoindian Research in the Southeast: Examples Using PDIBA (Paleoindian Database of the Americas)

4:20 Dillehay, Tom Discussant

4:40 Morse, Dan F. Discussant

Symposium: Hunted, Gathered, Boiled and Roasted: Archaeological Correlates of Food Processing Activities
Organizers: Tanya M. Peres and C. Alison Dietz Room 100C

1:40 Peres, Tanya M. Misevaluation Practices of White-tail Deer Butchering and Processing in Middle Tennessee

1:40 Baker, Jonathan D. The Identification of Bone Greene Production in the Archaeological Record

1:40 McCleskey, Larry An Isolated Late Prehistoric Shell Dump Feature at 48PK2, in Hancock County, Tennessee: Evidence of Procurement and Processing

2:00 Wampler, Marc E. Morphology, Function, and Relations of Terminal Archaic Fire-Cooked Rock Features at J011BP5 in Middle Tennessee

2:20 Dietz, C. Alison Determining the Structure and Function of External Cooking Features at Prehistoric Sites: An Approach from the Interior Northwest

2:40 Walker, Reece B., Laura Honeye and Kendrick D. Holenesth, Investigating Archaeological Correlates for Food Processing at Dust Cave, Alabama

3:00 Break

3:20 Pike, Meta G. The Application of Byrrow Paleoecological Analysis for Recognizing Horticultural Activities: An Early Woodland Example from Big Bone Cave, Tennessee

3:40 VanDerwarker, Amber M., and Bill Stumpard, Beesdorff and Derr Loge: Archaeoecological and Zooarchaeological Evidence of a Special-Purpose Encampment at the Sandy Site, Roanoke, Virginia

4:00 Grenfell, Kristen J. Discussant

Forum: Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources
(Sponsored by the SEAC Student Affairs Committee)
Organizers: Casey Barry, Ramie Gougeon, Teresa McReynolds, and Maureen Meyers Room 200DE 3:00-5:00 PM

Beyce Driskell Discussant
Ramie Gougeon Discussant
Adam King Discussant
Joe Parfitt Discussant
Ruth Tocnul Discussant
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:40</td>
<td>Clay, Berte. Michael Hargrave, and Staffan Peterson: Magnetic Imaging of a Regional Mississippian Center: The Kincaid Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Welch, Paul D., and Brian M. Butler: Kincaid Excavation Layout</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:20</td>
<td>Purswell, Corin C., and Taslima K. Brennan: Kincaid Ceramic Chronology Revisited</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>Buchanan, Megan E.: Faunal Utilization at the Kincaid Mound Site</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Bolks, Steve: The Colors and Forms of Toonite Artifacts in the Lower Ohio Valley</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Brennan, Taslima K.: The Bush Environment at Kincaid</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Purswell, Corin C.: Excavations on Mound MoB</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Muller, Jon: Demonstration</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**General Session: Mississippian Period Field Research**
Chair: Maureen Meyers
Room 300B

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:06</td>
<td>Forslin, Jay: Cave and Rock Shelter: Excavations on the Tennessee River, Rhea County, Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:20</td>
<td>Blakeslee, Barbara and Wayne C. Boyko: The Woodfill Site (SFM137): An Upland Mississippian Site in the Ocone River Valley, Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:40</td>
<td>H espa, Ronald: Excavations at SPM341, a Mississippian Site in the Blue Ridge Mounatins</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Jackson, Edwin: The Moundville Community: Toward a Vacant Center, or Something In-Between?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Symposium: New Research At Kincaid**
Organizer: Paul D. Welch
Room 300A

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Butler, Brian M.: The Research History of Kincaid and Its Environment—The First 34 Years</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:20</td>
<td>Howe, Jessica R.: Evolution of the Chicago Excavation Method</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9:20 Lawrence, William L., and David H. Dye  
Results of the 2006 and 2007 Field Seasons at  
the Link Farm Site (40FS9), Humphreys  
County, Tennessee

9:40 Smith, Kevin E. and Emily L. Seaborn  
Placing the Castalian Springs Chipped Bone in Time  
and Space: Sociopolitical Centers in the Eastern  
Nashville Basin of Tennessee

10:00 Pearson, Charles, and Fred C. Cook  
Mississippi Potters: Craft Specialization on the  
Georgia Coast: Excavations at the Bead  
Maker’s Midden, Ossabaw Island, Georgia

10:20 Meyers, Maureen  
Examining the Mississippiian Frontier: Results of 2007  
University of Kentucky Investigations at the  
Carter Robinson Mound Site (44L146)

10:40 Mitchell, Andrew, Katherine R.  
Mitchelson, and Jame Evins  
Recent Research at the Amos Mound Complex Located in  
Southwestern Tennessee

11:00 Stephanidis, Vincent, John W. O’Hearn, Meg  
Kastubaum, Jennifer Ringberg, R.P.  
Stephen Davis, Jr., Brett H. Riggs, Joy K.  
Johnson, and Bryan Haly  
Failure: A Coles Creek Mound Site in the Natchez Bluffs

11:20 Rees, Mark  
Mississippian, Plaquemine, or  
Coles Creek? Bayou Rouge Mounds in South-Central  
Louisiana

11:40 Sherrod, Jeff  
Mississippiian Architecture at Site  
9FN341, Fannin County, Georgia

General Session: Ceramic Studies  
Chair: Michael Moore  
Room 300C

8:00 Brunswig, Aaron  
Functional Interpretation of  
a Sleepy Hollow Phase Pottery Assemblage

8:20 Moore, Christopher, and Richard Jefferies  
A Preliminary Analysis of Alternatives  
Centrums from Site 9Mk-23, Sapelo Island,  
Georgia

8:40 Focht, Adrienne  
A Twist Preference Analysis in the Iron River Valley, Virginia

9:00 Langston, Lucinda  
A Comparative Study of  
Early Woodland Ceramics in the Southern  
Appalachian Highland of Tennessee

9:20 Foster, David N., and Keith Egloff  
Bluestone Pared and New River Styles Pottery of the Lower New River Valley

9:40 Baffery, Janet  
Burial Urn Style Cooking Pots

10:00 Break

10:20 Moore, Michael, and Kevin Smith  
Mississippi Mortuary Pottery from the  
Nashville Basin: A Reanalysis of the Averchuck  
Site Ceramic Assemblage

10:40 Cotter, John W., Craig T. Sheldon, Jr., and  
Cameroon Gill  
A Protohistoric Landscape at the Falls of the Coosa River: FEB89

11:00 Blankenship, Sarah A., and John W. Cotter  
Elemental Analysis of a Protohistoric Disc  
Gorget from the Hickory Ground Site, Elmore  
County, Alabama

Symposium: Archaeology of the  
Small Farm  
Organizer: Natalie P. Adams  
Room 300D

8:00 Seibel, Scott  
The Pierce-Hand Site: Post-War  
Tentancy in the North Carolina Coastal Plain

8:20 Adams, Natalia  
Archaeology of a Tenant  
Landscape: The Free Cabin Site
8:40  McCrorie, Mary, and Heather Carey. The Historical Landscape of Miller Grove, an Anti-Bellum Freed Slave Community in Southern Illinois.

9:00  Barnes, Jodi. Small Farms Forgotten: African American Land Ownership in Appalachia.

9:20  Azevedo, Jennifer. What the Heck is a Potato 1887? The Archaeology and Oral History of a Tenant Farming Community in Randolph County, Georgia.

9:40  Trudell, Mary. Piecing Together the Puzzle: Material Culture from a Tenant Farm Reveals Ancestral History.

10:00  Break.


11:00  Carmes-McNaughton, Linda, and Carl Stoots. Fort Bragg’s 1918 Census: Historic Communities Lost and Found.

General Session: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Geoarchaeological Studies
Chair: Anthony Ortmann
Room 200A/B


8:40  Smith, Marvin. Investigations at the Strickland Locals: a Paleo-archaic Site in Southern Georgia.

9:00  Jennings, Thomas A. Paleoindian Point Notch: The Emergence of San Patricio.


9:40  Arco, Lee J. Jakestown Revisited Again.

10:00  Break.

10:20  Ortmann, Anthony. A New Perspective on the Poverty Point Landscape.

10:40  Clawson, Cheryl. An Expanded View of Archaic Violent Death Burials.

11:00  Shields, Ben. Negotiating Archaic Period Social Scripts: Mortuary Practices at Mulberry Creek, Alabama.


Symposium: Coastal and Island Archaeofaunas of the Southeast
Organizers: Jonathan D. Baker and Walter E. Klippel
Room 200C.

8:00  Klippel, Walter E., and Jonathan D. Baker. Site Seasonality and Fishing Practices of the Middle Woodland Portage Phase Occupation at the Plush Island Site (1BA134), Mobile Bay, Alabama.

8:20  Stecher, Michael J. Invertebrate Analysis from the Plush Island Site in Coastal Alabama.
8:40  Orr, Kelly L.  Coastal vs. Inland Woodland Island Subsistence: Adaptations, Zooarchaeological Evidence from Bayou St. John (B2A21), Baldwin County, Alabama

9:00  Coleman, Carol E.  Coastal Fauna, Humans, and the Late Archaic Environment of the St. Catherine's Shell Ring

9:20  Bergb, Sarah  Spatial Patternning of Vertebrate Remains on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia

9:40  Sichler, Judith A.  The Role of Fishing on the Plantation in the Historic Period of the Dutch Virgin Islands

10:00  Break

10:20  Thompson, Victor D., and C. Fred T. Andrus  Our Season of Death on the Georgia Coast: A Geochemical Analysis of Clams and Oysters from Shell Rings and middens

10:40  Strobel, John  Pre-Columbian Residence Patterns of Calusa Peoples (500 B.C.—A.D. 800, A.D. 1350–A.D. 1750) as Determined by Fish Remains at Mound Key (8KL2), Southwest Florida, USA

11:00  LeFebvre, Michelle J., and Meggan E. Blessing  Climatic and Subsistence Variability During the Florida Archaic: Evidence from Ueepa Island

11:20  Quinmeyer, Ivy R., and Elizabeth J. Reitz  Where is the Food Web? Trends in Species Diversity and Mean Trophic Level Between 2500 B.C.E. and 2000 B.C.E. in the Zooarchaeological Record of the South Georgia Plain, USA

11:40  Reitz, Elizabeth J., and Ivy R. Quinmeyer  Climatic Change, Over-fishing, or Both: What Are We Measuring in Zooarchaeological Assemblages?

Poster Session III: Prehistoric Archaeology
8:00–12:00 AM
Bookroom/Ballroom E, F

Dowd, Elizabeth Caddoan Ceramics from Southeastern Oklahoma

Faucher, Rachel  Variety and Temporal Depth: Ceramics from Akers, a Southeastern Oklahoma Site

Hammerle, Scott, and Cameron S. Howell  Middle Woodland Ceramics from Tuckaleele Cove

Humley, Kaye  Exploration into the Prehistoric and Historic Components of the Hart Farm, Nelson County, Kentucky

Regnier, Amanda, Loren Breedeson, and Geoffrey Jones  Remote Sensing at the Division Creek Site (1MN40), A Woodland and Pascuala Site in Southwest Alabama

Stein, Karl T.  Fort Center Revisited: Stratigraphy, Ethnographic Analogy and Middle Woodland Ceremonialism in Florida

Way, Anna  Survey, Settlement, and Late Prehistoric Chitimacha along Deer Creek

Thacker, Paul, Ian Powirs, and Christine Moya  Magnetic Susceptibility and Rhyolite Raw Material Sourcing

Howell, Cameron  The Greater Southeast Online Chronometric Database

Forum: Getting into Graduate School
[Sponsored by the SEAC Student Affairs Committee]
Organizers: David Cranford, Theresa McReynolds, and Claire Nanfor
Room 200D/E 12:00-1:00 PM

David G. Anderson Discussant
Kenneth E. Sassaman Discussant
C. Margaret Scarf Discussant

Symposium: A New Look at the "Mississippian" Period in Florida
Organizers: Keith Ashley and Nancy M. White
Room 300A

1:00 White, Nancy M., and Keith Ashley The Mississippi Period in Florida: An Introduction

1:20 Marquardt, William H., and Karen J. Walker Life in Southwest Florida During Mississippian Times (A.D. 1000-1500)

1:40 Rolland, Veld l. The Aichavan of North-Central Florida: Living at the Cross Roads

2:00 Worth, John E. An Overview of the Suwannee Valley Culture

2:20 Ashley, Keith Changing Perspectives on St. Johns R. Politics, Interaction, and Exchange

2:40 Mitchell, Jeffrey M. Safety Harbor: Mississippian Influence in the Citrus-Tampa Bay Region

3:00 Break

3:20 Harris, Norma Defining Penascola Culture in Northwest Florida

3:40 Du Vannay, Jeffrey P., Nancy Marie White, and Amber J. Yoellig Fort Walton Culture in the Apalachicola Valley, Northwest Florida

4:00 Marrinan, Rochelle A. Fort Walton Culture in the Tallahassee Red Hills

4:20 Kelly, John E. Discussant

General Session: Mississippian and Contact Archaeology: Warfare, Religion, and Architecture
Chair: Sissel Schroeder
Room 300C/D

1:00 Wilkinson, Gregory D. and Dawnie Wolfe steadman City Walls and Frontier Fortifications: Historical Variation in Warfare Between the Middle Mississippian American Bottom and Central Illinois River Valley

1:20 Alt, Susan M. Captives and Culture: Implications for Mississippian Society

1:40 Crawford, David. The Separation of Church and State: Mississippi Ideology and Political Organization

2:00 Williams, Mark. Book Sites of the Oconee Valley

2:20 Knight, Vernon J. The Social Significance of Mound Assemblages at Moonville

2:40 Baltus, Melissa Upstream Retreat?: Preliminary Analysis of the Oliva Site

3:00 Scarf, John E. The Materialization of Ritual and the Interpretation of Ritual Materials from Mound 6 at the Late Jackson Site

3:20 Thomas, Chad Iconography and Ideology at Angel Site

3:40 Paysse, Claudine Gender and Rank in the Nokomis Art Style

4:00 Schroeder, Sissel Building from the Ground Up: Problems of Architectural Inference at Jonathan Creek, Kentucky

4:20 Steere, Benjamin Comparing Woodland, Mississippian, and Cherokee Houses
4:40 Melina, Jayar
Presenting a Type-Variety System for the Classification of Sweat Lodges in the Southeastern United States

Symposium: Colleague, Mentor, and Friend:
Papers in Honor of Charles H. Faulkner
Organizers: Timothy E. Baumann and Mark D. Groover
Room 300B

1:00 Bradley, Andrew P., and Phillip J. Carr
Early Archaic Raw Material Use Patterns in the Southeast

1:20 Crothers, George M., and Edward R. Henry
The Archaeology of LSA-L22 and Early Woodland Copper Mining in the Midwest

1:40 Pothenen, Richard R., Pat Dreyfus, Camps, and Overburden: Middle Periodic Deposits of McCroskey Island (40SV43); Sevier County, Tennessee

2:00 Wagner, Mark L., A Prophet Has Arisen: The Archaeology of Nativity Among the Nineteenth-Century Kickapoo of Illinois

2:20 Baumann, Timothy E. The Web of Identity: A Case Study of African American Identity and “Soul Food”

2:40 Groover, Mark D. Material Patterns in the Archaeology of Farmsteads and Plantations

3:00 Break

3:20 Ahlman, Todd M. Understanding Historic Farmstead Continuity and Change Using Human Behavioral Ecology

3:40 Young, Amy L. Caucal of the Middle Class?: Ceramic Analysis of Two Southeastern Urban Households

4:00 Faberson, Tammy A., and Jennifer L. Barter
Social Change and Neighborhood Transformations in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries: The Urban Archaeology of Three Communities in the Ohio Valley

4:20 Longmore, C. Alan
Preliminary Efforts toward a Cultural Resources Survey of the Iron Industry in East Tennessee, 1770-1950

4:40 Faulkner, Charles H. Dedicant

General Session:
Special/Spatial/Remote Sensing Approaches
Chair: Tony Boudeaux
Room 20A/B

1:00 Parsons, Timothy, Alexandra Parsons, and Hamelos Hoedman-Sites
Remote Sensing Study of St. Vincent Island, Florida

1:20 Fogg, Aaron and Kelley M. Love
An Uncommon Tool for Investigating Earthworks: Downhole Magnetic Susceptibility Research in the Northern Yamacraw

1:40 Verka, Stephen J. Multidisciplinary Analyses and Limited Excavation of a Middle Woodland Hilltop Enclosure, Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park in Central Tennessee

2:00 Moore, Palmyra, and Gerald P. Schroeder
A Second Geophysical Investigation of the Kiahwa Mound (31SV42)

2:20 Strickland, Glenn
The Archaeological Unifying Consensus Interpretations of a Late Mississippian Mound Group through Digital Spatial Modeling

2:40 Boudeaux, Tony After the Storm: Archaeology on the Mississippi Gulf Coast since Hurricane Katrina
3:00 Break

3:20 Chandel, John E., and Mark Williams Project Areas, Plant Patterns, and Prehistoric Settlement: A Quantitative Approach

3:40 Milner, George, and George Chaplin A New Estimate of Population Distribution and Size at AD 1500 for Eastern North America from Archeological Data

4:06 Smith, Marlon F. Changes in the Cypress: The Historic Preservation Office of the Seminole Tribe of Florida

4:20 Backhouse, Paul N., Marlon F. Smith, and Juan Cancel Across State Lines: Using State Databases to Explore Seminole Ethnogenesis in the Southeast

General Session: Shell Midden Research

Chair: Ada R. Randall
Room 200C

1:00 Sussman, Kenneth E., Ada R. Randall, and Neil J. Wills, S. Johns Archeological Field School 2007: Silver Glenn Ruin

1:20 Randall, Ada, and Kenneth E. Sussman Reconstructing the Contours of Archaelogical Monuments Building along the St. Johns River

1:40 Delbe, Victoria, and Mark Williams Departed at Last

2:00 Schober, Theresa, and Corbett McP. Torrence Mound House Exhibits Archaelogy: The Anatomy of a Shell Mound

2:20 Elliott, Tria Coastal Living at Bayview (88By137): A Weedon Island Ring Midden in Northwest Florida

General Session: Exchange and Interaction

Chair: Karen Smith
Room 200C

3:20 McKnight, Matthew Early and Middle Woodland Copper 'Caches': Case Studies from Kentucky and Alabama

3:40 Torres, Corbett McP., and Theresa Schober Economics, Politics, and Trade: Caloosahatchee Interaction with Hopewell, Weedon Island, and Mississippians Scavenges

4:00 Smith, Karen Woodland Period Ceramic Diversity, Interregional Interaction, and Population Dynamics in the Deep South

4:20 Fields, Rita Exploring Marksville and Weedon Island Ceramic Fusion in Southeastern and Coastal Mississippi

4:40 Midgley, Gordon M. From Red Graniteware Geese Sun

Poster Session IV: Bioarchaeology, Palaeoecology, and Special Approaches

1:00-5:00 PM
Bookroom/Ballroom E, F

Brady, Bobby, Cody P. Carlton, and Lena M. Huber The Dem and Plfsis Morro Type Collection: A Study Case

Koch, James J. Epizooic Climate Dynamics Recorded by Tennessee River Floodplain Palaeosols

Lapham, Heather A. Subsistence Practices, Site Use, and Environmental Change at the Redhouse Hollow Rock Shelter in Southern Indiana

McKinnon, Duncan B., Chester P. Walker, and Adam T. King Archaelo-Geoarchaelogy at Ewokwa Indian Mounds State Park: Results 2007 Field Season.
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session/Activities</th>
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</table>
| 8:30  | Anderson, David G., and Lynne P. Sullivan  
Introduction to the Symposium       |
| 8:40  | Moore, Scott C., Sarah A. Blankenship,  
Heather Wellsbourne, and Jeromy Sweat.  
Tennessee’s Past and Present Environment. |
| 9:00  | Braly, Bobby R., and Shannon D. Koever.  
A History of Archaeology in Tennessee   |
| 9:20  | Miller, D. Shane, Katherine E. McVillian,  
Jonathan D. Baker, and John B. Broster.  
The Earliest Tennesseeans: The Paleolithic and  
Early Archaic Periods in Tennessee (>14,000-  
9000 cal BP)            |
| 9:40  | O’Donoughue, Jason, Matthew D. Gage,  
Jonathan D. Baker, and Juliette R. Vogel.  
Foraging for Complexity: The Middle and Late  
Archaic in Tennessee (9000-500 cal BP) |
| 10:00 | Break                                                                                   |
| 10:20 | Verma, Stephen J., Heather Welborn and  
Kandesia D. Holmberg.  
Woodland Period  
Foragers, Farmers, Traders, and Leaders in  
Tennessee       |
| 10:40 | Harle, Michael W., Bobby R. Braly, and  
Shannon D. Koever.  
Mississippian Period  
Archaeology in Tennessee: AD 900 to AD 1540        |
| 11:00 | Brooks, Daniel S. and Avery Quinn,  
Elizabeth P. Calhoun, and Kimberly T. Wren.  
Historical Archaeology in Tennessee |
| 11:20 | Moore, Patricia       
The Future of Tennessee Archaeology |
|       | **Symposium: Cult Bearers and Sacred Bundles:**                                         |
|       | **The Imagery of Ritual in Mississippians Art**                                         |
|       | Organizers: Adam T. King and F. Kent Reilly, III                                         |
|       | Room 300C/D                                                                             |
| 8:20  | Duncan, James R. and Carol Diaz-Granados.  
Written in the Stars:  
Cosmology, the Western Mississippian Model,  
and its Diffusion                  |
| 8:40  | King, Adam T.  
Cult Bearers, Copper Plates,  
Twins, and Elaboration.               |
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Scarry, John F.</td>
<td>Iconography and Value: Reappraising Copper from Mound 5 at the Lake Jackson Site</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>Sharp, Robert V.</td>
<td>Iconographical Identification of a Female Mortuary Cult Figure in the Ceramics of the Cumberland Basin</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>Peil, F. Kent, III</td>
<td>By Their Works Men Shall Know Them: Ritual Regalia and Cult-Beakers in the Mississippi World</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Beak</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>Dye, David H.</td>
<td>Symbolic War Clubs and Scaled Knives: Ideology and Mississippian Ritual Combat Objects</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40</td>
<td>Peil, F. Kent, III, and Adam T. King</td>
<td>Crafting the Sacred: Mississippian “Tailors” and the Acquisition of Esoteric Knowledge</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Brown, James A.</td>
<td>Discussant</td>
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**Symposium: Re-Assessing the Archaeology of Fort George Island, Florida: 1587-2007**

Organizers: Clete Rooney and Rebecca A. Gorman

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<tr>
<td>8:20</td>
<td>Davidson, James M.</td>
<td>The Archaeology of Fort George Island: Reassessing Florida’s Past (1587-2007)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:40</td>
<td>Brandon, Jannie</td>
<td>That Was Then. This is Now: Revisiting the Archaeology of Fort George Island, Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Gorman, Rebecca A.</td>
<td>Fort George Island was their Mission: Archaeology at the Spanish Mission San Juan de Puerto—Past, Present, and Future</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Christensen, Kelly M.</td>
<td>Cabin Foodways and Clubhouse Debris: Characterizing the Funerary Assemblage at Kingsley Plantation</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Werne, Jason B.</td>
<td>Analysis of Early 20th Century Glass &amp; Bottles from the Fort George Club at Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida</td>
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<td>10:40</td>
<td>Markus, David M.</td>
<td>A Student’s Perspective on the Fort George Island Field School</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Brown, Clete</td>
<td>Beyond Kingsley: Reconceptualizing the Archaeology and Anthropology of Fort George Island, Florida</td>
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<td>11:20</td>
<td>Roberts, Erika</td>
<td>Manifesting Memories: Kingsley Plantation and the Archaeology of Fort George Island</td>
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**General Session: Civil War Period Historical Archaeology**

Chair: Paul Avery

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<tr>
<td>8:40</td>
<td>Avery, Paul</td>
<td>Camps Tightly Bound: Artifact Patterns and Feature Function at the Florence Stockade</td>
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<td>9:00</td>
<td>Marcel, Dan</td>
<td>Defining Boundaries: Spatial relationships of Features in the Confederate Guard Camp at 3FL2</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:40</td>
<td>Ford, Raymond</td>
<td>&quot;Torres Vedos Could Not Compare With Them&quot;: The 1862-1863 Confederate Fortification of The Rappahannock River</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>General Session: Paleoindustrience, Bioarchaeology, and Special Approaches</td>
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<td>Chair: Cliff Boyd and Donna C. Boyd Room 201D</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30</td>
<td>Leslie Reynor, Greg Smith, Steve Kostial, and Cynthia Thomas Method of Discerning Site Pattern: an Example from a Florida Midden Mound</td>
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<td>8:40</td>
<td>Sellars, Jennifer Beyond Cultural Bias in Wood Charcoal: Using an Alternative Data Set (Dendro) to Examine the Presence and Impact of Cultural Bias in Wood Charcoal Analysis from Lyon’s Bluff (200K/220)</td>
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<td>9:00</td>
<td>Florence, Dianna Maize Cultivation at Winterville Mounds: Evidence from Stable Carbon Isotope Analyses of Deer Bone</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>Ingalls, Teresa Animal Use at a Mississippian Ethnographic Site, Castile Springs Site (10S67134), Tennessee</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>Tucker, Bryant, and John Schibanoan Investigating Dietary Change during the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods in the St John’s Region of Florida</td>
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<td>10:00</td>
<td>Parsons, Alexandra Seasonality at the Grand Shell Ring</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20</td>
<td>Boyd, Cliff, and Donna C. Boyd A Biological Profile of Human Skeletal Remains from Selected Southeast Virginia Late Woodland Sites</td>
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<td>10:40</td>
<td>Ross-Smallings, Nancy The Mississippi Delta as a Nursery: Infant Interments at Prehistoric Sites</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Hodge, Shannon Chappell Effects of the A.D. 1300 Population Disparity on Human Health at Moundville and Related Sites</td>
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<td>General Session: Lithic Analyses</td>
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<td>Chair: Phillip J. Carr</td>
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<td>Room 201E</td>
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<td>9:00</td>
<td>Trubitt, Mary Beth New Olvides in the Archaic along southeastern Tennessee River</td>
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<td>9:20</td>
<td>Freeman, Sharon Spatial Distribution of Edging and Chipped Stone Tools at a Woodland Site in Central Alabama</td>
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<td>9:40</td>
<td>Price, Sarah, and Philip J. Carr Characterizing Gravels Clasts and Investigating Prehistoric Selection Processes</td>
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<td>10:20</td>
<td>Carr, Philip J., Sarah White, and Andrew Bradley Flintknapping Experiments Using Secondary Flint Clast and Application to the 22L504 Flake Debit Assemblage</td>
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ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

DENDROARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHEAST: METHODS AND APPLICATIONS
Organizers: Sarah A. Blankenship and Scott C. Moesch
Time: Thursday, 8:00 AM until 11:00 AM
Room 300A

Tree-ring research has made possible the assignment of precise calendar years to wood specimens from a variety of contexts and has contributed abundant data on a variety of past climatic variables. Thus, the use of dendrochronology-based analyses in archaeology has allowed great accuracy in establishing specific ranges of dates for archaeological sites, providing precise years of construction for historical structures, and reconstructing the environment in which humans lived. The papers presented in this symposium discuss the current application of tree-ring analyses to both historic and prehistoric archaeological research in the Southeastern U.S.

EXCHANGE AND SOCIALITY IN SMALL-SCALE SOCIETIES
Organizers: James C. Waggoner, Jr., and Neill J. Wallis
Discussant: Richard Jeffries
Time: Thursday, 8:00 AM until 11:00 AM
Room 200 A/B

Exchange among small-scale societies is commonly explained in economic and functionalist terms, often to the exclusion of addressing it as a social process. This is especially true in studies of hunter-gatherers, whose ecological relations with the environment are often deemed more significant than social relations with one another. Alternatively, exchange is often an important part of social reproduction, having potentially broad impacts across the social landscape in disseminating technologies and ideas or constituting social relationships of equivalence, power, or difference. In this symposium, we bring together case studies that investigate how exchange was embedded within particular “small scale” social contexts.

THE WOODLAND PERIOD IN THE ETOWAH AND COOSA BASINS
Organizers: R. Jeanne Walthall
Discussant: Vernon James Knight and Rowe Bowen
Time: Thursday 8:00 AM until 11:40 AM
Room 200 C

Research along the Etowah and Coosa drainage basins has focused on Woodland settlement patterns, resource catchment areas, and gradation of cultural change. Recent excavations have further illuminated these issues and have led to greater comprehension of Woodland manifestations and regional networks. This symposium focuses on information that defines the evolution of Woodland lifeways and the interactions between peoples within the environmental context of the Etowah and Coosa drainage basins.
ROCK ART RESEARCH IN THE MIDWEST AND SOUTHEAST
(sponsored by the Eastern States Rock Art Research Association)
Organizers: Sarah A. Blankenship and Jan F. Sinsel
Time: Thursday 1:00 PM until 3:20 PM
Room 300A

Recording, analyzing, and understanding prehistoric rock art in its cultural context is an aspect of modern American archaeology that is rapidly expanding and becoming more integrated into the discipline as a whole. This symposium brings together recent research on prehistoric rock art in the Midwest and Southeast of North America, where much new and ongoing fieldwork has greatly enlarged the corpus of known prehistoric rock art sites. Issues of rock art production, representation, geographic distribution, and interpretation are addressed by the various authors.

STUDIES IN SOUTHEASTERN PALEOINDIAN SOCIOECONOMICS
Organizer: J. Scott Jones
Discussants: Tom Dillehay and Dan F. Morse
Time: Thursday 1:00 PM until 5:00 PM
Room 208 A/B

The Southeastern United States has long been known for its rich archaeological record during the Late Pleistocene. The Late Pleistocene was a period of cultural and natural environmental change that resulted in a myriad of social and economic adaptations. The papers presented in this symposium illustrate the range of variability of Paleoindian socioeconomic adaptations exhibited in the Southeastern archaeological record.

HUNTED, GATHERED, BOILED AND ROASTED: ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF FOOD PROCESSING ACTIVITIES
Organizers: Tanya M Perez and C. Alison Dietz
Discussant: Kristen J. Gremillion
Time: Thursday 1:00 PM until 4:20 PM
Room 208C

Recent trends in paleoethnobotanical and zooarchaeological analyses reflect an increased interest in interpretations of techniques and methods used in the past to process and cook foods. Middle-range, taphonomic, and experimental studies are key to our understanding of past methods of processing and preparing plants and animals for everyday and ritual consumption. This symposium focuses on theoretical and methodological applications for recognizing the archaeological correlates of plants and animal processing activities and areas. Processing activities can be related to the preparation and cooking of food, food preservation, and/or the preparation and use of technological and medicinal plants.
NEW RESEARCH AT KINCAID
Organizer: Paul D. Welch
Discussant: Jon Muller
Time: Friday 8:00 AM until 11:40 AM
Room 300A

A generation of archaeologists was trained in the University of Chicago field school at Kincaid site in the 1930s. Much of their work was reported in a 1931 book. Though much fieldwork was done elsewhere in the Ohio River floodplain during the 1970s, it was only a few years ago that archaeologists resumed excavations at Kincaid. We report findings from several seasons of fieldwork as well as analysis of materials from extant collections.

COASTAL AND ISLAND ARCHAEOFAUNAS OF THE SOUTHEAST
Organizers: Jonathan D. Baker and Walter E. Klippel
Time: Friday 8:00 AM until noon
Room 200C

Coastal regions of the Southeast support highly productive and diverse aquatic and terrestrial faunas that have served as a base for unique cultural developments. Over the past decades zoological archaeologists have made significant strides in reconstructing how past human groups utilized these environments. In this symposium we build on previous works and develop new research topics and methodologies that can serve to guide future research on coastal environments in the southeastern United States. Papers address a variety of topics, including diachronic changes in coastal adaptations, evidence for environmental change, fish and shellfish exploitation, harvest and butchery practices, season of site utilization, and methodological approaches to assessing past adaptations.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SMALL FARM
Organizer: Natalie P. Adams
Time: Friday, 8:00 AM until 11:20 AM
Room 300 D

Small farms/steads occupied by landowners and tenants/sharecroppers have a number of challenges. Often they consist of a chimney pile and scattered piers, and ephemeral evidence of outbuildings. Historical detail is often lacking and archaeological data is also difficult to interpret, since tenants/sharecroppers moved from farm to farm, making the deposits a mix of numerous occupations. For small farms, little primary research has been done to understand communities and how the sites might help address broader questions. This Symposium presents site reports and perspectives of those who research or manage these resources.
COLLEAGUE, MENTOR, AND FRIEND: PAPERS IN HONOR OF CHARLES H. FAULKNER

Organizers: Timothy E. Baumans and Mark D. Groover
Discussant: Charles H. Fairbanks
Time: Friday, 1:00 PM until 5:00 PM
Room 306B

Dr. Charles H. Faulkner has spent the past 43 years working in southeastern archaeology at the University of Tennessee. His extensive research has included both prehistoric and historical archaeology, but he is best known for his pioneering research in the prehistoric cultures of middle and east Tennessee, for his cave and rock art studies, and his examination of the historical life and people of east Tennessee and southern Appalachia. His passion for archaeology has influenced many colleagues, he has mentored numerous students, and made countless lifelong friends. His former students will honor Dr. Faulkner with a series of papers that highlight his varied research interests, including prehistoric cave mining and site formation processes, farmlands and plantations, industrial sites, African American archaeology, urban studies, and artifact patterns of human behavior, social stratification, and identity.

A NEW LOOK AT THE “MISSISSIPPI” PERIOD IN FLORIDA

Organizer: Keith Ashley and Nancy M. White
Discussant: John E. Kelly
Time: Friday, 1:00 PM until 4:40 PM
Room 300A

Mississippian and Florida art terms not often coupled together by southeastern archaeologists. Although some may not have been “Mississippian” in the strict sense of the term, native societies of Florida were not isolated from the Mississippian world. Too often, past studies have tended to treat Florida societies as insular entities without regard for external connections and the broader geographical picture. Papers in this symposium explore a variety of “Mississippian period” cultures from the northwestern panhandle to southern peninsular Florida and examine the extent to which each was influenced, by, or at least aware of the broader Mississippian world.

CULT BEARERS AND SACRED BUNDLES: THE IMAGERY OF RITUAL IN MISSISSIPPIAN ART

Organizers: Adam T. King and F. Kent Reilly, Jr.
Discussant: James A. Brown
Time: Saturday, 8:00 AM until 1:00 AM
Room 300 C/D

Iconographic investigations of art from various Mississippian stylistic regions, combined with archaeological and ethnographic analysis, reveal dramatic evidence of certain shared Mississippian ideological cults. Several works of art depict iconographically specific — and perhaps identifiable — supernatural entities. Current, ethnographic investigations have pinpointed the power-infused stories that explain the origin of these shared Mississippian cults. Archaeological evidence of the heirlooming, bundling and ultimate burial deposition of such art.
objects further links elite office holders, and their descent groups, with entities and episodes from these ancient, and originary stories.

**RE-ASSESSING THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND, FLORIDA: 1587-2007.**

Organizers: Clete Rooney and Rebecca A. Gorman

Time: Saturday, 8:20 AM until 11:20 AM

Room 209 A/B

Fort George Island, in Duval County, Florida is one of the key sites in American historical archaeology. The Island contains one of the largest Spanish missions in La Florida (Sar Juan Del Puerto), as well as Kingsley Plantation, the starting point of African American archaeology in the United States. In 2006, the University of Florida began a multi-year archaeological project on Fort George Island, examining areas and time periods that have been little studied. This symposium discusses new findings, interpretations, and theoretical approaches in Florida archaeology.

**THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF TENNESSEE (PUBLIC SESSION).**

Organizers: David G. Anderson and Lynne P. Sullivan

Time: Saturday, 8:30 AM until 11:30 AM

Room 300 A/B

This session presents, in a format designed to be of interest to scholars and the general public alike, current knowledge and thinking about Tennessee archaeology. The papers in the session are based upon more technical papers produced during a graduate level class on Tennessee Archaeology held in the Spring of 2007, and are presently being revised and compiled into an edited volume on the historic and prehistoric archaeology of Tennessee.
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Adams, Natalie (New South Associates)
ARCHAEOLOGY OF A TENANT LANDSCAPE: THE FREE CABIN SITE

The Free Cabin site near Hephzibah, Georgia was part of a tenant farming community associated with large landholdings by the Rhodes family after the Civil War. The archaeology there provided an opportunity to examine tenant farm landscape, including architecture and the use of the yard as an extension of the home, the layout of the settlement, the locations of outbuildings and fields, and the vegetation associated with the yard, gardens, agricultural fields, and surrounding landscape. Despite the transient nature of tenant occupations at the site, some generalizations about land use could be discerned. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:20 AM, Room 300D)

Ahler, Steve (see Mink, Philip)

Ahman, Todd M. (HRA Gray & Pape LLC)
UNDERSTANDING HISTORIC FARMSTEAD CONTINUITY AND CHANGE USING HUMAN BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY

The study of Upland South historic farmsteads has typically employed a normative approach where sites are placed in a comparative context with an ideal farmstead. Human behavioral ecology provides an approach that does not rely on the norm but allows for the direct comparison of farmsteads to understand diachronic continuity and change. In this study, an optimization model is developed using data from sites in Tennessee and the surrounding states. The model is explored further by in-depth analysis of the Tipton-Dixon farmstead, which was occupied from 1819 to 1969. (Symposium paper, Friday, 3:20 PM, Room 300B)

Ahman, Todd M. (HRA Gray & Pape LLC), and Bradley Creswell (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee)
EVIDENCE FOR THE PRACTICE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND AFRICAN RELIGION AMONG ENSLAVED AFRICAN-AMERICANS DURING THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY IN THE UPLAND SOUTH

Archaeological investigations at Site 40BT166 in Blount County, Tennessee encountered a cellar, small refuse pit, five pith pockethole, and several pier stones suggestive of a small cabin. The fill in the cellar and pit included domestic and architectural debris dating to the early and mid-nineteenth century. Believed to be a field cabin for enslaved African-Americans, a set of artifacts from the assemblage including medicine bottles, a quartz crystal, blue lead, porcelain marble, silver thimble fragments, gizzard stone, carved stone fragments, bird egg yolk, and several knife blades and parts suggest that the occupants were traditional healings that may have practiced African folk religion. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00 - 12:00 AM, Boknow/Ballroom E,F)

Alexander, Lawrence (see Redwine, Charles)

Alexander, Lawrence (see Soranzur, Keith)
Alexander, Lawrence, and Mary Trudeau (Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

_LATE MISSISSIPPIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND SPANISH CONTACT AT SITE 40HA301_

A cemetery relocation project on South Chickamauga Creek in Chattanooga resulted in the recovery and documentation of 161 burials. The primary component at the site is a Late Mississippian settlement of seven structures organized around an open courtyard. Multiple burials within a single feature and sequential multiple interments in a mortuary feature occurred in 35 percent of the burial population. Spanish period metal artifacts were recovered in situ from 3.7 percent of the graves. Mortuary artifacts recovered are closely associated in the King Site mortuary assemblage in northwestern Georgia. (Paper, Thursday, 1:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

Alt, Susan M. (Indiana University)

_CAPTIVES AND CULTURE: IMPLICATIONS FOR MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETY_

Captive taking was a widespread practice across space and through time in world history, and yet we rarely consider the implications of Mississippian societies engaged in captive taking. Historic accounts of Eastern Woodland societies, as well as Native American stories attest to the practice of taking captives who became wives, adopted kin, slaves as well as victims of violence, and even sacrifices. These accounts suggest that we may be ignoring the impact that such practices, as well as the impact of captive individuals on specific societies, or Mississippian culture in general. In this paper I present evidence suggesting that Mississippian people did take captives. I argue that this introduction of "unwilling immigrants" has profound implications for understanding Mississippian personhood, societies and change. (Paper, Friday, 1:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

Anderson, David G. (University of Tennessee) Discusant, Forum: Getting into Graduate School (Friday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200 D/E)

Anderson, David G. (University of Tennessee), J. Christopher Gillam (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), D. Shane Miller (University of Arizona), Erik N. Johnson, Jason O'Donoughue (University of Tennessee), Michael K. Faught (Panamerican Consultants, inc.), and Stephen J. Yeriza (University of Tennessee)

_PALEOINDIAN RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHEAST: EXAMPLES USING PIDBA (PALEOINDIAN DATABASE OF THE AMERICAS)_

The Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA) represents nearly twenty years of collaborative research. The most detailed information in the database is from the southeastern United States, and includes attribute and county-level or better locational data on over 10,000 projectile points. Using GIS, statistical, and other forms of analysis, these data are being used to explore Paleoindian settlement patterns, group ranges, population changes, and ecological associations of early sites, and the morphological and typological variability within projectile point forms. The database is a work in progress and researchers are encouraged to participate in the project and access the data online from the PIDBA website. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 4:00 PM, Room 200A/B)
Anderson, David G., and Lynne P. Sullivan (University of Tennessee)
INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC SESSION ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF TENNESSEE

This session presents, in a format designed to be of interest to scholars and the general public alike, summaries of current knowledge and thinking about Tennessee archaeology. The papers in the session are based upon more technical papers produced during a graduate level class on Tennessee Archaeology held in the Spring of 2007, and are presently being revised and compiled into a edited volume on the historic and prehistoric archaeology of Tennessee. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:30 AM, Room 300 A/B)

Andrus, C. Fred T. (see Thompson, Victor)

Arbuthnot, Michael A. (Environmental Services, Inc.)
USING LASER TECHNOLOGY TO CONDUCT HABS LEVEL I DOCUMENTATION:
THE A. L. LEWIS ARCHWAY (8SJ3060) CASE STUDY

Recently ESJ conducted an Historic American Building Survey (HABS) of the A. L. Lewis Archway (8SJ3060) in St. Johns County, Florida. The arch was subjected to a 3-dimensional laser scan using the Leica HD3000, which produced a highly detailed wireframe representation of the structure that documented architectural and construction details. The scan permitted the creation of a 3-dimensional rendering of the structure. The scan was also filmed to correlate the wireframe model with visual references. This project represents one of the first uses of laser technology in Florida for HABS documentation and serves as a model for future architectural survey projects. (Paper, Thursday, 2:20 PM, Room 300B)

Arico, Lee J. (Washington University in St. Louis)
JAKETOWN REVISED AGAIN

Jaketown is the second largest extant Poverty Point settlement and provides the foundation to our understanding of the Late Archaic culture in the Yazoo Basin. Despite extensive archaeological investigation, many issues related to the occupation chronology, stratigraphy, and paleoenvironmental setting of the site remain unresolved. Recent georearchaeological testing at Jaketown comprises the initial phase of a research project that seeks to advance our understanding of the cultural and geomorphologic history of this paramount Poverty Point site. This paper discusses preliminary findings of the recent fieldwork, as well as how the site-scale research will help expand our regional knowledge of the unique hunter-gatherer culture and of the nature of prehistoric human-landscape interactions in the Lower Mississippi Valley. (Paper, Friday, 9:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

Ashcraft, Scott, and J. H. N. Loubser (Pisgah National Forest)
PICTOGRAPH RECORDATION, ANALYSES AND DATING AT PAINT ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA

In 2006, the National Forests in North Carolina sponsored recordation and analyses at the Paint Rock pictograph site where three known pictograph panels straddle the North Carolina and Tennessee border. The most prominent bi-chrome panel chosen for evaluation consists of alternating red and yellow rectilinear lines forming a maze-like pattern. Surprisingly intact
pigments allowed for a physical analysis of elemental composition and yielded an unusually high concentration of carbon for dating, resulting with the earliest radiocarbon date for a Southeastern pictograph. Pigment composition analyses show the rock art may be older than expected, and that efforts to procure pigments were seemingly complex. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:00 PM, Room 300A)

Ashley, Keith (See White, Nancy M.)

Ashley, Keith (University of North Florida)

CHANGING PERSPECTIVES ON ST. JOHNS II POLITICS, INTERACTION, AND EXCHANGE

St. Johns fisher-hunter-gatherers of northeastern Florida were among the earliest participants in Mississippian exchange networks, successfully acquiring exotic items like copper plates, long nosed god earpierces, and spatulate celts. Although involvement wrought settlement and political changes throughout the St. Johns River drainage, early Mississippian trappings appear to have served more as symbols of community identity necessary for ritual and cultural reproduction than as objects of elite power. Focusing on early St. Johns II communities near the river’s mouth, this paper moves beyond merely drawing lines of connection between sites and addresses the underlying sociopolitical dimensions of interaction and exchange. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:20 PM, Room 300A)

Avery, Paul (MACTEC Engineering)

CAMPS TOLERABLY WELL POLICED: ARTIFACT PATTERNS AND FEATURE FUNCTION AT THE FLORENCE STOCKADE

Recent excavations by MACTEC in the camp of the Confederate guards at Florence Stockade revealed a large number of features in a wide variant of forms. The 179 excavated features produced nearly 6000 artifacts. The relationship between the artifacts and the features from which they were recovered was an important analytical tool in interpreting the site. This paper presents a brief discussion of how the artifact patterns vary within and between feature types, how they reflect the function of a specific feature and how those patterns were influenced by various factors. (Paper, Saturday, 8:40 AM, Room 200C)

Avery-Quinn, Samuel (see Brock, Daniel)

Azzarello, Jennifer (New South Associates)

WHAT THE HECK IS A POTATO HILL? THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND ORAL HISTORY OF A TENANT FARMING COMMUNITY IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, GEORGIA

Investigating and managing tenant farming sites in the Southeast can prove challenging as they tend to be underrepresented, poorly preserved, and lacking in artifacts and architectural remains. Recently, the Georgia Department of Transportation initiated a data recovery and oral history survey of Site 9RH41, which has proven to be a well-preserved tenant farming community in Randolph County, Georgia. This paper presents the data that has been collected from the excavations and the oral history survey then poses questions for future research on how to best interpret and manage these resources. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 300D)
Backhouse, Paul N., Marion F. Smith, and Juan Cancel (Seminole Tribe of Florida)

ACROSS STATE LINES: USING STATE DATABASES TO EXPLORE SEMINOLE ETHNOGENESIS
IN THE SOUTHEAST

One challenge facing Tribal Historic Preservation Officers is the necessity of dealing with geographic areas not contiguous with modern state boundaries. Areas of tribal interest are sometimes vast and in the case of the Seminole Tribe of Florida they comprise portions of 8 modern states. The increasing availability and accessibility of digital records maintained at the state level, therefore, presents a unique opportunity for current tribal groups to assess an archaeological record thus far largely collected on their behalf. Initial research toward the integration and qualitative assessment of the existing datasets is discussed for its usefulness for understanding Seminole ethno genesis. (Paper, Friday, 4:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

Bailey, Susan A., and John E. Kelly (Washington University)

BOWLS, POTS AND BEYOND: PLAZA SURFACE MATERIAL DISTRIBUTION
AT THE WASHAUSEN MOUND CENTER

Recent investigations at the Washhausen mound center in the central American Bottom have provided more information about the presence of a plaza and mound complex at the site. These studies have emphasized the use of minimally destructive research methods of controlled surface collection, geophysical survey, soil probing, and limited test excavation. A detailed ceramic analysis has aided in the identification of the ritual plaza that is surrounded by three low mounds. As a result of these investigations, a series of surface material distribution maps has been generated to delineate the core of the site. This paper will discuss the results of the controlled surface collections conducted within the plaza and in the areas immediately adjacent to this space with an emphasis on the distribution of diagnostic ceramics. (Paper, Thursday, 10:20 AM, Room 300C/D)

Baker, Jonathan D. (see Klippel, Walter E.)

Baker, Jonathan D. (see Miller, D. Shane)

Baker, Jonathan D. (see O'Donnogue, Jason)

Baker, Jonathan D. (University of Tennessee)

THE IDENTIFICATION OF BONE GREASE PRODUCTION IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

In recent years, considerable attention has been given to methodologies for the identification of bone grease production in the archaeological record. This emphasis is largely tied to a growing interest in prehistoric resource stress, to which bone grease is frequently correlated. The focus of this paper is to provide a more holistic and unbiased approach for the identification of archaeological bone grease production. This is accomplished through a three-fold methodology: bone fracture analysis, contextual analysis, and fragment size quantification. While this paper draws on materials from the Midwest, the methods are also applicable to southeastern archaeological assemblages. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:20 PM, Room 200C)
Baltus, Melissa (see Otten, Sarah)

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

UPLAND RETREAT?: PRELIMINARY ANALYSES OF THE OLIN SITE

Preliminary analyses of the Olin site, a late 12th/early 13th century palisaded village in the uplands of the northern American Bottom, provide evidence regarding its relationship with Cahokia during this period. Olin, together with other regional sites occupied during this time, may offer clues concerning the disintegration of Cahokia, as well as information regarding the increasingly prevalent warfare in the region. Sites such as Olin will also provide a better understanding of daily life and responses to perceived threats during times of pre-Columbian conflict. (Paper, 2:40 PM, Friday, Room 300 C/D)

Barber, Jennifer L. (see Faberson, Tanya A.)

Barnes, Jodi (American University)

SMALL FARMS FORGOTTEN: AFRICAN AMERICAN LAND OWNERSHIP IN APPALACHIA

Between two mountains along a bubbling creek, there are a number of stone foundations — former farmsteads consisting of houses, outbuildings and fence lines. Several of these farmsteads were the homes of slave-holding Euro-American families. Following the Civil War, these farmsteads were divided and sold sometimes to African Americans. In this paper, I focus on one of the largest landowners in the area, Moses Richardson, an African American, and his tenant properties. This research combines archaeological, documentary, oral history, and landscape analyses to understand the social, economic and spatial relationships of the transition from slavery to tenantry in Appalachia. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:00 AM, Room 300D)

Barrett, Jared, and Larry McKee (TRC Nashville)

WHAT’S THAT SMELL? AN ANALYSIS OF PRIVIES FROM RAVENSFORD, AN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY LUMBER MILL TOWN IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

During 2004 and 2005, the Nashville office of TRC Inc. conducted data recovery excavations of the historic component at Ravensford, an early twentieth-century lumber mill town in western North Carolina. This work identified and fully excavated 11 privies which were in use during the Ravensford occupation, from 1919 to 1934. Four privies were selected for intensive study of recovered seeds, fauna, and parasitological remains. This in-depth analysis provides additional information on food choices and overall health of the people living at Ravensford. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/ Ballroom E/F)

Bastianini, Denise L. Grantz (see Johnson, William C.)

Baumann, Timothy E. (Missouri Valley College)

THE WEB OF IDENTITY: A CASE STUDY OF AFRICAN AMERICAN IDENTITY AND "SOUL FOOD"

Identity is a complex cultural construct that is formed and transformed over time through culture contact and social stratification. Utilizing a case study of African American identity as seen
through “soul food,” a new analytical model will be presented to visualize this cultural process of identity formation. The term “soul food” is used today to describe African American cooking traditions that began during enslavement and formed through a creolization process between African, European, and Native American foodways. The procurement, preparation, and consumption of food have been used by African Americans and European Americans to define various levels of black identity. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:20 PM, Room 300B)

Bähm, Emily L. (see Smith, Kevin)

Beck, Monica L. (see Lees, William B.)

Beck, Robin (University of Oklahoma), David Moore (Warren Wilson College), and Christopher Rodning (Tulane University)

EXPLORING JOARA AND FORT SAN JUAN: CONTINUED EXCAVATIONS AT THE BERRY SITE, NORTH CAROLINA

In January 1567, a Spanish expedition under the command of Captain Juan Pardo arrived at the native town of Joara, located in the upper Catawba Valley of western North Carolina. Here, Pardo established Fort San Juan, the earliest European settlement in the interior of the United States, and manned it with 30 soldiers. Excavations at the berry site from 2001 to 2005 identified five burned structures believed to represent houses built for the soldiers stationed at Fort San Juan. This paper reviews findings from our 2007 field season during which we completed excavations of one of these buildings. (Paper, Thursday, 2:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

Berg, Sarah (University of Georgia)

SPATIAL PATTERNING OF VERTEBRATE REMAINS ON ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, GEORGIA

This paper explores the use of GIS to understand the spatial distribution of vertebrate remains from the Pinto period (AD 1300-1580) archaeological sites on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. Spatial patterning of faunal remains identifies former locations of specific coastal niches and their relative importance in the subsistence strategy. This information is used to develop a model describing the characteristics of, and relationship between, central places and processing sites. Although the model needs improvement and sampling issues exist, this work demonstrates that GIS can contribute to our understanding of interactions between resource use, population growth, and social structure on the Georgia coast. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 200C)

Birchett, Thomas (US Army Corps of Engineers), Charles Pearson, and Richard Weinstein (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

CLARENCE B. MOORE AND THE GOPHER

The Gopher was designed and built "To Hunt For Skulls And Other Relics of the Mound Builders" as headlined in the Jacksonville newspaper, The Evening Times-Union on August 28, 1895. For the next twenty odd years Moore used the Gopher in his research in the southeastern United States. The Arthur W. Clime photographic collection has recently been made available through the archives at the Smithsonian Institution. Clime worked for Clarence Moore from 1906
to 1910. Photographs of the Gopher and additional information on C. B. Moore, Milo Miller and Arthur Clime are presented. (Paper, Thursday, 11:00 AM, Room 300C/D)

Blankenship, Annie (see Meeks, Scott C.)

Blankenship, Sarah A. (University of Tennessee)
DENROARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT CAGLE SALTPETRE CAVE, TENNESSEE: UNDERSTANDING THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY SALTPETER MINING INDUSTRY

Saltpeter mining, one of the early historic industries in the MidSouth, involved extracting and processing saltpeter (nitrates) found in caves and rockshelters for the production of gunpowder. One of hundreds of caves in the Cumberland Plateau region mined for saltpeter, Cagle Saltpetre Cave in Van Buren County, Tennessee, is unique in that it still contains several wooden leaching vats that were used to leach nitrates from mined sediment. Because of their exceptional preservation, it was possible to employ tree-ring analyses to obtain absolute dates on their construction. The results of these analyses indicate that saltpeter was mined and processed at the site during four discrete episodes throughout the nineteenth century. When considered in conjunction with the extant historical data on the saltpeter-mining industry, these dates indicate that Cagle Saltpetre Cave was likely mined in response to both local and global politico-economic pressures. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:20 AM, Room 300A)

Blankenship, Sarah (University of Tennessee), and John W. Cottier (Auburn University)
ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS OF A PREHISTORIC DISC GORGET FROM THE HICKORY GROUND SITE, ELMORE COUNTY, ALABAMA

The Hickory Ground site, located on the Coosa River in Elmore County, Alabama, is one of several Historic Creek towns of the lower Coosa River valley. Archaeological investigations over the past five years have identified the site as multi-component, with a primary occupation during the protohistoric, as demonstrated by a sizable settlement of domestic structures and a large public building. Additionally, a metal disc gorget was recovered from a protohistoric adult male burial. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, disc-style gorgets, manufactured from native copper and later, European copper alloys, were ubiquitously traded among native groups of the interior Southeast and mid-Atlantic region and are generally found archaeologically with high-status burials. In order to determine its origin (i.e., native or European), the Hickory Ground gorget was analyzed by energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). The results of these analyses are discussed. (Paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 300C)

Blankenship, Sarah A., and Jan F. Simek (University of Tennessee)
CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF ROCK ART PIGMENTS FROM SKINNER MOUNTAIN SHELTER AND 47TH UNNAMED CAVE, TENNESSEE

 Pigments samples from partial rock art recently found at Skinner Mountain Shelter, an open-air site in north-central Tennessee, and 47th Unnamed Cave, in west-central Tennessee, were studied by means of energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). An objective of this study was to characterize the chemical composition of the pigment materials in order to determine if
the photographs are indeed prehistoric. This paper discusses these results and compares the data with pigment analysis from other pictograph sites in the Midwest and Southeast. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:40 PM, Room 300A)

Benton, Dennis B. (Ferdbank Museum of Natural History)
CIRCULATION OF ARCHAI C BANNERSTONES IN THE EASTERN WOODLANDS:
THE PERSPECTIVE FROM DISMAL SWAMP IN SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA

An evaluation has been made of the styles represented among a large number of Archaic bannerstones occurring in the vicinity of the Great Dismal Swamp in southeastern Virginia. The results are examined relative to the distribution of bannerstone styles throughout the Eastern Woodlands. Findings reveal broad patterns in the intensity and direction of regional interactions. Aspects of exchange behavior are revealed including the operation of supra-local networks and, potentially, the role of male display in contexts of subsistence intensification. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

Blessing, Megan E. (see LaFevre, Michelle J.)

Bohert, Anne (see Moon, Robert)

Boles, Steve (SIUC)
THE COLORS AND FORMS OF FLUORITE ARTIFACTS IN THE LOWER OHIO VALLEY

Fluorite, in varied colors, was utilized during the Mississippian period for beads, pendants and figurines. Fluorite sources occur near Kiscad, and fluorite pieces and ornaments have been recovered from sites along the lower Ohio and middle Mississippi River Valleys. Study of university and private collections of fluorite artifacts (over 250) identified the range of geometic, human, and animal forms, as well as identifying the distribution of such items throughout the region. Some items are associated with particular color of the mineral. Ethnographic accounts of color symbolism and totems from historic southeastern tribes are explored to address possible causes for these patterns. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:00 AM, Room 300A)

Boudroux, Tony (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
AFTER THE STORM: ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST
SINCE HURRICANE KATRINA

Hurricane Katrina hammered the Mississippi Gulf Coast on August 29, 2005. The unprecedented destruction wrought by this storm has led to an equally unprecedented federal presence in the region. Federal funds are being spent on debris removal and reconstruction efforts along Mississippi's entire coastline. The need to comply with federal cultural resources management laws has provided the opportunity to give some much-needed attention to the Mississippi Gulf Coast's archaeological resources. This paper will present information about some of the archaeological work that has taken place along the Coast since the storm. (Paper, Friday, 2:40 PM, Room 200A/B)

Bow, Sierra Wentworth (see Franklin, Joy)
Bowen, Row (Georgia Department of Transportation) Discussant, Symposium: The Woodland Period in the Etowah and Coosa Basins (Thursday, 11:20 AM, Room 200C)

Boyd, Cliff, and Donna C. Boyd (Radford University)
A BIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS FROM SELECTED SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA LATE WOODLAND SITES

The focus of this paper is to examine the health and biological characteristics of prehistoric Native American populations that lived during the Late Woodland (A.D. 900-1700) period in Southwest Virginia. Over 550 individuals from eleven major village sites are analyzed in terms of their osteological, biological, and demographic profiles. High frequencies of dental pathologies including dental caries, antemortem tooth loss, and enamel hypoplasia are noted across the samples, in addition to multiple evidence for non-specific infection. These observations are consistent with a pattern of declining health associated with the increased dependence on maize agriculture and associated environmental degradation. (Paper, Saturday, 10:20 AM, Room 200D)

Boyd, Donna C. (see Cliff Boyd)

Boyko, Wayne C. (see Gudel-Shaffer, Barbara J.)

Bradbury, Andrew (see Carr, Philip I.)

Bradbury, Andrew P. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), and Philip J. Carr (University of South Alabama)
EARLY ARCHAIC RAW MATERIAL USE PATTERNS IN THE SOUTHEAST

The examination of raw materials from Early Archaic sites in the Southeast has resulted in the observation of several general patterns. These patterns are seen over a large geographic expanse, though anomalies do occur. In general, a greater use of non-local materials has been observed for the earliest portion of the Early Archaic. A shift to a greater reliance on locally available materials is noted through time. Various models have been proposed to account for these patterns. In this paper, we argue that such models, while applicable to local areas, cannot be transposed wholesale to other regions and are best viewed as hypotheses for further testing. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:00 PM, Room 500B)

Bradley, Matthew (Indiana University)
WHAT GABRIEL ARTHUR SAW

My paper is an attempt to identify the physical and social geography described in Abraham Wood's 1674 letter describing the journeys of his indentured servant Gabriel Arthur with the Tomahitian Indians. I argue that the Tomahitian town described by Wood was most likely located in northeastern Tennessee. I also argue that the Tomahitans were almost certainly not Cherokee or Westo as has often been argued, and that their movements show an established social
Braly, Bobby R. (see Harle, Michaelyn)

Braly, Bobby R., and Shannon D. Koerner (University of Tennessee)
A HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE

In this paper we outline the history and development of archaeology in the state of Tennessee. This history traces back to initial explorations of the New World by Hernando de Soto and subsequent colonization of the Tennessee area in the early 19th century and concludes with present day professional archaeology. This general overview highlights key themes, places, and people that have contributed to the development of archaeology as an academic and professional practice today. The discussion proceeds chronologically with emphases on changes in practice and theory. These themes will introduce the audience to subsequent topical discussions in this symposium. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:00 AM, Room 300A/B)

Braly, Bobby, Cody P. Carlton, and Lena M. Huber (University of Tennessee)
THE DAN AND PHYLLIS MORSE TYPE COLLECTION: A STUDY CASE

In 2006 Dan F. and Phyllis P. Morse, long time southeastern archaeologists, donated a large collection of archaeological materials to the Francis H. McChesney Museum at the University of Tennessee. This collection consists of artifacts collected from nine southeastern states. This poster summarizes the collection and provides a statistical assessment of over 300 microblades from the Jakedown and Cahokia sites. These data are compared to a sample of 87 microblades from a single Tennessee site. Cluster analysis shows the Tennessee materials are more similar to the Jakedown sample than to the Cahokia sample. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Brandon, Jamie (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
THAT WAS THEN, THIS IS NOW: REVISITING THE ARCHAEOLOGES OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND, FLORIDA

There is a long history of archaeology on Fort George Island—each with its own goals, interests, and theoretical orientations. From the 1960s when Fairbanks first excavated at Kingsley Plantation and Jones was excavating at the Mission San Juan Del Puerto, to the 1980s when Boswick revisited the slave cabins and Dickinson and Whyne used extensive shovel testing and early archeo-geophysics to assess the Spanish mission site, and finally to the current research effort outlined by this symposium, this paper will examine the various archaeologies deployed with an eye towards how each is framed within its own contexts. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

Brannon, Stefan (New South Associates, Inc.)
LITHIC MATERIAL PROCUREMENT AND RESOURCE INTERACTION AT HARDEN BRIDGE

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The Hardin Bridge site (9BR34) yielded a variety of feature types associated with an early Middle Woodland occupation. Basin and pit features produced lithic tools and debitage consistent with on-site production. This paper explores the use of lithic material at the Hardin Bridge site as it relates to the immediate catchment area and farther reaches within the Southeast. Through this analysis it is possible to deduce a probable sphere of influence at the site.

(Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:00 AM, Room 200C)

Bredeson, Loren (see Regnier, Amandra)

Brennan, Tamira K. (see Purseil, Corin C.)

Brennan, Tamira K. (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

The Built Environment at Kincaid

Magnetometry at the Kincaid site reveals an abundance of subsurface features. Ground truthing of several of the surveyed areas proves many of these features to be prehistoric in nature, including rebuilt palisade lines, domestic buildings, and a unique mound top structure. The extensive coverage and relative clarity of these images provides the unusual opportunity for a large-scale analysis of the landscape at the site. This paper considers the possible land use patterns at Kincaid, reconsiders previous population densities in light of feature density, and discusses trends in architecture as they relate to mound proximity. (Symposium paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 300A)

Brock, Daniel (Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville). Samuel Avery-Quinn (Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville and the Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Roane State Community College). Elizabeth P. Cahill, and Kimberly T. Wren (Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

Historical Archaeology in Tennessee

For over four hundred years Tennessee has experienced a rich and diverse documented history. With the advent of the archaeological study of historic sites, the state has seen a continuing growth in our understanding of this period. Recently, an attempt has been made to synthesize archaeology that has been conducted in the state and this presentation is a result of that effort. Focusing specifically on historical archaeology, this paper provides an overview of the practice of the discipline in Tennessee. A brief discussion of Tennessee's history combined with significant site studies and interpretation will be addressed as well as relevant topical issues related to the period. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 11:00 AM, Room 300A/B)

Brogden, Jessica D. (see Grissino-Mayer Henri D.)

Broster, John B. (see Miller, D. Shane)

Brown, James L. (Northwestern University)

Copper, Marine Shell, and Ritual at Cahokia and the American Bottom
Copper work at Cahokia has garnered new significance with the discovery of the archaeological contexts of one of Peckin's workshops under Mound 34. First, this discovery articulates well with Spielmann's thesis on craft production in non-urban settings. Second, the religious subject matter on Mississippians, Period copper repoussé and shell engraving, in general, fits well with the ritual preparation of the Mound 34 location. Third, we move one step closer to realizing the suspected involvement of Cahokia in the production of the Classic Braden style of visual representation on copper as well as in marine shell. (Paper, Thursday, 9:00 AM, Room 300C/D)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University) Discussant, Symposium: Cult Borders and Sacred Bundles: The Imagery of Ritual in Mississippian Art (Saturday 11:00 AM, Room 300C/D)

Brummit, Aron (SRARP, University of South Carolina)

FUNCTIONAL INTERPRETATION OF A SLEEPY HOLLOW PHASE POTTERY ASSEMBLAGE

In this paper I review current ideas about past uses of pottery and present a functional analysis of reconstructed vessels from the Sleepy Hollow phase pottery assemblage recovered at the MOX site. I describe the ceramic assemblage in terms of surface treatments and particular stamped motifs as well as identify the types and quantities of vessel forms present. The pottery made by Sleepy Hollow phase people resembles that of the Pisgah phase from the Appalachian summit region. Through the presentation of a function-based pottery analysis I reveal a diverse set of activities that could have made use of the pots that formed the recovered assemblage. (Paper, Friday, 8:00 AM, Room 300C)

Buchanan, Megan E. (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

FAUNAL UTILIZATION AT THE KINCAID MOUNDS SITE.

Large amounts of faunal materials were collected during excavations conducted by the University of Chicago in the 1930s and 1940s at the Kincaid Mounds site in southern Illinois. This paper analyzes the distribution of deer body parts and species present in residential and plaza-related assemblages collected by the University of Chicago. These results are compared with standard models of Mississippian faunal consumption and analyses from other Mississippian Period sites (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:40 AM, Room 300A)

Butler, Brian M. (Welch, Paul D)

Butler, Brian M. (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations)

THE RESEARCH HISTORY OF KINCAID AND ITS ENVIRONS—THE FIRST 74 YEARS

The Kincaid site has long been recognized as a major Mississippian mound center. Archaeologists knew about the site primarily through the 1951 report of the University of Chicago field program, whose archaeologists worked there from 1934 to 1944. Southern Illinois University became involved in the late 1960s when the surrounding bottomland, known as the Black Bottom, became a focal point for research by Jon Muller and his students. In 2003, a new phase of research directed by SIUC archaeologists began. In this paper we review the research
History of the Black Bottom and introduce the recent SIUC work at Kincaid. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:00 AM, Room 300A)

Cahil, Elizabeth P. (see Brock, Daniel)

Cancel, Juan (see Backhouse, Paul N.)

Carey, Heather (see McCorvie, Mary)

Carey, Heather (see Wagner, Mark J.)

Carlton, Cody P. (see Braly, Bobby)

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda (Fort Bragg) and Carl Steen

Fort Bragg's 1918 Genesis: Historic Communities Lost and Found

As WWI raged in Europe, the United States' War Department began the purchasing process of 130,000 acres of rural landscape in the Sandhills region of North Carolina, thus collectively dispersing or eradicating many deep-rooted communities of extended families occupying the area. In tandem with the "global progress" of war and its socioeconomic fallout, regional cultural landscapes exhibited traditional continuity and radical change in the face of developmental impacts. Of all unwittingly, the US Army's land acquisition process led to the unique documentation and preservation (for the record) of earlier cultural landscapes of small farmlands, hamlets, and mill communities. We present this multifaceted phenomenon through Fort Bragg's evolution with historic documents and oral traditions from descendant communities integrated with US Army's land acquisition data and revealed through archaeological research at the community level. (Symposium paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 300D)

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

Carr, Philip J. (see Price, Sarah)

Carr, Philip J., Sarah White (University of South Alabama), and Andrew Bradbury (Cultural Resource Analysts)

Flintknapping Experiments Using Secondary Gravel Chert and Application to the 22L504 Flake Debris Assemblage

In this paper we report on the results of experimental knapping of small chert cobbles procured from Homochitto River gravels. Cores and bifaces were produced that are similar to those recovered during archaeological investigations of 22L504. An important component of the experiments was sequentially numbering individual flakes by knapping event, which allowed for consideration of the knapping process as staged or as a continuum. The data from the experimentally produced flakes are used to devise a means of analysis appropriate for the archaeological assemblage. The results are mixed and demonstrate that traditional analytical methods developed for other raw material types may not be appropriate for small, secondary gravel chert. (Paper, Saturday, 10:20 AM, Room 200E)
Carson, Paul (see Robinson, Kenneth)

Chamblee, John F., and Mark Williams (University of Georgia)
   Project Areas, Point Patterns, and Prehistoric Settlement:  A Quantifiable Approach to Settlement Dispersal and Variation

In the southeastern United States, archaeological survey coverage is driven by the tappunence availability of open ground and modern urban development processes. These conditions have heretofore limited our ability to measure settlement patterns at regional and macroregional scales. However, recent developments at the Georgia Archaeological Site File provide unprecedented opportunities to quantitatively assess and compare settlement dispersal. Results that include both site and project area boundaries suggest differences in settlement structure and use between sites to broad differences in physiography and ecology. Results also show that qualitative generalizations of site density are inferior to quantitative measures of variation. (Paper, Friday, 3:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

Chaplin, George (see Milner, George)

Charles, Tommy (see Clement, Christopher Ohm)

Christensen, Kelly M. (University of Florida)
   Cabin Foodways and Clubhouse Debris:  Characterizing the Faunal Assemblage at Kingsley Plantation.

This paper presents a preliminary analysis of the faunal assemblage recovered at Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida during the 2006 and 2007 field seasons. It emphasizes the relationship between the subsistence refuse from the Kingsley Era occupation of slaves from 1817 to 1839, and the dumping of trash on the same site by members of the Fort George Club from 1923 until the late 1940s. The presence of two distinct and unrelated depositional episodes on a well-defined site provides a unique opportunity to characterize the Kingsley-era slave occupation in isolation from later slave/free black occupation. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

Claussea, Cheryl (Appalachian State University)
   An Expanded View of Archaic Violent Death Burials

In addition to the obvious deaths by violence (embedded points, missing body parts, CDIs) there is evidence that extended burials, face-down burials, burials flexed on back are all treatments related to cause of death, with violence being the number one cause of these body treatments. There are reasons to suspect infant sacrifices, adult sacrifices and consuming burials in the large shell heaps of the mid-continental. (Paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

Clay, Berle, Michael Harrgrave, and Staffan Peterson (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)
   Magnetic Imaging of a Regional Mississippian Center:  The Kingaid Survey
A very large area (22.5 hectare, 56 acre) magnetic survey at Kincaid was accomplished using a dual gradiometer system in conjunction with 3 single instruments. Excellent survey results are partly attributable to the occurrence of relatively magnetic fired clay daub and the magnetic susceptibility of house pits and other features. Numerous Mississippian housepits and pits, the bastioned main palisade, possible internal palisades, and previously undocumented mounds were detected, as well as many Baumer pits. This survey exemplifies recent trends in archaeogeophysics: landscape-scale surveys, use of dual-instrument gradiometer systems, and integration of geophysics into research strategies for complex late prehistoric sites. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 300A)

Clement, Christopher Ohm (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology), Terry A. Ferguson (Wofford College), and Tommy Charles (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

STRAIGHTFROG OBSERVATIONS FROM THE ROBERTSON FARMS SITE TWO (38PN35), A STRATIFIED MULTI-COMPONENT SITE IN THE UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT

Site 38PN35 is a terrace and floodplain site located at the confluence of the South Saluda and Colonoy Rivers in the upper Piedmont of South Carolina. Repeated flooding during the Holocene has deposited over two meters of sandy alluvium atop a basal layer of clay interpreted as a Pleistocene terrace. Within these naturally occurring strata cultural levels have been identified beginning in the Early Archaic and spanning every major period of prehistory since. This paper reports on the suite of 33 radiocarbon dates from 38PN35 and 38GR1, an associated site across the South Saluda River, and describes the strata, archaeological features and material culture remains in association. Notable aspects of 38PN35 include a probable hearth dating from the Early Archaic, clusters of Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain and Late Archaic stemmed projectile points/knives, Stallings fiber tempered pottery, and what appears to be a portion of a late prehistoric palisade. (Paper, Thursday, 8:00 AM, Room 300B)

Cobb, Charlie (see Vidoli, Giovanna M.)

Colaninno, Carol E. (University of Georgia)

COASTAL FAUNA, HUMANS, AND THE LATE ARCHAIC ENVIRONMENT OF THE ST. CATHERINES SHELL RING.

Recent archaeological investigations at the St. Catherines Shell Ring (9L1231), a Late Archaic (4500-3000 B.P.) shell formation on St. Catherines Island, Georgia, have yielded large amounts of faunal remains from the high-shell density areas within the ring. Similar to other shell rings of the Georgia coast, vertebrate faunal indicate that the occupants of this ring relied heavily on estuarine resources and used these resources throughout the year. Faunal data also indicate that environmental conditions of the Late Archaic were different compared to current conditions, including lower sea levels and the presence of more freshwater on or nearby the island. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:30 AM, Room 200C)

Cole, Mark (Alabama Archaeological Society)

EARLY PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENT IN LIMESTONE AND MADISON COUNTIES, NORTHERN ALABAMA
Early Paleoindians in Northern Alabama utilized lithic, plant and faunal resources with group communication to systematically forage. Using data, the prediction and placement of loci within the settlement pattern is possible. Spatial mapping of fluid points and raw material revealed two separate operating groups, one in the Highland Rim, a second in the Tennessee Valley, the latter working across watersheds in a circular pattern. In the uplands, sites center on areas where additional foraging was available, while in riparian settings areas where a level floodplain was located were preferred, indicating a fondness for riverine travel. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:00 PM, Room 200/A/B)

Cook, Edward R. (see Lewis, Daniel B)
Cook, Fred C. (see Pearson, Charles)
Costner, John W. (see Blankenship, Sarah)

Costner, John W., Craig T. Stedman, Jr., and Cameron Gitt (Auburn University)
A PROTOHISTORIC LANDSCAPE AT THE FALLS OF THE COOSA RIVER: JEE89

Over the last five years almost complete excavations at site JEE89 in Elmore County, Alabama, have demonstrated a complex history from Woodland phases to a Historic Creek occupation from the late 1700s to 1814. Of particular interest was the discovery of a previously unsuspected sizable protohistoric settlement. This settlement includes at least 23 domestic structures and an arbor and a large public building. The placement of this settlement is at an advantageous environmental location along the Coosa River just south of the fall line. Reconstruction of the protohistoric landscape would include not only these environmental aspects but also identifiable human activities. Such formulations are assisted by 18th century descriptions of the locality. (Paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 300C)

Cowan, Ellen (see Senarat, Keith)

Craford, David (University of North-Carolina-Chapel Hill)
THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE: MISSISSIPPIAN IDEOLOGY AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

The presence of certain mounda, elaborate funerary objects, and evidence for maize agriculture has long been used to assign politics to the Mississippian. Often these attributes are good indicators of complex, ranked societies, but are not themselves proof that one existed. I believe we need to recognize that Mississippian ideology may not be fundamentally tied to a particular economic or political strategy, rather it is important to evaluate a society's level of socio-political complexity independently. The Norman and Harlan sites provide examples of societies that participated in the Mississippian ideology but do not appear to fit current definitions for chiefdoms. (Paper, Friday, 1:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

Cressler, Alan (see Simelk, Jan F.)
Creswell, Bradley (see Ahman, Todd M.)

Brothers, George M. (University of Kentucky), and Edward R. Henry (University of Mississippi)
THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF 15AL22 AND EARLY WOODLAND GYPSUM MINING IN THE MIDSOUTH

15AL22 (Allen County, Kentucky) is a moderately sized cave with extensive and well-preserved evidence of selenite gypsum mining. This evidence previously had been dismissed as historic saltpeter mining. Radiocarbon dating clearly establishes the mining as an Early Woodland activity. We describe the archaeology of 15AL22 and compare it to other known gypsum mining sites in the Midsouth. Early Woodland gypsum mining may have been widespread in karst regions of the Southeast. However, prehistoric mining sites may not be reported because the evidence is mistaken for saltpeter mining, or simply not recognized as evidence of aboriginal activity. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:20 PM, Room 300B)

Daniel, I. Randolph (East Carolina University)
THREE FLUTED POINTS FROM THE HARDWAY SITE

Over forty years ago three fluted points were recovered from surface contexts at the Hardaway site; however, these artifacts were never fully described. The three fluted points, classified as either Clovis or Redstone, are described here. Implications for understanding Paleoindian point typology, site locations, and settlement mobility in the Southeast are also briefly explored with regard to other known fluted points in North Carolina. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

Davidson, James (see Hosford, Megan)

Davidson, James M. (University of Florida)
THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND REASSESSING FLORIDA'S PAST (1587-2007)

Fort George Island (Jacksonville, Florida) saw an extensive prehistoric occupation, and in 1587 the Spanish built the mission San Juan del Puerto there, one of the largest of Spain's missions in La Florida. By the 1790s a cotton plantation, later owned by Zephaniah Kingsley, was founded. After the Civil War, the island became a tourist destination through the construction of a series of hotels and country-clubs. The island thus encompasses the history of Florida in miniature, and beginning in 2006, a multi-year archaeological program has been reassessing this history and the work of previous archaeologists dating back to the 1950s. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr. (see Steponaitis, Vincas)

Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr., Mary Beth Fitts, and Brett H. Riggs (Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
ON THE EVE OF CHANGE: THE DISCOVERY AND INVESTIGATION OF CATAWBA NASSAW TOWN

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Recent archaeological survey near Fort Mill, South Carolina, identified the site of Nassaw Town, a large, mid-18th century Catawba village. Nassaw was among six Catawba communities mapped by trader John Evans in 1756; the town was abandoned following the smallpox epidemic of 1759. The 2007 UNC archaeological field school excavations at Nassaw recovered substantial artifact assemblages that indicate a brief, yet intensive village occupation. Preliminary comparisons with assemblages from Old Town and New Town, Catawba communities occupied sequentially in the decades after Nassaw, suggest that the epidemic brought about dramatic change to Catawba settlement, society, and economy. (Paper, Thursday, 2:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

Dekele, Victoria, and Mark Williams (University of Georgia)

DEPTFORD AT LAST

The major WPA excavations from 1937 to 1941 at the Deptford Site (9Ch12) are famous in southeastern archaeological lore. No report was ever completed, however, primarily because its massive quantity of artifacts was never analyzed. We present new information on the site based upon a complete artifact analysis conducted by UGA during the mid-1990s. In addition to simple totals, we present distribution data showing changes in site use through space and time at Deptford. The most startling result was a very heavy Mississippian Savannah period occupation at the type site for the Woodland period Deptford archaeological culture. (Paper, Friday, 1:40 PM, Room 200C)

Deten-Wolf, Aaron (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), and Kelly S. Rockersmith (TURC, Inc.)

THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN COMPLEX: THREE PREHISTORIC STONEWORKS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

Archaeological surveys in Rutherford County, Tennessee have recorded three sites exhibiting complexes of aboveground linear features. These include carefully stacked cylindrical columns, unshaped piles, and stacked walls. All three sites are situated within a 5 mile radius, and have yielded little or no additional archaeological data. This paper will discuss the Rutherford County sites and compare them with similar stone features recorded throughout the Southeast. It will also evaluate the cultural affiliation and significance of the sites in light of ongoing archaeological research and a 2007 resolution issued by the United South and Eastern Tribes, Inc. (Paper, Thursday, 10:40 AM, Room 300B)

DeWeese, Georgina G. (University of West Georgia) Brian K. Parrish, Randa Harris, and Hearti O. Grissino-Mayer (University of Tennessee)

DENDROARCHAEOLOGICAL DATING OF THE CHIEF JOHN ROSS HOUSE, ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA

Documenting sites in northern Georgia that are related to the Trail of Tears would promote the importance of the state in the history of Cherokee removal, which has long been overlooked. By using dendroarchaeological techniques, wood collected from historic structures can be dated using the tree rings contained in the wood. By applying calendar years to the wood obtained from these sites, questions surrounding the Native American settlement history in northern Georgia can be answered. The Chief John Ross House, Rossville, Georgia was dated using
dernoarchaeological techniques. Analyses showed that the house was built in 1816 by Chief John Ross (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:40 AM, Room 300A).

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

Díaz-Granados, Carol, and James R. Duncan (Washington University)  
**CREATING THE MIDDLE WORLD: MISSOURI PETROGLYPH SITES WITHIN THE CAHOKIA INTERACTION SPHERE**

Picture Cave has unquestionably gleaned a tremendous amount of recognition from professionals. Missouri contains other rock art sites that are also worthy of attention. This paper focuses on several outstanding petroglyph sites in eastern Missouri which lie within the Cahokia interaction sphere (as does Picture Cave). The sites under discussion portray figures in a variety of activities. These figures most likely represent supernatural beings engaged in the creation of this the "Middle World." Ethnographic records indicate that at least two important events, both involving games, took place during this phase of creation. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:20 PM, Room 300A)

Dickeson, Jamie (see Harrelson, Kevin)

Dietz, C. Allison (University of Tennessee)  
**DETERMINING THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF EXTERNAL COOKING FEATURES AT PREHISTORIC SITES: AN APPROACH FROM THE INTERIOR NORTHWEST**

The Bridge River Site is a village in the Fraser River Valley of British Columbia with cooking features scattered throughout the site. The use of earth ovens for the purpose of processing large amounts of root foods has been documented in upland meadow locales. This research determines if the village earth ovens follow the same patterns of use as in the uplands. Tenants of middle range theory were used to build a frame of reference to recognize the "recipes" employed in cooking strategies. While the site is outside of the southeastern US, the methods are applicable in the region. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:20 PM, Room 200C)

Dilchay, Tom (Vanderbilt University). Discussant. Symposium: Studies in Southeastern Paleoindian Socioeconomics (Thursday, 4:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

Dowd, Elishbeth (University of Oklahoma)  
**CADDΟΑΝ CERAMICS FROM SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA**

Collections from McCurtain phase sites (ca. 1300-1600) in southeastern Oklahoma provide an opportunity to expand our knowledge of Caddoan archaeology. Many of these sites were tested and excavated through WPA and Oklahoma River Basin Survey projects, and following initial reports the resulting collections were largely put aside. This study focuses on a stylistic analysis of ceramics from two of these sites that together comprise a probable community center. The analysis is complemented by a study of a sample of 450 whole vessels taken from burials in this locality in the early 20th-century, to better understand local and regional design variation. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/ Ballroom E/F)
Driskell, Boyce (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee) Discussant, Forum: Career Opportunities in C2M: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (Thursday, 3:00-5:00 PM, Room 200/D/E)

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

Duncan, James R. (Lindenwood College) and Carol Diaz-Granados (Washington University) Written in the Stars: Dhegihan Cosmology, the Western Mississippian Model, and Its Diffusion

This paper constructs Western Mississippian cosmology, defines some of the cosmic iconography in Dhegihan terms, and looks at significant characters that populate this specific Mississippian universe. We will also examine a possible mechanism for the diffusion of this cosmic knowledge across the several Mississippian stylistic and/or ethnic regions. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:20 AM, Room 300/C/D)

Du Vermay, Jeffrey F., Nancy Marie White (University of South Florida), and Amber J. Yuellig (Seminole Tribe of Florida) Fort Walton Culture in the Apalachicola Valley, Northwest Florida

Fort Walton, as the regional variant of Mississippian in northwest Florida, has typical large settlements, flat-topped temple mounds, maize agriculture, long-distance trade networks, and what appear to be chiefdom-level sociopolitical systems. The major distinguishing characteristic of Fort Walton is ceramics in Mississippian forms but not tempered with shell; another may be the six-pointed open bowl. We present the newest findings in the resource-rich Apalachicola valley from the Yen and Pierce mounds and the Corbin-Tucker and Carlee sites, and summarize Fort Walton ceramics and an adaptation that seems to persist well into early historic times, later merging with or replaced by Lamar and other ancestral Creek cultures. (Symposium paper, Friday, 3:40 PM, Room 300/A)

Dye, David H. (see Lawrence, William L.)

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis) Symbolic War Clubs and Scalping Knives: Ideology and Mississippian Ritual Combat Objects

Human heads, sociotechnic war clubs, and hypertrophic knives were focal points in Mississippian iconography and ritual. While ritual combat objects have deep roots in Eastern North American prehistory, their use as symbolic weaponry becomes pronounced with the emergence of Mississippian warrior elites. I suggest an ideological system was exported from the Midwest into the Southeast in the thirteenth century that promoted a set of warrior values which centered upon trophy taking and ritual performance, both of which employed symbolic combat weaponry. Mississippian iconography reflects the heightened emphasis on combat skills, war heroes, and a highly developed warrior ethos. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 10:20 AM, Room 300/C/D)
Eastman, Jane (Western Carolina University)

AN EARLY QUALLA PHASE SETTLEMENT AT QUANASSEE TOWN

This paper discusses the results of excavation and preliminary analysis of Early Qualla phase materials recovered from the 2006 and 2007 Western Carolina University Field Schools in the area of the Cherokee Valley Town of Quanasee. Analyses address the form and function of pit features and pottery vessels from the site and the nature and duration of the occupation at the site. (Paper, Thursday, 3:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

Egloff, Keith, (see Fuera, David N.)

Ehrhardt, Kathleen (Illinois State Museum)

TECHNOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON COPPER PRODUCTION AT CAHOKIA

State-ritual objects made of copper are prominent components of Mississippian prestige goods complexes (SECC) throughout the southeast. At Cahokia, however, the low numbers of copper artifacts recovered and the dearth of in situ fabrication debris have precluded the study of copper working and frustrated efforts to assess Cahokia’s place in the Complex. Recent discoveries of copper materials from Mound 34 have rekindled interest in these questions. Results of a technological examination of these artifacts should form a baseline for generating hypotheses concerning copper production and the nature and purpose(s) of potential workshops, and for further defining a local Copper-Dominated Horizon. (Paper, Thursday, 8:40 AM, Room 500C/D)

Elam, Jennifer C. (ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC)

DIGGING IN: A CONFEDERATE CAMP IN FREDERICKSBURG VIRGINIA

In 2006, ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC (ECS) conducted a Phase II NRHP evaluation of Site 44SP0515, located in the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The site was identified as a possible winter encampment affiliated with Confederate military activity between 1862 and 1863. The field investigation identified a total of 40 surface features within the archaeological site. Archival research and archaeological testing indicated that features were likely tent platforms and winter huts occupied by Confederate soldiers of General R. H. Anderson’s Division. Due to the paucity of information regarding the archaeology of Civil War camp sites, these sites remain an important part of the historic record. (Paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 208C)

Ellison, Tricia (University of Florida)

COASTAL LIVING AT BAYVIEW (8By137), A WEEDEEN ISLAND RING MIDDEN IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA

Recent investigations at Bayview (8By137), a Weeden Island village site in Northwest Florida, focused on spatial analysis by shovel testing using an arbitrary grid. This method of testing accurately detects the presence of large ring middens, especially when modern site disturbance limits visual observation of site boundaries. At Bayview, this technique has additionally been used to identify artifact and faunal distribution. Disproportionate areas of greater or lesser material throughout the site point to the possibility of detecting social stratification in ring
midden contexts, opening up future possibilities for research concerning the social organization of Weeden Island villages. (Paper, Friday, 2:20 PM, Room 300C)

Esarey, Duane (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)  
**DISK RUNNERS: 17TH CENTURY HORIZON MARKERS OF CONTACT AND COLONIALISM**

Disk runners are the most common form of a set of machined marine shell artifacts produced in New Netherland in the middle 17th century. Archaeological distributions of disk runners span two-thirds of the continent. Moving outwards from their point of manufacture, some disk runners traveled thousands of kilometers through the swirling shock waves of 17th century social change in nodes which defy the expectations of down-the-line trade. The significance of this pattern within related aspects of 17th century social disruption, culture contact, and colonial penetration is briefly explored. (Paper, Thursday, 4:00 PM, Room 300C/1)

Esarey, Mark (see Lemieux, William)

Evans, Jamie (see Mickelson, Andrew)

Ezell, Raymond (RFA)  
"**TORRES VEDRAS COULD NOT COMPARE WITH THEM**: THE 1862-1863 CONFEDERATE FORFEITURE OF THE RAPPANNOCK RIVER"

From the winter of 1862 to the spring of 1863, Confederate forces at Fredericksburg, Virginia, constructed complex earthworks to defend the south bank of the Rappahannock River against an anticipated Federal attack. The Confederate defenses consisted of multiple trenches, red-bouts, and artillery emplacements fully utilizing the naturally defensible terrain. These defenses kept the Army of the Potomac at bay and allowed the Confederates to achieve impressive victories at the Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Salem Church. These defenses have been poorly documented, and many have been lost to urban sprawl. Recent archaeological and historical investigations by ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC have investigated over 2 miles of the defensive works near historic Banks Ford, and have given us new insight into their tactical importance. (Paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 200C)

Faberson, Tanya A., and Jennifer L. Barber (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.)  
**SOCIAL CHANGE AND NEIGHBORHOOD TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES: THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THREE COMMUNITIES IN THE OHIO VALLEY**

Recent urban archaeological research in the Ohio Valley by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., has focused on three large-scale projects in Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Differing field and research methodologies on each of these projects have provided unique opportunities to examine European-immigrant, African American, and white communities during the circa 1880s-1940s period in the region. Preliminary results suggest that economic, political, and social factors affected residential patterning in each community differently over time. However, the results also demonstrate similarities between these communities' transformative residential processes. This paper presents preliminary results of
fieldwork and outlines how different field methods affected the research results. (Symposium paper, Friday, 4:00 PM, Room 300B)

Fauschler, Rachel

**VARIETY AND TEMPORAL DEPTH: CERAMICS FROM AKERS, A SOUTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA SITE**

The Akers site (3-4F332) is located in the Wister Valley, LeFlore County, in southeastern Oklahoma. This site consists of a very shallow midden mound dug by the WPA in the 1940s. The ceramic analysis for this site has revealed a Fouvache Malone component as well as a possible Spiro component. This poster represents an initial investigation into the occupational history at Akers. (Poster, Friday, 8:00 - 12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/T)

Faulkner, Charles H. (University of Tennessee) Discussant, Symposium: Colleague, Mentor, and Friend: Papers in Honor of Charles H. Faulkner, (Friday 4:40 PM, Room 300B)

Faulkner, Charles H. (see Griswold-Mayer Henri D.)

Faught, Michael K. (see Anderson, David G.)

Ferguson, Terry A. (see Clement, Christopher Ohm)

Fie, Shannon M. (Beloit College)

**THE TIES THAT BIND: CERAMIC EXCHANGE AMONG MIDDLE WOODLAND SOCIETIES**

Ceramics remain a preferred artifact for monitoring prehistoric social interaction. Yet they are often overlooked in models of exchange, particularly in small scale societies. Much of this oversight stems from difficulties in distinguishing foreign sherds from local imitations. Data from the lower Illinois Valley illustrate the considerable potential of ceramic exchange for delineating social relationships. Within this region, compositional analysis reveals the regular occurrence of foreign sherds at Middle Woodland sites. These nonlocal vessels provide important clues to the relationships that underlie the introduction and adoption of innovations in ceramic style. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

Fields, Ria (Mississippi National Guard)

**EXPLORING MARCVILLE AND WEEDEEN ISLAND CERAMIC FUSION IN SOUTHEAST AND COASTAL MISSISSIPPI**

Middle Woodland people in south Mississippi and along the gulf coast more than likely participated in trade and interaction with other inhabitants from the surrounding areas. This being the case, it is no wonder that certain ceramics recovered from archaeological sites in south Mississippi appear to represent a mixing of decorative applications and styles. This paper presents data on a newly defined ceramic type for south Mississippi that exhibits decorative application and style for both Marksville and Weeden Island series ceramics. Associations, distributions, and chronometric data are presented as part of this study. (Paper, Friday, 4:20 PM, Room 200C)
Flits, Mary Beth (see Davis, R. P. Stephen)

Flossenbier, Dianna (University of Southern Mississippi)
MAIZE CULTIVATION AT WINTONVILLE MOUNDS:
EVIDENCE FROM STABLE CARBON ISOTOPE ANALYSES OF DEER BONE

Subsistence changes due to the onset of maize cultivation at Wintonville, a Mississippian multi-
mound site located near Greenville, Mississippi, are inferred from the results of δ13C analyses of
the remains of white-tailed deer excavated during the 2005-07 field seasons. Deer bone from
different chronological contexts is used in the absence of human remains to determine when
maize became a significant dietary component. (Paper, Saturday, 8:40 AM, Room 207D)

Focht, Adria (East Carolina University)
CORDAGE TWIST PREFERENCE ANALYSIS IN THE DAN RIVER VALLEY, VIRGINIA

Over the past few decades, researchers such as Advocasio, Mislowski, Johnson, and Petersen
have argued that cordage twist preference analysis can be useful for defining prehistoric cultural
boundaries and for interpreting dynamic social interaction between groups of archaeological sites.
This study retests the efficiency of cordage twist studies by comparing twist preference data
collected from cord-marked potsherds across nine late prehistoric sites in the Dan River valley of
Virginia. Twist preference distribution maps were developed to illustrate the distinct cordage
twist, skill-learning networks present in the Dan River valley. Twist preference analysis provides
new perspectives on communication within the region. (Paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 300C)

Fogel, Aaron (University of Arkansas) and Kelsey M. Lowe (Coastal Environments, Inc.)
AN UNCOMMON TOOL FOR INVESTIGATING EARTHWORKS:
DOWN-HOLE MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY RESEARCH IN THE NORTHERN YAZOO BASIN

The benefits of utilizing geophysical exploration at archaeological sites have been documented
repeatedly. However recent research on mounds have eluded successful geophysical exploration
because of their large size and associated depth, the materials used to construct them, as well as
the highly complex anthropogenic deposits within them. Current research at the Parchman Place
Mounds (22CC11) has resulted in a viable and cost effective method of investigating mounds
using down-hole magnetic susceptibility focusing particularly on the structures associated with
mounds. We have developed a set of data collection procedures which can be applied to
numerous applications resulting in one-, two-, and three-dimensional depictions of the interior
features of mounds while causing minimal damage. (Paper, Friday, 1:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

Franklin, Jay, Sierra Wentworth Bow, and Andrew Hyder (East Tennessee State University)
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS OF WORKSHOP ROCK SHELTER,
UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, TENNESSEE

In this paper, we discuss archaeological survey and testing at Workshop Rock Shelter on the
Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Based on numerous diagnostic artifacts recovered, the
shelter was used for at least 10,000 years. Therefore, we propose both a lifeline and ceramics

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based chronology for this highland region of Tennessee. We highlight the importance and utility of surface collections and survey data in our approach to establishing the culture history of the Upper Cumberland Plateau. (Paper, Thursday, 8:20 AM, Room 300B)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)
CAVAND ROCK SHELTER EXCAVATIONS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER,
ROANE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

This paper addresses salvage excavations conducted at the Red Velvet Spider Rock Shelter and the vestibule area of the adjacent 1st Unnamed Cave on the Tennessee River, Roane County, Tennessee. Excavations in the rock shelter indicated intermittent occupations from the Late Archaic through the Mississippian periods. Excavations in the cave vestibule revealed both Late Woodland and Mississippian deposits including a sixteenth century trade bead. The excavations are discussed in regional context. (Paper, Friday, 8:00 AM, Room 300B)

Freeman, Sharon (University of Alabama Museums, Office of Archaeological Research)
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEBITAGE AND CHIPPED STONE TOOLS AT A WOODLAND STAGE SITE IN CENTRAL ALABAMA

This paper is a continuation of research at a predominantly Woodland site in central Alabama. Site 1M209 was excavated in two field seasons 30 years apart (1976 and 2006). Chipped stone tools from both seasons were combined to create a substantial chipped stone tool database using a technological/morphological approach to the analysis. Based on interpretations, artifact distribution of chipped stone at Site 1M209 reflects areas of intense lithic industry in close proximity to a Woodland pit house. And, arguably, more pit houses may have existed at the site than previously thought. (Paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 200E).

Fritz, Gayle (Washington University in St. Louis) Discussant, Forum: Publishing in Archaeology (Thursday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

Fuerst, David N. (University of Kentucky) and Keith Egloff (Virginia Department of Historic Resources)
ON BLUESTONE PHASE AND NEW RIVER SERIES POTTERY OF THE LOWER NEW RIVER VALLEY

Mustel shell-tempered pottery first appears in the lower New River Valley sometime around A.D. 1200. Despite recent claims, the use of this temper in New River Series pottery derives from the interaction of indigenous Late Woodland populations in southwest Virginia with Fort Ancient Bluestone phase people who migrated to southern West Virginia from the upper Ohio River Valley. This paper describes Bluestone Phase and New River Series pottery, and its methodology for analyzing their ceramic attributes (Henderson 1992; Fuerst 2004). It also discusses its examination of these pottery types in collections recovered from Late Woodland sites in the lower New River Valley. (Paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 300C)

Furlong, Mary (Florida Public Archaeology Network/ University of West Florida)
NOT JUST A GUEST SPEAKER: BRINGING ARCHAEOLOGY INTO THE CLASSROOM EVERYDAY

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At some time, almost every archaeologist has been asked to be a guest speaker in a classroom. Unfortunately, for most students, this is the extent of their exposure to archaeology. Archaeology can, however, be used as a tool to creatively teach the fundamental skills emphasized in standardized tests. Based on the Florida Sunshine State Standards of education, a variety of programs for both teachers and students have been created by FPAN using archaeology as a tool to teach students at all grade levels. In addition to the development of core-curricula skills, students are exposed to ethical, preservation, and civic responsibility issues. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Gage, Matthew O. (see Jason O'Domoughue)

Gill, Cameron (see Cottier, John W.)

Gillam, J. Christopher (see Anderson, David G.)

Gillett, Terri (see Matternes, Hugh)

Givens, Jennifer (University of South Alabama)

The "MESSY HOUSEKEEPERS" OF RUSSELL CAVES AND OTHER PORTRAYALS OF NATIVE PEOPLES IN ALABAMA FOURTH GRADE HISTORY TEXTBOOKS

Alabama's children get their first introduction to history in the fourth grade. An examination of Alabama fourth grade history textbooks was conducted to examine the characterization of archaeology and the portrayal of Native American through time. Textbooks from 1878 through 2805 were used, although only a sample was available for study. Archaeology is given only minor mention prior to recent textbooks. The portrayal of Native Americans changes over time and is due in part to the dynamics of the larger cultural context. These textbooks rely stereotypes, and as often the first academic introduction to archaeology and Native Americans can form a foundational basis for subsequent knowledge of these topics. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom, Ballroom E/F)

Glenn, Jonathan (see Johnson, William C.)

Gorman, Rebecca A. (University of Florida)

FORT GEORGE ISLAND WAS THEIR MISSION: ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE SPANISH MISSION SAN JUAN DEL PUEYO - PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Since identified by Goggin in 1851, the mission of San Juan del Puerto (1587-1702), located on Fort George Island, has been the subject of limited archaeological surveys and excavations, as well as a target for substantial looting. The reconsideration of this site is important not only for a cohesive understanding of the history of Fort George Island, and the many prehistoric and historic archaeological sites that overlap and surround it, but is substantially important for better understanding the Spanish mission system. This paper discusses prior archaeological investigations, the 2007 field season, as well as possible directions for future work. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:00 AM, Room 200A/B)
Goodyear, Albert C. (S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina), and D. Shane Miller (University of Arizona).

Redstone Revisited: Insights into a Possible Post-Clovis Demographic Decline in the Southeastern United States

Recent recognition of Redstone fluted points in the Southeast has allowed interesting comparisons with the preceding Clovis period. Based on fluting technique and other morphometric differences, it is likely that many Redstones have been misclassified as Clovis. Reclassification has indicated a significant and widespread decrease in fluted points after Clovis. Presumably dating from 12,800 - 12,500 ka, Redstones would occupy the so-called Middle Paleoindian period, an interval of interest because of its overlap with the Younger Dryas climatic reversal. We explore possible demographic changes due to the hypothesized comet impact event of 12,900 ka, potential human lethality, and biotic impacts. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:40 PM, Room 200A/B)

Gougeon, Ramie (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) Discussant, Forum: Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (Thursday, 3:00-5:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

Gray, Jay (TAC Companies, Inc.)

Paleoindian Occupation at Site 31CD1035, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Site 31CD1035 is a small lithic scatter located at Fort Bragg Military Reservation in the North Carolina Sandhills. During recent Phase II investigations, the site yielded basally-thinned lanceolate projectile points that are typologically ambiguous but reminiscent of fluted Paleoindian points. The recovery of a suite of artifacts that represent the production of blades for tool blanks is consistent with those recovered from other Paleoindian occupations. Site 31CD1035 has the potential to broaden our understanding of this poorly represented period in the Sandhills Region. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:45 PM, Room 200A/B)

Gremillion, Kristen J. (Ohio State University) Discussant, Symposium: Hunted, Gathered, Beiled and Roasted: Archaeological Correlates of Food Processing Activities (Thursday, 4:00 PM, Room 200C)

Grissino-Mayer, Henri D. (see DeWeese, Georgia G.)

Grissino-Mayer, Henri D. (see Henderson, Joseph P.)

Grissino-Mayer, Henri D. (see Koerner, Shannon)

Grissino-Mayer, Henri B. (see Lewis, Daniel B.)

Grissino-Mayer, Henri D. (see Van De Geyte, Sanka L.)

Grissino-Mayer Henri D., Jessica D. Brogden, Maggie R. Stevens, and Charles H. Faulkner (University of Tennessee)

The Historical Denbroarchaeology of Two Log Structures

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The Marble Springs homestead in south Knox County serves as a significant heritage site for the state of Tennessee because it was the final home of one of our nation's most important founding statesmen and first governor of Tennessee (1796 to 1803; 1813 to 1809), John Sevier. Recent archaeological and historical research had called into question the authenticity of the John Sevier cabin located at the Marble Springs homestead. We used tree-ring dating to determine the year(s) of construction of the Governor John Sevier cabin and the adjacent Walker Springs cabin (which had been relocated to the site later and has no ties to Gov. John Sevier) by first extracting cores from all accessible logs in the cabins and then evaluating the cutting dates of these logs. A nearby reference chronology at Norris Dam anchored the Gov. John Sevier cabin chronology from 1720 to 1834 and the Walker Springs cabin chronology from 1675 to 1826. The cutting dates obtained from six logs in the Gov. John Sevier cabin suggest construction of the cabin was completed sometime between late 1825 and early 1826. We were able to date cores from 29 logs from the Walker Springs cabin, which support final construction between late 1827 to early 1828. Our dendrochronological analyses suggest that the cabin at Marble Springs was thought to be the original cabin occupied by Gov. John Sevier was instead likely built during the occupancy of the property by a later tenant, George Kirby, in the early to mid-1830s, well after the death of Sevier in 1815. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:20 AM, Room 300A)

Grissino-Mayer, Henri, Sascha L. van de Gevel, and Lisa R. LaForest (University of Tennessee)

HISTORICAL DENDROARCHAEOLOGY AT THE ROCKY MOUNT SIRE, PINSEY FLATS, TENNESSEE: HUMAN NATURE VERSUS MOTHER NATURE

The Rocky Mount site has important historical and cultural significance for the state of Tennessee because it was built by one of its earliest settlers and served as the capital of the territory from 1790 to 1792. Questions had been raised concerning whether the two main log structures (the Cobb House and adjoining dining room) were built by William Cobb between 1770 and 1772. We used tree-ring dating to determine the year(s) of construction of these two log structures. Three nearby reference tree-ring chronologies anchored the Rocky Mount tree-ring chronology from 1667 to 1829. The cutting dates obtained from 19 logs revealed that the Cobb House was built beginning in 1827 and finished by 1828, while the Dining Room was begun in 1829 and finished by 1830. An additional six logs had outermost dates between 1820 and 1825. These 25 logs demonstrate that the house and dining room were constructed not by William Cobb between 1770 and 1772, but by Michael Mastengill between 1827 and 1829. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 11:00 AM, Room 300A)

Groover, Mark D. (Ball State University)

MATERIAL PATTERNS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FARMSTEADS AND PLANTATIONS

The life history of households exerts significant influence upon the domestic landscape at farmsteads and plantations. The influence of household dynamics upon the material record is evident in architectural events, landscape change, and the location and content of refuse disposal areas. Site examples presented in this paper illustrate archaeologically relevant processes such as maintenance decisions and middle shift at farmsteads and plantations. Careful attention to
Gedel-Shaffer, Barbara J. (McCormick Taylor, Inc.) and Wayne C. Boyko (Virginia Polytechnic Institute)

The Woodland Site (5PM137): An Upland Mississippian Site in the Oconee Valley, Georgia

This Mississippian site in Putnam County, Georgia, was first excavated by the University of Georgia in 1975. These salvage excavations recovered the disturbed remains of five individuals. Based upon the ceramic assemblage, the site was occupied during both the Cartersville and Lamar Periods. Additional excavations were conducted at this site in 1987 by The Pennsylvania State University. This paper summarizes the results of these excavations, presenting the results of the material culture analyses that have been completed, and placing it into the context of other Lamar Period sites that have been excavated in the uplands of the Oconee Valley. (Paper, Friday, 8:20 AM, Room 300B)

Haley, Bryan (see Stepomitis, Vinca)

Hammersley, Scott (University of Oklahoma) and Cameron S. Howell (Archaeological Research Laboratory, University of Tennessee)

Middle Woodland Ceramics from Tuckaleechee Cove

This poster describes Middle Woodland ceramics from the Tuckaleechee project, funded by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. We compare ceramics from multiple dated contexts to illustrate variation in ceramic technology and style within the Middle Woodland period in the Ridge and Valley region of eastern Tennessee. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Hardison, Joel and Rodney Sneakcer (USDA Forest Service)

Seek the Past: Public Archaeology Volunteer Excavation, Uwharrie National Forest Passport in Time

Forest Service archaeologists and the 2006/2007 P/IT Volunteers conducted archaeological excavations within prehistoric American Indian site (31MG328) in Montgomery County, NC. This lithic workshop/quarry dates from the Late Paleoindian through the Early Woodland cultural traditions. The project introduced volunteers to North Carolina Piedmont Archaeology with “hands on” and interactive teaching techniques. Dr. Paul Thacker of Wake Forest University with the assistance of graduate students is partnering with the Forest Service to catalogues and analyze the recovered artifacts. This poster presentation highlights the volunteers’ tenacious work ethic, incredible appreciation for preservation and their invaluable contribution interpreting this region’s prehistory/history. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom B Ballroom E/F)
Hargrave, Eve A. (see Wilson, Gregory)

Hargrave, Michael L. (see Mink, Philip)

Hargrave, Michael (see Clay, Berle)

Haskle, Michaelyn, Bobby R. Bray, and Shannon D. Koerner (University of Tennessee)

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY IN TENNESSEE: AD 900 TO AD 1540

This paper presents a synthesis of archaeologically derived data concerning Native American populations in the Tennessee area. Our focus is the period from AD 900 to AD 1540, inclusively known as the Mississippian period. Tennessee’s regional diversity during this period has been demonstrated through decades of archaeological research. This presentation is arranged chronologically and based on standard tripartite divisions within the Mississippian period (i.e., early, middle, and late developments). Essential social and political hallmarks of each division discussed include population nucleation, agricultural intensification, elaboration of mortuary practices, dichotomies between public and private architecture, and an emerging cosmology/kosmography. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 10:40 AM, Room 308A/B)

Harmon, Michael (USDA Forest Service)

A HARD LIFE: SMALL FARMSTEADS ON THE SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST IN PIEDMONT SOUTH CAROLINA

The late 19th/early 20th century house site is the most common historic site type on the Sumter National Forest. Most of these sites are poorly preserved and have apparently limited archaeological remains. They are seldom studied beyond the survey level. The quality of past archaeological surveys tends to vary dramatically. The basic kinds of information that should be gathered during survey at any home site will be discussed. Examples of currently used and proposed research techniques including Forest Service acquisition records and aerial detector use will be examined for managing this important resource. (Symposium paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 308D)

Harrelson, Kevin, Jamie Dickson, Hunter Johnson (Southeastern Anthropological Institute), and Brandon Thompson (University of Alabama)

FOSTER CEMETERY (1LA151): ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY AND OSTEOLGY AT AN AFRICAN AMERICAN CEMETERY IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Foster Cemetery is located on the north bank of Town Creek near its junction with the Tennessee River in Lawrence County, Alabama. The area surrounding Foster has been heavily developed, thus the impetus for cemetery relocation. Based on artifactual evidence, historical documentation and family interviews, the cemetery was primarily utilized by African American families between 1880 and 1960; but possibly as early as the 1860’s and as late as the 1970’s. This poster will provide a project timeline that includes the results from geophysical studies, archaeological
and osteological recovery and analysis, community and family interviews, and digital cartography. (Poster, Thursday, 8:30-12:30 AM, Bookcom/Ballroom E/F)

**Harris, Norma** (University of West Florida)

**DEFINING PENSACOLA CULTURE IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA**

Gordon Willey's characterization of Pensacola culture in 1949 described Pensacola ceramics as a "regional or subregional variable" in the western reaches of the Fort Walton culture area. Researchers now see Pensacola culture as more than a localized variant of Fort Walton in northwest Florida and Alabama. Excavations in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta are redefining Pensacola and its relationships to other Middle and Late Mississippian societies. However, neither definition fits sites along the Gulf of Mexico in the western Florida panhandle. This paper will compare data from the regional centers of these cultures to sites in the central Gulf Coast estuaries. (Symposium paper, Friday, 3:20 PM, Room 300A)

**Harris, Randa** (see DeWeese, Georgiia G.)

**Hart, Justin L.** (see Henderson, Joseph P.)

**Hart, Justin L.** (see Van De Gevel, Saska L.)

**Henderson, Joseph P., Henri D. Grissino-Mayer** (University of Tennessee), and **Justin L. Hart** (United States Military Academy)

**THE HISTORICAL DENDROARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HOSKINS HOUSE, TANNENBAUM HISTORIC PARK, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.**

The Hoskins House is a two-story, single pen log structure located in Tannenbaum Historic Park, Greensboro, North Carolina. The house is thought to have been built by Joseph Hoskins, who lived in Guilford County from 1778 until his death in 1799. Previous archaeological testing of soil around the house yielded over 1000 artifacts, and the ceramics of these gave a Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) of 1810 as a possible initial year of construction. Our objective was to date the outermost rings on as many logs as were accessible in the Hoskins House to determine the year or range of years when the house was likely built. We compared 37 ring-width measurement series from 28 logs with a composite reference chronology created from three oak reference chronologies from Virginia. We found that the logs were cut over a 3-year period from 1811 to 1813, verifying the initial MCD of 1810. Joseph Hoskins had already passed away in 1799 and the property was deeded to his two sons, Joseph and Ellis. Ellis Hoskins eventually was later deeded sole possession of the property. The two-story log house located at Tannenbaum Historic Park may be more correctly called the "Ellis Hoskins House" rather than the "Joseph Hoskins House." (Symposium paper, Thursday, 5:30 PM, Room 300A)

**Henry, Edward R.** (see Crothers, George M.)

**Hensley, Tiffany D.** (see Page, Miranda E.)

**Hill, Cassandra**

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Throughout the prehistory of the Eastern Woodlands of North America, cremation was a form of postmortem processing. However, cremation rarely is indicated as a principal means of mortuary treatment, despite being included on many sites' inventory lists. Analyses of all burned deposits from 1SH93 in Alabama suggest that many may have been cremations that were interred during the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. These analyses also demonstrate the frequently extreme difficulty in identifying cremations in the field and subsequently in the laboratory. In Alabama, and perhaps elsewhere, cremation may have been much more widely practiced than was previously thought. (Paper, Friday, 11:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

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

Hillgood, Ronald

EXCAVATIONS AT 9FN341, A MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS

This paper focuses on recent archaeological survey and data recovery efforts at Site 9FN341, which is located on the Toccoa River in Georgia near the junction of Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. It is a large multi-component prehistoric site most intensely occupied during the Mississippian Period and at its height probably consisted of a small, possibly palisaded, village. (Paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 300B)

Huckersmith, Kelly S. (see Deter-Wolf, Aaron)

Hodge, Shanaon Chappell (see Kutyla, Alicia)

Hodge, Shanaon Chappell (Middle Tennessee State University)

EFFECTS OF THE A.D. 1300 POPULATION DISPERSAL ON HUMAN HEALTH AT MOUNDVILLE AND RELATED SITES

Patterns of health among Mississippian populations of the Black Warrior River Valley are examined before and after the A.D. 1300 population dispersal from Moundville. Paleopathological data were collected from human skeletal remains from Moundville and related sites. Analysis of these data indicates that population dispersal and concomitant changes in settlement and subsistence had no statistically significant effect on these populations. The absence of clear health distinctions before and after population dispersal is interpreted to reflect the continuation of social and political ties, which could have maintained pre-dispersal disease vectors and resulted in near identical levels of exposure after dispersal. (Paper, Saturday, 11:00 AM, Room 200D)

Hockman-Siebers, Hanneke (see Parsons, Timothy)

Hollenbach, Kandace D. (see McMillan, Katherine F.)

Hollenbach, Kandace D. (see Walker, Renee B.)
Heltenbach, Kandace D. (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

Holmes, April (The University of West Florida)
PERSONAL ITEMS OF DRESS AT THE PENSACOLA PRESIDIOS 1668-1763

The presidios Santa María de Galve, Isla de Santa Rosa and San Miguel were Spanish borderland military colonies located in Pensacola from 1668-1763. Due to political and natural circumstances, the presidio population moved to four separate locations during Florida’s First Spanish Period. Multiple sites, formation processes and locations give archaeologists an exceptional opportunity to study social structure through a variety of material culture. This poster will explore the evolution of a complex colonial community through indications of status, gender and ethnicity represented by personal items of dress. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Homsey, Lara (see Walker, Renee B.)

Hosford, Megan and James Davidson (University of Florida)
GENDER AND CHILDHOOD SOCIALIZATION IN LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES DALLAS, TEXAS

This research uses burial inclusions from Freedman’s Cemetery to determine the role of objects in the gender socialization of children. As juvenile skeletal remains may not be used to establish biological sex, burial inclusions are also used as a proxy for gender. This research seeks to determine the approximate age at which gender socialization began and through what processes. Much of this study focuses on dolls as burial inclusions which allow for the study of gender and socialization practices at an age that is often out of the scope of research. (Paper, Thursday, 3:40 PM, Room 300B)

Hove, Jessica R. (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)
EVOLUTION OF THE CHICAGO EXCAVATION METHOD

The development of archaeological field techniques in the southeast United States can be traced to the University of Chicago field school. This field school, the first east of the Mississippi River, operated at the Kincaid site in southern Illinois from 1934 to 1941. Over that time, the Chicago archaeologists developed and modified excavation techniques that were referred to as the Chicago method. This paper examines how the excavation methods used by the Chicago field school archaeologists evolved, based on field notes and photographs from the Kincaid excavation. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:20 AM, Room 300A)

Howell, Cameron (see Harrmerstoll, Scott)

Howell, Cameron (University of Tennessee)
THE GREATER SOUTHEAST ONLINE CIRRONOMETRIC DATABASE

This poster presents a free online database of absolute dates from across the greater southeast region. The database is a compilation of state-specific databases and lists as well as dates derived from reports. Search results are generated from an easy-to-use browse interface that allows the
an ACoustic analysis of la Salle’s Trading Bells

I will discuss results from my acoustic analysis of bells recovered from Sieur de la Salle’s flag ship, La Belle, which sank in Matagorda Bay, Texas in 1686. These jingle-type bronze bells were likely intended to broker cultural relationships between Amerindian groups in the North American south and a French emissary, La Salle, the first European known to have traveled the length of the Mississippi River. I will explore the use of pitch and amplitude in locating the place of bell manufacture, as well as how aspects of bell sounds may have influenced decisions concerning their intended distribution to Amerindians. (Poster, Thursday, 4:30 PM, Room 300/C/D)

Haber, Less M. (see Baily, Bobby)

Humkey, Kayce (Murray State University)
EXPLORATION INTO THE PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC COMPONENTS OF THE HART FARM NELSON COUNTY KENTUCKY

Located adjacent to a large meandering creek, the site has produced an abundance of lithic materials. Projectile points identified in the land owner’s collection indicate habitation during every major period of Kentucky prehistory. An absence of ceramics suggests the area may well have been used as a temporary, perhaps seasonal, hunting camp. Preliminary excavations have been undertaken, in order to gain a better understanding of this site, including its stratigraphic context and how the site contributes to our understanding of Kentucky prehistory. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Hyder, Andrew (see Franklin, Jay)

Ingalls, Teresa (Middle Tennessee State University)
ANIMAL USE AT A MISSISSIPPIAN ELITE STRUCTURE: CASTALIAN SPRINGS SITE (40SU14), TENNESSEE

During the 2006-2007 field seasons at the Mississippian site of Castalian Springs (40SU14) in Tennessee, a complex set of features were excavated and designated “Wall Trench Structure 1.” The series of wall trenches and postholes associated with this feature have been interpreted as successive building phases of an elite structure. My research focuses on the faunal remains recovered from these features: specifically what the represented taxa can tell us about the types of activities that may have taken place in and around this structure over several generations. (Poster, Saturday, 9:00 AM, Room 206/D)

Iseminger, William and Mark Easley (Cherokee Mounds State Historic Site)
MOUND SLUMPING AND LONG-TERM STABILIZATION AT MONK'S MOUND,
The Cahokia site has endured many threats to its long-term historical preservation. Many of these threats have come from development, looting, and other cultural intrusions. Some of the threats, however, are natural. Monks Mound in particular, has been subject to natural processes that threaten its preservation. In 1984, after a period of prolonged rainfall, part of the east flank of the mound failed creating an extensive slump. Other slumps exist, most notably on the northwestern edge of the mound and especially on the west side of the mound, where a massive slump has developed over many years. These mound failures have been carefully monitored and over time plans have been developed to mitigate these slumps. In this paper we discuss the history of mass movement at Monks Mound with a special focus on the east flank slump. We describe the slumping and repairs and subsequent new failures in 2005 and discuss why and how mitigation was undertaken in summer 2007. The massive size of Monks Mound poses a special challenge to balancing the needs of archaeological research with the long-term stabilization of this feature. (Paper, Thursday, 9:20 AM, Room 500/C/D)

Jackson, Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi)

The Winterville Community: Town, Vacant Center, or Something In-Between?

For three field seasons (2005-2007), remote sensing, shovel testing, some surface collecting, and unit excavations at the Winterville Mounds (22WS590) have gathered data to characterize the nature and extent of residential deposits surrounding the mound group. Testing was conducted within current park boundaries, leaving open the question of occupation beyond for future fieldwork. Within park boundaries, remote sensing of 11,500 square meters, shovel testing of approximately 14,500 square meters, and unit excavations in four locations provide the basis to discuss the nature and distribution of Winterville residences, and how occupation appears to vary during the site's 500 year history. (Paper, Friday, 9:00 AM, Room 500/B)

Jarrett, Emily, Eric Poplin (Brockington and Associates, Inc.), Gordon P. Watts (Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc.), Edward Sate, Carol Poplin (Brockington and Associates, Inc.), and Kristina Shuler (Auburn University)

Hip Waders at High Tide: A Field Methodology for the Intertidal Zone at 38BU1216, a section of the Combahee Ferry Historic District

In early 2006, Brockington and Associates, Inc. and Tidewater Atlantic, Inc. designed a project to provide a holistic view of the Combahee Ferry Historic District by combing all data from underwater, intertidal, and terrestrial investigations at site 38BU1216, the terrestrial ferry complex. In order to interpret cohesively the cultural landscape represented by all aspects of the ferry operation, the intertidal zone field methods were of paramount importance. This poster presents an overview of the intertidal zone field methods and interpretation of results and will hopefully solicit discussions as well as inspire suggestions for future research. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Saloon E/F)

Jeffries, Richard (University of Kentucky) Discussant, Symposium: Exchange and Sociality in Small-Scale Societies. (Thursday, 10:40 AM, Room 200 A/B)

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Jefferies, Richard (see Moore, Christopher)

Jenkins, Neil (Alabama Historical Commission) and Craig T. Sheldon, Jr. (Auburn University)  
CENTRAL ALABAMA PREHISTORY: AD 200-1300

This paper focuses on two distinct Woodland cultural traditions in central Alabama within a 50 mile radius of the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. Following a modest Gulf Formational presence, these two contemporaneous ceramic traditions evolved side by side within the rich East Laminar environment from AD 200 until approximately AD 1300. Both traditions responded to similar external interaction, and technological innovations while maintaining their distinctive individual characteristics. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 10:40 AM, Room 208C)

Jennings, Thomas A. (Texas A&M University)  
PALAEOLITHIC POINT NOTCHING: THE EMERGENCE OF SAN PATRICE

During the Late Palaeolithic period, numerous regionally distinct projectile point styles appeared throughout North America. In San Patrice, we see the transition from lanceolate to notched hafting. This paper examines why this specific shift in hafting technology occurred. (Paper, Friday, 9:00 AM, Room 206B)

Johnson, Erik N. (see Anderson, David G.)

Johnson, Hunter (see Harrell, Kevin)

Johnson, Jay K. (see Steponaitis, Vincas)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)  
CHICKASAW CHRONOGEOMETRIC

The chronological assessment of the contents of a relatively small midden pit from northeastern Mississippi in terms of ceramics, lithics, and trade materials provides the opportunity to take a closer look at the major changes in Chickasaw artifact assemblages that took place during the first half of the 19th century. (Paper, Thursday, 4:20 PM, Room 306C/D)

Johnson, William C. (Michael Baker Jr., Inc.), Ryan W. Robinett, J. Steven Kite (Michael Baker Jr., Inc and West Virginia University), Edward J. Siemon, Denise L. Gruntz Bastianini, Jonathin Glenn, and Amanda L. Velko (Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.)  
THE EARLY AND EARLY MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD OCCUPATIONS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE LITTLE KANAWHA AND OHIO RIVERS, FAIRFAXBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Phase I-III investigations at the confluence of the Little Kanawha and Ohio rivers for the WVDOH and FHWA documented two deeply stratified sites. At the Godsey Field site, two initial Middle Archaic Stately Stenned-Kirk Serrated point components, associated with five CAMS dates, were excavate between 1.6-1.4 m bgs. At the West Memerhasset site on Biehlersbett Island, two LeCroy point components with two CAMS assays were documented at 4.2 m bgs. Multiple early Middle Archaic components were recorded between 2.5-4.0 m bgs.
Thirty-seven features, several Kirk Serrated points, and four CAMS dates were associated with a weak 15 cm thick anthropogenic horizon at 3.4 m tgs. (Paper, Thursday, 8:40 AM, Room 300B)

Jones, Geoffrey (see Regnier, Armand)

Jones, J. Scott (University of Kentucky)

THE TENNESSEE-DECK RIVER PALEOINDIAN COMPLEX: PROJECTILE POINTS AND RAW MATERIAL USE AT THE PLISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION

The Tennessee River has long been known to be a locus of human occupation spanning the Late Pleistocene through Early Holocene. The transition from the Early to Late Paleoindian periods in this region has been described as a time of increasing territoriality and regionalization. It is hypothesized here that raw material use in the study region should reflect the patterns of territoriality and regionalization. An extensive projectile point assemblage from six Paleoindian sites near the Tennessee-Deck River confluence is employed to test this hypothesis. Initial results suggest that raw material use supports the current view of changes in Paleoindian socioeconomicities. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:20 PM, Room 200A/B)

Jorgenson, Matthew W., (URS Corporation)

THE MORE THINGS CHANGE, THE MORE THINGS STAY THE SAME: TEN MILLENNIA OF PREHISTORY ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER

Site 40CK197 is a multi-component stratified site located on the floodplain of the French Broad River east of Newport in the Ridge and Valley region of east Tennessee. Data recovery excavations by URS Corporation sponsored by the Tennessee Department of Transportation successfully documented an almost constant use of the site from the Paleoindian Period through the Mississippian Period. Several interesting trends identified in the site's assemblage are discussed here. First, the function of 40CK197 appears to have changed little from its initial occupations to its last. Over the course of ten millennia, Native Americans occupied 40CK197 for brief periods during the fall period for the purposes of lithic reduction and nut harvesting and processing. No outliers were recovered from any context, even late prehistoric ones, from the Mississippian Period. The second intriguing element of the site is what appears to be an “invasion” during the late-Middle Woodland or Late Woodland periods by Coneetkee peoples more traditionally associated with the rugged Appalachian Summit region to the east. Finally, patterns of lithic raw material utilization, particularly during the Middle and Late Archaic periods, appear to be substantially different compared to surrounding regions. (Paper, Thursday, 9:00 AM, Room 300B)

Kasubah, Meg (see Steponaitis, Vincent)

Keith, Scott (Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.)

OUT TO THE HOPEWELL HEARTLAND: THE CULTURAL TRAJECTORY OF THE LEAKE SITE

The Leake site developed from a small Early Woodland domestic village into a Middle Woodland ceremonial center with monumental architecture and earthworks. Evidence suggests that extra-local interaction began during the early Middle Woodland, and dramatically increased

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over the next few centuries during the Swift Creek occupation. The location of Leake along a natural north-south corridor in an area containing a diverse array of minerals fueled its development as a "gateway" city linking the Southeast and the Midwest. We discovered a direct connection with the Mississippian site, a Hopewell ceremonial site in southwest Indiana located between the Illinois and Ohio Hopewell regions. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:20 AM, Room 200C)

Kelly, John E. (see Bailey, Suzanne)

Kelly, John E. (see Kelly, Lucretia)

Kelly, John E. (see Schilling, Timothy M.)

Kelly, John E. (Washington University)

**The Broader Context of Copper at Cahokia and the American Bottom**

With the recent rediscovery of the copper workshop at Cahokia, understanding the role and context of copper in the American Bottom and at Cahokia are crucial in any interpretive. This paper examines the historical context of this material and its manufacture into objects that had specific meaning among the ancient inhabitants of the region. (Paper Thursday, 8:30 AM, Room 300C/D)

Kelly, John E. (Washington University) Discussant, Symposium: A New Look at the "Mississippian" Period in Florida (Friday, 4:20 PM, 300A)

Kelly, Lucretia, and John E. Kelly (Washington University)

**Cahokia Mound 34: In Pursuit of the Copper Workshop**

Our work at Cahokia’s Mound 34 over the last decade has attempted to unravel investigations conducted in the 1950s to gain new insights into its place on Cahokia’s ritual landscape and activities that took place there in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. Of particular interest is Perino’s brief description of a copper workshop north of Mound 34. While brief attempts to establish that location were unsuccessful, the last two field seasons have focused specifically on relocating the western workshop and assessing its significance. In this paper we describe the results of our latest investigations. (Paper, Thursday, 8:00 AM, Room 500C/D)

Kidd, R. Steven (Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service)

**Fort Saint Andrew: The Rediscovery of an 18th Century English Fort on Cumberland Island, GA**

Earlier this year a crew of archaeologists from the National Park Service’s Southeast Archeological Center recovered architectural and artifact evidence which pinpoints the location of Fort Saint Andrew. The fort, commissioned by Georgia’s founder, James Oglethorpe, was constructed in 1736 and destroyed by the Spanish in 1742. The exact location of the fort remained unknown until a recent tropical storm eroded significant portions of the 15 meter bluff upon which the fort had been located. This paper will provide a brief history of colonial era...
conflicts in the area, and discuss the artifactual and architectural evidence remaining of the fort. (Paper, Thursday, 1:00 PM, Room 300B)

Kidder, Tristram R. (Washington University in St. Louis) Discussant, Forum: Publishing in Archaeology (Thursday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

Kidder, Tristram R. (see Schilling, Timothy M.)

King, Adam T. (see McKibbon, Duncan P.)

King, Adams T. (see Reilly, F. Kent III)

King, Adam T. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) Discussant, Forum: Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (Thursday, 3:00-5:30 PM, Room 200D/E)

King, Adam T. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) Cult Bringers, Copper Plates, Twins, and Etoowah

In his underappreciated article “The Southern Cult and Muskogean Ceremonial,” Antonio J. Waring laid out a logical case connecting the raptor, the birdman of the Classic Braden copper plates, a pair of male sky beings and the Bowl. I add to this chain of logical connections between what we think we have learned about the birth and spread of the Classic Braden Style, the meaning of its imagery, and its place in the history of Etoowah. What is produced in this argument linking the Classic Braden copper plates, the Twin, Etoowah and the Cult Bringers. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:00 AM, Room 300C/D)

Kite, J. Steven (see Johnson, William C.)

Klippe1, Water L., and Jonathan D. Baker (University of Tennessee)

SITE SEASONALITY AND FISHING PRACTICES OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND, PORTER PHASE OCCUPATION AT THE PLESH ISLAND SITE (18A134), MOBILE BAY, ALABAMA

Seasonal use of the Plesch Island Site during the Middle Woodland, Porter Phase, is assessed through evaluations of: relative abundance of species, fish stomach histology, and fish size. Evidence indicates primary occupation of site occurred from the early spring through fall, with only minimal evidence of cool season habitation. An abundance of marine fish along with a paucity of terrestrial and semi-aquatic species suggests a specialized site function for the harvest of marine resources during the Middle Woodland. Size variability among the fish taxa indicates the use of multiple harvest techniques, including a substantial focus upon small mesh capture methods. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:00 AM, Room 200C)

Knight, Vernon J. (University of Alabama)

THE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MOUND ASSEMBLAGES AT MOUNDVILLE
As a result of excavations during the 1990s, we have assemblage data from five of Mountville’s plaza-periphery mounds (Mounds Q, R, E, F, and G) dating to the late Mountville II and Mountville III phases. There are many salient differences among these assemblages in the arts, imagery, ritual, crafting, and consumption. I interpret these differences as the product of a complementarity of rights and obligations among the kin segments who controlled these mounds. This, and not centralized extraction, governed elite production and distribution. (Paper, Friday, 2:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

Knight, Vernon J. (University of Alabama), Discussant: Symposium: The Woodland Period in the Tawak and Coosa Basins (Thursday, 11:00 AM, Room 200C)

Kosci, James J. (University of Tennessee)

**Holocene Climate Dynamics Recorded by Tennessee River Floodplain Paleosols**

Multiple complimentary proxies archived in floodplain paleosols reveal centennial-scale trends and abrupt changes in paleoclimate conditions during the Holocene in the southeastern US. Quantitative and semi-quantitative analyses were conducted on soil cores from three floodplains along the Tennessee River in northern Alabama and southeastern Tennessee. AMS dating of buried archaeological sites JUN77, IM62853 and 40HA524 provides a chronological framework for floodplain development spanning 7700 to 500 cal yr B.P. Results of paleosol morphology, stratigraphy, sedimentation, C3-C4 vegetation mixing models, magnetic susceptibility, charcoal counts and geochemical mass-balance calculations demonstrate pronounced climate changes occur after 5300 cal yr B.P. in this region. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Kosci, Whitney L. (see Lewis, Daniel B.)

Koerner, Shannon D. (see Brady, Bobby R.)

Koerner, Shannon D., Henri D. Grissino-Mayer, and Lynne P. Sullivan (University of Tennessee)

**Mississippi Site Occupational History: A Dendrochronological Approach**

This study utilizes wood samples recovered from Mississippian period sites in the upper Tennessee Valley. The samples are used to (1) crossdate samples from each site to determine their relative chronological order, (2) establish a prehistoric tree-ring chronology for eastern Tennessee, (3) determine the applicability of dendrochronology in prehistoric archaeology in East Tennessee, and (4) establish a strategy for future research in the region. Results from this study demonstrate that dendrochronological applications may be applied in the study of prehistoric archaeology in the region. High statistical correlations between cross-dated samples are comparable to similar studies of historic-period structures in the same area. As expected, dendrochronology is more difficult in the Southeast than in other climate regions due to poor wood preservation at prehistoric sites. More wood samples and continued study are...
recommended for future success using dendrochronological methods in prehistoric archaeology. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 10:20 AM, Room 300A)

Kostil, Steve (see Raymer, Leslie)

Kriegbaum, John (see Tucker, Bryan)

Katylo, Alicia, Shannon Chappell Hodge, and Kevin E. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University)
FLUORIDE IN BONES: A POTENTIAL NEW NON-DESTRUCTIVE TECHNIQUE FOR RELATIVE DATING USING ENERGY DISPERSIVE X-RAY ANALYSIS

Fluoride dating is based on the principle that buried bones absorb fluoride ions from their environment over time, allowing for relative dating of bones buried in similar environmental conditions. Traditional techniques using ion-selective electrodes are sample-destructive and not widely used in the southeastern United States. This paper presents the potential for a non-destructive technique using a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) with Energy Dispersive X-Ray (EDXA) capabilities. Although evaluation of the technique continues, fluoride levels in thirteen human burials (12 historic and 1 prehistoric) from a single site suggest that the equipment can differentiate relative dates at considerably high resolution. (Paper, Saturday, 11:20 AM, Room 200D)

Langford, James (Coosaawatee Foundation)
EARLY WOODLAND SITES OF THE UPPER COOSA RIVER WATERSHED IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA

The large upper drainages of the Coosa River watershed host a number of Early Woodland sites that bear remarkable similarities. I will delineate the spatial relationships between these sites and review surface collections and other available physical evidence from several of the sites. These Kellogg focus sites all have deep middens and contain almost equal percentages of the fabric impressed ceramics: Dunlap, Long Branch, and Candy Creek. These sites all occur immediately adjacent to the river banks of the Coosaawatee, Conasauga, and Oostanaula rivers. They can be compared to similar sites that occur along the Etowah and Coosa Rivers that have been studied by other researchers in recent years. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:26 AM, Room 200C)

Langston, Lecinda (East Tennessee State University)
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EARLY WOODLAND CERAMICS IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN HIGHLANDS OF TENNESSEE

Several Early Woodland ceramic assemblages from upper East Tennessee are used in a comparative study to examine the similarities and differences between varying regions of the Southern Appalachian Highlands. Preliminary results suggest variation in both disconnected and adjacent regions in the highlands of Tennessee. The study uses both ceramic composition and associated radiocarbon assays to address variation during the Early Woodland between upper East Tennessee and two regions of the Upper Cumberland Plateau, the Big South Fork and the Western Escarpment. (Paper, Friday, 9:30 AM, Room 300C)
Lapham, Heather A. (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)

Subsistence Practices, Site Use, and Environmental Change at the Rockhouse Hollow Rock Shelter in Southern Indiana

Human habitation and use of the Rockhouse Hollow site (12Pe-100), a rock shelter located within Hoosier National Forest in southern Indiana, extends back in time more than 8,000 years, and possibly earlier. Although James E. Kelso and crew excavated the site in the early 1960s, more than 45 years ago, little has been written about their investigations. A recent analysis of the animal remains from the rock shelter provides a unique opportunity to examine long-term trends in Native American subsistence practices, site use, and local environmental conditions. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Lawrence, William L. (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation) and David H. Dye (University of Memphis)

Results of the 2006 and 2007 Field Seasons at the Link Farm Site (40HS6), Humphreys County, Tennessee

The Link Farm site, a large late Middle Mississippian mound complex, is located at the confluence of the Buffalo and Duck Rivers in Humphreys County, Tennessee. We report on research conducted over the past two years at the site. The field work resulted in a detailed topographic map of the mound complex and associated habitation area, a magnetometer survey of a large portion of the site, the discovery of an extensive and undisturbed stone box grave cemetery, and the relocation of a number of smaller mounds recored by Charles H. Nash in 1936. In addition, excavations were conducted on two of the large platform mounds. Radiocarbon dates from the two mounds have been submitted. (Paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 309B)

Leps, William B., and Monica L. Rock (University of West Florida)

Pierced Coins: The View from EBAY

Pierced coins for sale on EBAY may seem to have little relevance to those found in archaeological sites. Although without context, EBAY coins provide a different and perhaps broader universe than those from archaeological contexts in the Southeastern U.S. We develop a typology of pierced coins from EBAY based on observed physical variables related tominting, wear, and modification and note several patterns that we believe relate to how the finished product was perceived if not used. We conclude by describing how this typology may serve to inform the analysis of specimens from archaeological contexts. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

LeFebvre, Michelle J., and Meggan E. Blessing (University of Florida)

Climate and Subsistence Variability During the Florida Archaic: Evidence from Uzepa Island

Zooarchaeology is ideally suited to understanding how prehistoric peoples reacted and adapted to Holocene climate change. During the Holocene, coastal dwelling peoples were faced with sea level and temperature fluctuations, both of which impacted prehistoric environmental conditions.
and subsistence resources. Recent zooarchaeological investigations on Useppa Island, southwest Florida, help to better understand Late (2000-1200 B.C.) to Terminal Archaic (1200-500 B.C.) coastal subsistence patterns and environment during the Middle- Late Holocene. Results indicate that exploitation efforts focused on shellfish with an emphasis on bivalve taxa, and that terrestrial vertebrates provided a supplementary source of protein. (Symposium paper, Friday, 11:50 AM, Room 206C)

Leigh, David (see Whitley, Thomas)

Lewis, Daniell B., Whitney L. Kocis, Henri D. Griswold-Mayer, Edward R. Cook (University of Tennessee)

DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL DATING OF EASTERN RED CEDAR (Juniperus Virginiana L.) LOGS FROM ALFRED'S CASON, THE HERMITAGE, HOME OF PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON

In October 2005, nearly 100 core samples were extracted from logs used to construct Alfred's Cabin at Andrew Jackson's Hermitage plantation. Of these, 39 samples were used to develop a master tree-ring chronology for the cabin. Cross-dating of the Alfred's Cabin chronology was accomplished using an eastern red cedar chronology developed by the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory Tree-Ring Laboratory at Columbia University in Palisades, New York. The oldest portions of this reference chronology consisted of eastern red cedar samples that had been collected by the eminent archaeologist Dr. Florence Hawley in the 1930s from the Norris Basin in east Tennessee, prior to flooding by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The 39 series from Alfred's Cabin resulted in a high-quality master tree-ring chronology, with a series intercorrelation of 0.66 that was absolutely dated from 1749 to 1842. This indicates that the final construction of Alfred's Cabin was completed in 1842 (or soon thereafter). (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:40 AM, Room 300A)

Lewis, Renee (Fort Gordon, Georgia)

SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF HISTORIC MILL SITES ON FORT GORDON, GA

This paper will present a summary of the historic context and excavations of 13 mill sites on Fort Gordon. (Poster, Thursday, 2:00-2:20 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Luthe, Keith J. (University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa)

WOODLAND CERAMIC DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL BOUNDARIES IN NORTHEAST ALABAMA

The Coosa Valley of northeastern Alabama is unique in its numbers of contemporaneous Woodland pottery complexes in a relatively confined geographic area. Distributions of distinct ceramic assemblages appear to mirror the territories of contiguously isolated small-scale societies throughout the Woodland period. This paper focuses attention on these intriguing distributions while offering some preliminary interpretations and directions for future investigations. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:40 AM, Room 300C)

Livingood, Patrick (University of Oklahoma)
This paper will use calculations of travel times between sites derived from GIS data to reanalyze three cases in Mississippian archaeology in which straight-line distance has played a prominent role. There are ethnohistoric and economic reasons to believe that travel-time calculations are a better model for understanding distance. The case studies include: (1) the south Appalachian sites famously studied by David Hally, (2) the fall-off curve of Mill Creek hoe distribution, and (3) data from my own research suggesting minimal spacing between major polities. (Paper, Thursday, 11:00 AM, Room 300C/D)

Loggins, C. Alan (Tennessee Department of Transportation)

PRELIMINARY EFFORTS TOWARD A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE IRON INDUSTRY IN EAST TENNESSEE, 1776-1930

Tennessee led the southeastern U.S. in iron production during the early nineteenth century, with this industry centered in the Appalachia region of east Tennessee. Although some studies have been done in eastern Tennessee by historians and geologists, there has to date never been a holistic attempt in documenting the cultural resources associated with the iron industry in this region. This paper will provide a framework for this study, with the ultimate goal to produce a report similar to the 1988 iron industry survey in middle Tennessee's Western Highland Run by Samuel Smith et al. (Symposium paper, Friday, 4:20 PM, Room 300B)

Loubser, J. H. N. (see Ashcroft, Scott)

Love, Kelsey M. (see Fogel, Aaron)

Mcelin, Elizabeth (University of Georgia)

FIELD GEOPROSPECTON IN THE OLD ATHENS CEMETERY: THE USE OF FOUR SHALLOW GEOPHYSICS TECHNIQUES

In June and July 2006, the University of Georgia conducted a course in shallow geophysics field and analytical techniques. Geophysical survey was carried out at the Old Athens Cemetery in Athens, GA. Techniques employed were magnetometry, electrical conductivity, electrical resistivity, and ground penetrating radar. The purpose of the survey was to locate subsurface features in the eastern central portion of the cemetery, where few headstones have survived but rubble and unmarked depressions are visible. At least one possible unmarked grave was located by two separate methods. The project highlighted the importance of using multiple methods when conducting geophysical survey. (Paper, Thursday, 2:40 PM, Room 300B)

Marcel, Dan (MACDIE Engineering & Consulting, Inc.)

DEFINING BOUNDARIES: SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS OF FEATURES IN THE CONFEDERATE GUARD CAMP AT 38FL2

The excavations in the Confederate guard camp at 38FL2 revealed a large variety of feature types, including post holes, privies, trash pits, dugout structures and the possible locations of
Siibao tents. The arrangement of these features in relationship to one another illustrates the acorns by the Confederate guards to impose order on the space they occupied within the constraints of military regulations and the necessities of day-to-day existence at 39FL2. (Paper, Saturday, 9:00 AM, Room 200C)

**Markus, David M. (University of Florida)**  
**A STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE FORT GEORGE ISLAND FIELD SCHOOL**

The purpose of this paper is to present a student's perspective on the Fort George Island Field School. This paper will explain the educational benefit of participating in a field school comprised of three different projects from two divergent sites: Kingsley Plantation and Mission San Juan del Puerto. The intent is to describe the differences of working on two sites with differing research questions and working with both historic and pre-historic material culture. This paper will describe the advantages of learning three distinct styles of excavation while exposing students to the demands of working on both historic and pre-historic sites. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 10:40 AM, Room 200A/3)

**Marquardt, William H., and Karen J. Walker (Florida Museum of Natural History)**  
**LIFE IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA DURING MISSISSIPPIAN TIMES (A.D. 1000-1500)**

We first discuss well documented global environmental episodes ca. A.D. 1000-1500, and consider their possible influences on cultural changes during this period. We then discuss trade, large-scale construction projects, technology, social structure, and the question of Mississippian influences on the southern half of the Florida peninsula during this same period. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:20 PM, Room 300A)

**Martinez, Rochelle A. (Florida, State University)**  
**FORT WALTON CULTURE IN THE TALLAHASSEE RED HILLS**

Mississippian-affiliated culture is called Fort Walton in the Tallahassee Red Hills region of northwestern Florida. It is marked by the presence of a seven-mound site, Lake Jackson, and at least fouroutlying single mounded pyramidal mounds. Ritual objects bearing raptor motifs, similar to those from Fowah and Spiri, have been recovered from mortuary contexts. Located forthetn, inclusion in the inventory of late prehistoric Mississippian sites would be automatic. On the periphery, however, the significance of this culture is less clear. This paper presents an overview of available data and considers mortuary findings, political organization, gender roles, and settlement organization. (Symposium paper, Friday, 4:00 PM, Room 300A)

**Matterness, Hugh, and Terri Gilles (New South Associates)**  
**HOW CHARLOTTE’S SPOTT CEMETERY DEFIES FRONTIER BURIAL PRACTICES**

Historical records document the presence of a small multi-family cemetery near downtown Charlotte, N.C. The Spott Cemetery was formed by some of the first settlers in Mecklenburg County. Once believed to have been destroyed by urban development, recent discoveries of mid-18th century grave markers and 13 mortuary features provided an opportunity to learn about mortuary rituals among those living in the hinterlands of the colonial south. Examination of
coffins,瞄准步枪,手戴着手表和小腹。发现的证据揭示了一个模式,经济和18世纪的墓地反映了生活在一个摇摇欲坠的南卡罗来纳。”(Paper, Thursday, 3:30 PM, Room 300B)

McCurnie, Mary R. (see Wagner, Mark J.)

McCurnie, Mary, and Heather Carver (Shawnee National Forest)  
THE HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE OF MILLER GROVE, AN ANTE BELLUM FREEED SLAVE COMMUNITY IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

A passage from Uncle Tom’s Cabin describes a community of freed African Americans, and gives the impression that isolation is an inherent part of the plan. That is, the safety of the inhabitants depended in part on the secluded nature of the community. Miller Grove, a community of free African American farmers in southern Illinois, is similar to the Harriet Beecher Stowe’s fictional community founded by the character Von Trompe. This paper explores the physical relationship between Miller Grove and several surrounding natural features, as well as how the community members situated themselves on the landscape. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 301D)

Malloy, Karen E. (University of Florida)  
CONTINUED ARCHAEOLOGY AT KINGSLEY PLANTATION: UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA FIELD SCHOOL, EXCAVATIONS 2006-2007

The tranquil island setting of Kingsley Plantation belies its dynamic past. Among a series of different masters of the large plantation, Fort George Island’s most famous inhabitant was Zephaniah Kingsley, in the early nineteenth century. As the first plantation site in the US where excavations focused on the examination of slave life, Kingsley Plantation, in Duval County, Florida, holds a pioneering place in African-American archaeology. The University of Florida Fort George Island field school began multi-year investigations of the slave cabins at Kingsley Plantation in 2006. This paper explores the progress made during the past two years of excavations. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 200AB)

McKee, Larry (see Barret, Jared)

McKee, Larry (TRC, Inc.)  
AN ISOLATED LATE PREHISTORIC SHELL DUMP FEATURE AT 40HK12, IN HANCOCK COUNTY, TENNESSEE: EVIDENCE ON PROCUREMENT AND PROCESSING

In 2006, TRC undertook investigations along the Clinch River in Hancock County within the boundaries of prehistoric site 40HK12 as part of a shoreline stabilization project. Backhoe and column sample testings failed to discover a consistent presence of intact archaeological deposits, with the exception of a small but dense mussel shell dump. The feature, probably the result of a single harvest event, yielded no artifacts other than directly associated charcoal. Radiocarbon assay of the charcoal yielded a date late in the prehistoric period, 576 ± 40 BP. The paper will review other sources on the role of freshwater shellfish in the late prehistoric diet, and consider

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the value of single event features like this shell dump in looking at food procurement and preparation. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:40 PM, Room 200C)

McKee, Dantum P. (University of Arkansas), Chester P. Walker (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates, LLC), and Adam T. King (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

ARCHAEO-GEOPHYSICS AT ETOWAH INDIAN MOUNDS STATE PARK: RESULTS 2007 FIELD SEASON

The use of geophysical survey methods at Etowah Indian Mounds has become a critical tool in the exploration and subsequent mapping of sub-surface features. For the past three seasons, the use of multiple geophysical instrumentation and methods has proven to be successful in numerous focus areas. During the 2007 field season, a large-scale magnetometer survey was added to the current project and resulted in the coverage of 19 hectares. This large-scale magnetometer survey has greatly contributed to the interpretation of in situ settlement activities and has led to the discovery of several previously unknown buried structures. The large-scale magnetometer survey is planned to expand the geographic extent in 2008 along with the continued use of additional geophysical methods in focus areas. This combination of methods and coverage areas has proven to be very successful at the Etowah Indian Mounds State Park. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-3:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

McKnight, Matthew (Pennsylvania State University)

EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND COPPER "CACHES": CASE STUDIES FROM KENTUCKY AND ALABAMA

Most studies of copper exchange focus on individual artifacts as the unit of analysis. Focusing instead on "caches" provides a means for testing a long-standing model of Woodland copper acquisition, direct procurement. Mapping copper-bearing sites, object quantities, and forms, reveals that copper use is more widespread than commonly perceived. Trace-element work can assess the notion that copper was procured exclusively from Lake Superior. Finally, by testing individual caches for homogeneity of source, direct procurement can be assessed against alternative models of acquisition. Results of LA-ICP-MS work on Early and Middle Woodland Adena caches and Middle Woodland Copena caches are presented. (Paper, Friday 3:30 PM, Room 200C)

McMillan, Katherine E. (see Miller, D. Shane)

McMillan, Katherine E., Kantice D. Holenbach (University of Tennessee), and Renee B. Walker (State University of New York College at Oswego)

SOCIOECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES ON THE LATE PALEOINDIAN AT DUST CAVES, ALABAMA

Dust Cave has been the subject of much research over the last eighteen years. Excavations beginning in 1989 revealed that the site was occupied between 13,500 cal B.P. and 5700 cal B.P. Although the site spans the Late Paleoindian through Middle Archaic, it is the Late Paleoindian that has received much attention. The Late Paleoindian deposits contain a multitude of stone and bone tools, animal bone, botanicals and preserved prepared surfaces. This paper will quickly

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summarize the research completed to date and what this research tells us about the
socioeconomic activities carried out at Dust Cave during the Late Paleolithic. (Symposium
paper, Thursday, 1:40 PM, Room 200 A/B)

McReynolds, Theresa (University of North Carolina) Moderator, Forum: Publishing in
Archaeology (Thursday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200 D/E)

McReynolds, Theresa (University of North Carolina) Moderator, Forum: Getting into Graduate
School (Friday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200 D/E)

Meeks, Scott C. (see O'Denougue, Jason M.)

Meeks, Scott C. (see Wepad, Daniel C.)

Meeks, Scott C. (University of Tennessee)

EXAMINING THE RESILIENCY OF MISSISSIPPIAN POLITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE
CHANGE: A DENDROCLIMATOLOGICAL APPROACH

Tree-ring based reconstructions of water availability from A.D. 1000-1500 across the
southeastern United States are used to investigate the relationship between Mississippian crop
yields, storage capabilities, and climate fluctuations. Case studies drawn from Mississippian
polities across the region document a variety of societal responses to extended drought, including
cessation in mound construction, center abandonment, population displacement, settlement
reorganization, and collapse of centralized authority. Although drought was not the sole causal
factor in the demise of Mississippian polities, drought did serve as a triggering mechanism
impacting the historical trajectories of polities by destabilizing the resiliency of Mississippian
societies. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 10:40 AM, Room 306A)

Meeks, Scott C., Annie Blankenship, Heather Welhorn, and Jeremy Sweat (University of
Tennessee)

TENNESSEE’S PAST AND PRESENT ENVIRONMENTS

Covering approximately 110,000 km² and encompassing nine physiographic regions, the Tennessee
landscape exhibits great diversity in climate, flora, fauna, and abiotic resources. This landscape has
undergone tremendous change over the course of human occupation in the region resulting from both
shifting climate regimes and anthropogenic impacts. Building on the premise that archaeology can
provide a long term perspective for understanding human-environmental interactions, this paper focuses
on the diversity of the Tennessee landscape at broad spatial and temporal scales and highlights shifts in
climate and biotic structure, alterations in hydrologic regimes and geomorphology, the distribution and
exploitation of abiotic resources, and the importance of karst topography in both prehistory and history.
(Symposium paper, Saturday, 8:40 AM, Room 300 A/B)

Mehrz, Jayur (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)

PRESENTING A TYPE-VARIETY SYSTEM FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SWEAT LODGES
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
While sweat lodges are known to have existed in the Southeast, their archaeological manifestations have yet to be fully reconciled. As a solution, this study develops a proprietary binomial nomenclature that relies on types and variatics to define the multiplicity of sweat lodge forms. This naming system is used to aid in the characterization of two archaeological sites, similar Rock (22Aa0014) and Poplar Cave (22Aa1040), that were previously thought to have supported sweat lodges. In addition, this paper discusses the meaningfulness of the sweat lodge in relation to the greater phenomenon of Native American religion and cosmology. (Paper, Friday, 4:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

Meredith, Steven (University of Alabama)

EARLY PALEOINDIAN SETTLEMENT ON THE ALABAMA COASTAL PLAIN

In this paper I make inferences about early Paleoindian population distribution and mobility within the Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain based on the distribution of projectile points and the raw materials from which they were made. I conclude that the Early Paleoindian population of the Alabama Coastal Plain had limited contact with concentrated populations to the north in the Highland Rim. This interpretation is contrasted with other models of Paleoindian regional settlement patterns in the Southeast. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:00 PM, Room 200A/B)

Meyer, Catherine (MRS Consultants, LLC.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE LIGHTWOOD SHELF MIDDEN COMPLEX (1Ta241), TALLADega COUNTY, ALABAMA

The Lightwood Shelf Midden Complex (1Ta241) is located in Talladega County, Alabama, and was originally recorded and tested by Vernon J. Knight, Jr. in 1985. The site consists of five discrete shell lenses that sit atop an upland crest overlooking the Coosa River. MRS Consultants, LLC. recently undertook a Phase III data recovery. Cultural materials indicate that the site was utilized during the Late Woodland period. Research further suggests that the site served a specialized function that centered around fishing, and gathering mussels and gastropods. This paper will give an overview of the research conducted at the site. (Symposium Paper, Thursday 10:20 AM, Room 200C)

Meyers, Maureen (University of Kentucky)

EXCAVATING THE MISSISSIPPIAN FRONTIER: RESULTS OF 2007 UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CARTER ROBINSON MOUND SITE (44LE10)

The University of Kentucky began archaeological investigations of the southwestern Virginia Mississippian frontier Carter Robinson (44LE10) mound site in 2007. Geophysical testing at the site identified multiple possible structures on top and around the mound; two of these were identified and partially excavated. Structure 1 is located adjacent to the mound and contains a central hearth, several smaller hearths, and interior posts. Structure 2 was identified by the presence of multiple burned logs. Artifacts recovered from these structures suggest a late prehistoric occupation. This paper will describe these excavations, including site chronology, and the site's connections within the larger region. (Paper, Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 300B)
Mickelson, Andrew (University of Memphis), Katherine R. Mickelson (Rhodes College) and Janie Evans (Ames Plantation)

RECENT RESEARCH AT THE Ames MOUND COMPLEX LOCATED IN SOUTHWESTERN TENNESSEE

This paper presents the results of the first systematic research at the Ames Mound Complex situated in Fayette County, Tennessee. The four mound site contains elements of Woodland and Emergent Mississippian periods. It is believed that continued investigations at this enigmatic site will facilitate a better understanding of the development of complex societies in the region ca. AD 400–1000. (Paper, Friday, 10:40 AM, Room 300B)

Mickelson, Katherine R. (see Mickelson, Andrew)

Midgette, Gordon M. (Independent Scholar)

FROM RED GRANITE TO GREEN SUN

An anthropomorph Uktensa-type petroglyph, C14 dated at 1240 AD, recovered from 1999–2000 excavations at 9DA258 on Mountain Creek, near the base of Stone Mountain, is interpreted as part of a Mississippian sacred landscape that includes a rock enclosure constructed on top of Stone Mountain. Dawn summer solstice alignment between Mound A, Etowah and the Allatoona Pass is linked with successive summer solstice alignment on the Etowah Trail at Stone Mountain and 9DA258. This Stone Mountain landscape is linked with the upper Etowah Valley, utilizing John Goiff’s direct historical method of delineating the Etowah Trail System. (Paper, Friday, 4:40 PM, Room 200C)

Miller, D. Shaze (see Anderson, David G.)

Miller, D. Shaze (see Goodyear, Albert C.)

Miller, D. Shaze (University of Arizona), Katherine E. McMillan, Jonathan D. Baker (University of Tennessee), and John B. Broster (Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Archaeology)

THE EARLIEST TENNESSEANS: THE PALEOINDIAN AND EARLY ARCHAIC PERIODS IN TENNESSEE (>14,000–9000 CAL BP)

The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods encompass the time during which the first people entered the Americas, as well as the transition between the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs. The early archaeological record of Tennessee is uniquely situated to explore questions that have both regional and national scale implications. These issues include the colonization of the Americas, resource exploitation and the role humans may have taken in the demise of Pleistocene megafauna, climate change and its impact on human organizational strategies, and the role of early humans in the formation of the modern human species. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 300A/B)

Miller, George, and George Chaplin (Pennsylvania State University)

A NEW ESTIMATE OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND SIZE AT AD 1500 FOR EASTERN NORTH AMERICA FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

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The difficulty of estimating the number of people in eastern North America at AD 1500 has bedeviled anthropologists for a century. Prior efforts have collectively produced a range in estimates that is unacceptably wide. Here we present a new approach that combines archaeological settlement distributions and estimates of local populations. Settlement patterns, proximity, and uncertainty in archaeological knowledge are combined using geospatial statistical methods to estimate the likelihood of occupation across the entire Eastern Woodlands. This general approach, the estimation of a probability-of-occupation surface, is widely applicable to modeling human and archaeological problems. (Paper, Friday, 3:40 PM, Room 200A/B)

Mink, Philip (Kentucky Archaeological Survey), Steve Abler (University of Kentucky), and Michael L. Hargrave (US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory)

Modeling Disturbance: Employing GIS and Archaeological Geophysics to Investigate a Twentieth Century Community at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Officials at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri sponsored combined archaeological geophysics and traditional archaeological testing at Brookland, a small economic center obilitated by the construction of training ranges during World War II. Using GIS a ground disturbance model was created by measuring the mean reflectance values of three historic aerial photographs. The model was tested by performing magnetic and resistance surveys of areas predicted to contain both high and low amounts of disturbance and by excavation of selected geophysical findings. The model was successful at discerning disturbed areas unlikely to contain intact archaeological deposits and areas with probable intact remains. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom EF)

Mistak-Caughton, Sarah (Mississippi State University)

Global Warming as a Climatic Model for the Hypsithermal

The Hypsithermal Climatic interval is primarily understood on a large, continental, scale and is an area of much scientific debate over whether climatic conditions in Eastern North America were mosaic or blanketted. This paper uses modern climate data to build a model of climatic conditions during the Hypsithermal in the Mississippi River Valley as well as construct hypotheses to test the model using archaeological data. A method to test these hypotheses using archaeological freshwater mussel shell from the Modoc Rock Shelter (Illinois) and Watson Brake (Louisiana) sites is proposed and preliminary research into this area is discussed. (Paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

Safety Harbor: Mississippian Influence in the Circum-Tampa Bay Region

The Safety Harbor Culture is the name coined by archaeologists for the groups occupying the panhandle Florida central Gulf coast region in the Mississippian period. Although these people adopted some Mississippian traits, they never became a true Mississippian culture as traditionally defined. The probable reason for this is that the environment in the region was not suitable for large-scale agriculture. Therefore, there was no real incentive for them to drastically alter the lifestyle that they had practiced for centuries during Woodland times. The primary

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reason for their interaction with interior Mississippian groups was probably the trade in marine shell. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:40 PM, Room 308A)

Moon, Robert (Savannah River Archeological Research Program-SCARA-USC-Columbia) and Anne Bohart (University of South Carolina-Aiken)

PIONEER KIDS CAMP: COMBINING ARCHAEOLOGY AND ECOSYSTEM TO TEACH ABOUT CONSERVATION

For many years archaeologists from the SCARP have worked with ecologists from the Ruth Patrick Center at USC-Aiken to conduct joint public outreach programs for students in the Central Savannah River Area. During the 2007 Coca-Cola Kids Camp at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center and Sanctuary; SCARP and STEP educators used historical and ecological lessons in an effort to show campers how history can provide us with useful lessons for conservation today. This poster summarizes the week long camp with an emphasis on integrating ecological, historical, and archaeological education. (Poster, Thursday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom EF)

Mooney, Richard M. (Eastern States Rock Art Research Association)

SHADOW MARKERS: CONFIRMING ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS AT A TENNESSEE CUMBERLAND TRAIL PETROGLYPH SITE AND A PROPOSAL FOR AN IN-DEPTH STUDY INCLUDING A 3D SCAN

Since the 1996 publication of the proceedings from the 1993 Eastern States Rock Art Conference, the Mooshadow Petroglyph Panel dated to the Late Woodland period at Site 31 (Henson 1986) has been observed at times of solar and lunar extreme positions. These shadow markers, identified by drilled holes and incised lines on the petroglyph panel, were discussed in the 1993 report, but finally confirmed during the passage of the complete solar cycle between 1996 and 2006. A marker previously not identified is evaluated for significance. The astronomy, new observation techniques, existing issues, and a proposal for a study with a 3D laser scan are addressed. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:00 PM, Room 308A)

Moore, Christopher, and Richard Jeffries (University of Kentucky)

A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF ALTAMAMA PERIOD CERAMICS FROM SITE 9MC23, SATELO ISLAND, GEORGIA.

University of Kentucky excavations in and around the Sapelo Island shell rings (Site 9MC23) since 2003 have resulted in the identification of a significant protohistoric Altamaha period component. Shovel probing to the north of Shell Ring 1 indicates that the Altamaha period occupation is concentrated to the north of Shell Ring 2 in an area dotted by numerous shell middens sites. In addition to providing distribution data pertaining to the multiple components at Site 9MC23-North, an attribute analysis of Altamaha ceramics is presented. Although typologically homogeneous, Altamaha period ceramics from Site 9MC23 are characterized by a great deal of variation in minor temper constituents, rim decorations, and other attributes. (Paper, Friday, 8:20 AM, Room 300C)

Moore, David (see Beck, Robin)
Moore, Michael (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and Kevin Smith (Middle Tennessee State University)

MISCELLANEOUS MORTUARY POTTERY FROM THE NASHVILLE BASIN:
A RE-EVALUATION OF THE AVERBACH SITE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

The Averbach site (40DV60) is best known for 87 individuals removed during the 1975-1978 excavations by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology and the University of Tennessee. The recovered vessels and sherds comprise the best documented, yet least known, Mississippian ceramic assemblage from the Middle Cumberland region. Over the past 16 years the authors have generated an extensive database of Middle Cumberland Mississippian site ceramic assemblages. This presentation charts our progress to date on a re-analysis of the Averbach ceramics, with a focus on whole vessels obtained from mortuary contexts. (Paper, Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 300C)

Moore, Palmyra (University of Tennessee)

THE FUTURE OF TENNESSEE ARCHAEOLOGY

Tennessee archaeologists have proposed a number of ways to address the many changes that will occur over the next twenty years. This presentation organizes their recommendations within the framework of the SAA Code of Professional Ethics and provides a model for implementation which can be adopted by the various stakeholders, not only in Tennessee but also throughout the Southeast. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 11:20 AM, Room 300A/B)

Moore, Palmyra, and Gerald V. Schroedl (University of Tennessee)

A SECOND GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE KITUWHA MOUND (31SW2)

In 2001, a geophysical investigation at the Kituwha Mound (31SW2) located between Cherokee and Bryson City, North Carolina, revealed an image of the mound's buried townhouse and its central hearth. In 2007, a second investigation was performed, using the georadar system used previously, along with two additional instruments—a RM 15 Soil Resistivity Instrument and a GSSI SIR-3000A 400 MHz antenna. Implementation of multiple instruments and smaller traverse intervals provided, as expected, enhanced and new images of the Mound's subsurface features. Other results included enhanced training opportunities for University personnel, greater involvement of Cherokee tribal members, more efficient data collection techniques, and innovative application of GIS software. (Paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 200A/3)

Morrow, Julet B. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

PALEONDIANS AND WATERSHIPS: AN ASSESSMENT FROM THE MIDCONTINENT

This paper examines raw material distributions of fluted points to address the question "Did Paleonadians use watercraft?" If Paleonadians made and used boats, then the Mississippi River should not have been a barrier. We should find fluted points from sites east of the Mississippi made from raw materials with sources in Arkansas, Missouri, and other states west of the Mississippi River. Likewise, we should find fluted points made from raw materials with sources east of the Mississippi River in locations west of the Mississippi River. Current fluted point data
suggest that Paleoindians did not use watercraft. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:00 PM, Room 209A/B)

Morse, Dan F. Discussant, Symposium: Studies in Southeastern Paleoindian Socioeconomics (Thursday, 4:40 PM, Room 206A/B)

Muller, Jon (Southern Illinois University) Discussant, Symposium: New Research at Kincaid (Friday, 11:20 AM, Room 380A)

Muzo, Christine (see Thacker, Paul)

O’Donoughue, Jason (see Andersson, David E.)

O’Donoughue, Jason M. and Scott C. Meeks (University of Tennessee) EXAMINING THE LATE ARCHAIC SOCIAL LANDSCAPE IN THE TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY

The distribution of archaeological sites containing stemmed vessels and/or early pottery in the Tennessee River Valley indicates an uneven adoption of these coeval container technologies. The spread of pottery in the valley circumvented the core area of stemmed use, a phenomenon mirrored in adjacent regions. In this paper, we examine the social practices mediating the exchange and spread of these two technologies. We suggest that the adoption of a given container technology followed cultural barriers and served to reinforce social identity within the larger context of Late Archaic exchange in the lower Southeast. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:30 AM, Room 206A/B)

O’Donoughue, Jason, Matthew D. Gage, Jonathan D. Baker, and Juliette R. Vogel (University of Tennessee) FORAGING FOR COMPLEXITY: THE MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC IN TENNESSEE (9000-3900 CAL BP)

The Middle and Late Archaic periods span more than 6000 years of human occupation in Tennessee, a time span that witnessed dramatic shifts in both the natural and social environments. This paper will focus on several interrelated themes that differentiate Middle and Late Archaic peoples from preceding hunter-gatherer groups and the subsequent expansion of Southeastern horticulturists. Technological innovations, the development of larger and more permanent settlements, shifting subsistence strategies, elaboration of socio-political complexity, and regional interaction will all be discussed while highlighting the key archaeological sites in Tennessee that have contributed to our knowledge. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 390A/B)

O’Rear, John W. (see Stepotsatis, Vincas)

Olin, Susan (University of Southern Mississippi) SLAVE LABOR AT MOUNT LOCUST
Labor dominated the everyday lives of slaves. Unfortunately, data concerning labor often elude archaeologists. Thus archaeologists have turned to proxies such as subsistence and access to luxury goods to understand how labor was organized on Southeastern plantations. This study of slave life at Mount Locust Plantation in Jefferson County, Mississippi in the Natchez District utilizes subsistence data and frequency of luxury goods to help determine whether slaves worked in gangs or had their labor organized by tasks to produce cotton. (Paper: Thursday, 2:00 PM, Room 300B)

Ort, Kelly L. (University of Georgia)  
COASTAL VS. INLAND WEEDEN ISLAND SUBSISTENCE ADAPTATIONS: ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM BAYOU ST. JOHN (1B2A1), BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA

Zooarchaeological data indicate two broadly different Weedon Island subsistence adaptations focused on coastal versus inland environments. The vertebrate faunal collection from Bayou St. John (1B2A1), Baldwin County, Alabama is characterized by the dominance of mollusks and sea catfishes, a relatively high biomass contribution from sheepshad, and a lesser reliance on fishes in the drum and jack families. These dominant resources are supplemented by additional estuarine fishes, deer, and a rich array of other wild resources. These data characterize a coastal Weedon Island subsistence adaptation, which emphasizes locally-available estuarine resources and contrasts with inland adaptations. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:48 AM, Room 208C)

Ortmann, Anthony (Murray State University)  
A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON THE POVERTY POINT LANDSCAPE

Excavation of Poverty Point's Mound D reveals it was constructed in at least two stages. A late prehistoric or historic mound overlies an earlier Poverty Point construction stage comprising part of the concentric ridges. Archaeologists traditionally recognized this architectural feature as a Poverty Point mound. Since Mound D was not a mound during the Poverty Point occupation, we must reconsider the arrangement of earthworks and developmental sequence of construction at the site. Although archaeologists recognize that mound sites developed through accretionary construction processes, we often tend to view these sites as static landscapes reflecting a single moment in time. (Paper: Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 208A/B)

Ottes, Sarah, Melissa Bultan, and Timothy R. Paukert (University of Illinois)  
PRAYERS ON CAHOOKA'S PERIPHERY: NEW EVIDENCE OF TEMPLE RITUAL AND EARLIEST SYMBOLESM AT THE PEIFFER SITE

Excavations in 2007 at an upland mound center, Pfeiffer, produced considerable evidence of religious practices 20 miles east of Cahokia during the Lochmann phase. Special buildings, a plaza, unusual mounds, and unique deposits in several dozen features point to groups of people at an intermittently occupied town unlike any yet known from the region. Site inhabitants lined and filled select features in and around key buildings with specially colored and textured sediments. The site plan and occupation history hint that migrants from the north or east of Cahokia engaged in these practices at the very inception of the Mississippian period. (Paper: Thursday, 1:40 AM, Room 300D/C)

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Pace, Robert (see Sarantou, Keith)

Page, Miranda D., and Tiffany D. Hensley (University of Southern Mississippi) BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MORAN SITE (22HR511), A FRENCH COLONIAL CEMETERY IN BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI

The Moran site (22HR511) is a ca. 1720 French colonial cemetery located in Biloxi, Mississippi. Individuals present at the Biloxi settlement at this time would have included French exiles, French and German indentured servants, African slaves, and American Indians. The health of the Moran population is examined through bioarchaeological analysis of stature, curies, anemia, hypoplasias, and stable isotope analysis which shows that the population was dominated by young adult European males with few signs of poor health and a typical European diet. The skeletal analysis supports the ethnohistorical evidence related to conditions of the colony. (Poster, Thursday, 3:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Parfit, Joe Discusamint, Forum: Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (Thursday, 3:00-5:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

Parris, Ian (see Thacker, Paul)

Parrish, Brian K. (see DeWeese, Georgina)

Parsons, Alexandra (see Timothy Parsons)

Parsons, Alexandra (Florida State University) SEASONALITY AT THE GRAND SHELL RING

The Grand site (8DU11) in Jacksonville, Florida is a mound complex containing a Mississippian period shell ring and a sand burial mound. The shell ring dates to ca. A.D. 1000-1250, which corresponds with the local St. Johns II culture. This study examines incremental growth rings of quahog clamshells to determine their season of harvest. By comparing seasonal usage of quahog clamshells, we infer which seasons the ring was constructed and used. Seasonality is then used to explore site function, particularly whether the ring is the result of daily refuse discard or ritual activities such as feasting. (Paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 200D)

Parson, Timothy, Alexandra Parsons, and Hanneke Hovekam-Site (Florida State University) REMOTE SENSING STUDY OF ST. VINCENT ISLAND, FLORIDA

This project consisted of a remote sensing survey to examine a large shell midden on St. Vincent Island, Florida. Using the data obtained from this survey, we established an updated boundary for the St. Vincent Point site (8FR72), examined the amount of destruction and level of preservation on and below the surface of the midden, and estimated the thickness of the deposit. We conclude that erosion and storm activity have greatly damaged the site on the surface and near the beach. However, GPR data suggest that areas of the midden inland from the beach may remain intact below the surface. (Poster, Friday, 1:00 PM, Room 200A/B)
Pauketat, Timothy R. (see Otten, Sarah)

Fayece, Claudine (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
GENDER AND RANK IN THE NODENA ART STYLE

The pottery of Eastern Arkansas, particularly that of the St. Francis Basin, deserves the designation precolombian art. As the term “Nodena” has historic precedence in the St. Francis Basin, it seems reasonable to apply the term “the Nodena art style.” In this paper, I explore the Nodena style and examine characteristics that distinguish it from other Mississippian art styles. I focus particularly on clues to gender and rank in the St. Francis Basin Mississippian. Explorations into medium, artistic execution, iconography, affect, artist, and audience all prove informative in this study. (Paper, Friday, 3:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

Pearson, Charles (see Birchett, Thomas)

Pearson, Charles (Coastal Environments, Inc.) and Fred C. Cook (Southeastern Horizons)
MISSISSIPPI PERIOD CRAFT SPECIALIZATION ON THE GEORGIA COAST: EXCAVATIONS AT THE BEAD MAKER’S MIDDEN, OSSABAW ISLAND, GEORGIA

In 2005, excavations in a shell midden at a late prehistoric Irene phase (circa A.D. 1380) site on Osabaw Island, Georgia, recovered a variety of tools and raw materials used in the production of shell beads. These include fragments of knobbled whelk (Busycon carica), the principal raw material, and examples of beads in all stages of manufacture. Tools recovered include hammers made from whelk and stone and “microdrills” made from petrified wood. These data, along with replication experiments, are used to delineate the sequence of events involved in shell bead production, from raw material procurement and selection, through the manufacture of a finished bead. These data clarify our understanding of shell working and craft specialization during the late Mississippian period. (Paper, Friday, 10:00 AM, Room 300B)

Peres, Tanya M. (Middle Tennessee State University)
MISSISSIPPIAN PRACTICES OF WHITE-TAIL DEER BUTCHERING AND PROCESSING IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

The study of animal butchering practices is not new to archaeology; however, the information gained from this type of analysis has not been extensively explored in the Middle Cumberland River area of Tennessee. White-tail deer remains are recovered in abundance from archaeological sites in Tennessee and the southeastern US, and is the prey species central to this study. Primary faunal data, including skeletal element representation, occurrence of cut marks, and degree of fragmentation, along with contextual information, generated from Mississippian sites in Middle Tennessee, are used to offer interpretations of food processing techniques. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:00 PM, Room 200C)

Peterson, Stafford (see Clay, Berle)

Piik, Meta G. (University of Tennessee)
Analysis of human patococcees provides a context for describing plant food processing activities among horticultural groups inhabiting the central Tennessee region. Using botanical evidence from human coprolites recovered from Big Bone Cave (48VB103), this paper discusses the later-stage processing techniques and storing of native seed crops such as sunpweed (Iva annua), goosefoot (Chenopodium sp.), and sunflower (Helianthus annuus). The significance of these activities during the Early Woodland period is examined as a dynamic component to the study and understanding of pre-maize agricultural development in the Midcouth. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:20 PM, Room 200C)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (University of South Florida)

"PERSONALIZING" MIDDLE WOODLAND EXCHANGE ON THE GULF COAST

The Middle Woodland cultures of the Gulf Coast and adjacent interior portions of Florida, Alabama, and Georgia are widely known for their participation in Hopewellian systems of exchange. However, the occurrences of trade goods in this area have rarely been examined in a comprehensive manner. Further, exchange in the area has usually been interpreted in monolithic terms. This paper presents an attempt to "personalize" (sensu Carr and Case 2006) Middle Woodland exchange through a re-examination of the distribution of prestige goods in the region. The analysis suggests three broad patterns: 1) prestige goods that are limited in occurrence to one or two sites (typically the largest) in each sub-region, 2) prestige goods that are largely restricted to one or two sub-regions, 3) prestige goods that are widely distributed across all sub-regions. These variations suggest the existence of different mechanisms of exchange, possible examples of which are considered herein. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:00 AM, Room 200A/B)

Pokras, Marie (Earth Search)

STICK THIS IN YOUR PIPE: A REINTERPRETATION OF THE PRESENCE OF CLAY PIPES ON NINETEENTH-CENTURY DOMESTIC SITES

This paper explores the application of period art, advertisements, and photographs in interpreting children’s behavior from Nineteenth-Century domestic contexts. These primary documents depict children creating soap bubbles with white clay pipes and suggest an alternative interpretation for the presence of these pipes in household refuse. Studies of children in the archaeological record by Jane Baxter and David Breetzke form the foundation of this research. Departing from the traditional explanation of clay pipes as an adult, tobacco-related artifact, this author proposes that clay pipes could denote children’s play activities. (Paper, Thursday, 1:20 PM, Room 300B)

Polhemus, Richard R. (University of Tennessee)

POT DROPS, CAMPS, AND OVERRANK MIDDEN: PERIPHERAL DEPOSITS AT MCCROSEKY ISLAND (40SY43), SEVIER COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Long term research on McCroskey Island first defined the limits of a centrally located multi-component occupation site in 1995. More recent investigations on the upstream end of the island.
located a series of discrete cultural deposits, dating from the early Middle Woodland to early Historic Periods, that explicate land use and formation processes through time. Buried peripheral deposits, ranging from single use features and isolated vessels to intact occupation surfaces and associated overbank midden, suggest their potential for defining the cultural and temporal landscape. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:40 PM, Room 300B)

Poplin, Carol (see Jateff, Emily)

Poplin, Eric (see Jateff, Emily)

Price, Sarah, and Philip J. Carr (University of South Alabama)

*Characterizing Gravel Middens and Investigating Prehistoric Selection Processes*

Prehistoric peoples made many choices and these include where to live and the kinds of stone to use. This paper examines the lithic raw material from site 22L1504, an Archaic mound site, in Lincoln County, Mississippi. The lithic assemblage is predominately Citronelle formation secondary gravels and a detailed characterization of the locally available gravels was conducted. The research included a geologically oriented assessment of the available material (size, shape, and quality), influence on tool and core reduction, and aspects of prehistoric selection and utilization. The occupants of 22L1504 lived near easily accessible gravel bars and used these materials, despite the fact that it is often less than ideal. (Paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 2006)

Pursell, Corin C. (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

*Excavations on Mound Mx8*

Magnetometry conducted on the summit of Kincaid's Mound Mx8 indicated a 22-m-diameter ring-shaped anomaly. Excavation in summer 2007 revealed that the ring is a large, deep wall trench whose fill contains abundant highly fired daub. Postmolds are visible at more than one level and in different parts of the trench, suggesting multiple rings of postmolds that the structure was rebuilt multiple times. A central magnetic anomaly was caused by a 1.7-m-deep pit, the fill of which also contained fired daub. This may be a pit for a large central post, also re-dug multiple times. (Symposium paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 300A)

Pursell, Corin C., and Tamira K. Brennan (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

*Kincaid Ceramic Chronology Revisited*

In 1955, Kenneth Orr published a landmark statistical study in the analysis of Kincaid Mounds ceramic. Many of Orr's results have stood the test of time. However, some of the assumptions made in this study have proven inaccurate. New technologies, new data, and a better understanding of the surrounding Mississippian landscape all contribute toward the effort of providing a more nuanced Kincaid chronology. This paper demonstrates recent progress towards that goal by revisiting the Chicago Field School collections, adding newly collected materials, and including recent advances in our understanding of the Mississippian chronology of the Tennessee-Cumberland and adjoining regions. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:20 AM, Room 300A)
Pyszka, Kimberly (University of Tennessee)
19TH CENTURY CERAMICS OF THE UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU

In 2003, ceramics from the Massengale homestead and Uffington House, mid-late 19th century domestic homesteads in Rutherford, Tennessee, were compared to study the foodways and consumer choices between these different socioeconomic status residences. In order to provide comparisons in a broader, regional context, that ceramic comparison has now been expanded to incorporate three additional homesteads in what is today the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. The findings from this comparison will be presented, as well as possible reasons for the differences which were found. (Paper, Thursday, 1:40 PM, Room 308B)

Quitmeyer, Irzy R. (see Reitz, Elizabeth J.)

Quitmeyer, Irzy R. (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida), and Elizabeth J. Reitz (Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia)

Zooarchaeological collections are rich and neglected sources of human ecological, climatological and biological Holocene data. When zooarchaeological and modern fisheries data from the south Georgia Bight are combined as a historical sequence, a quantified trend for increasing fish diversity and decreasing mean trophic level of estuarine resources for the period 2500 B.C.E. to 2000 C.E. is observed. Assuming a relationship between human use of fishes and the resource base itself, either this fishery was over-exploited for centuries before industrial fishing began or the fishery, as well as the fishers, responded to other variables, probably climate change. (Symposium paper, Friday, 11:20 AM, Room 200C)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University)
BURIAL URNS AS COOKING POTS

Soot and other evidences of use have been noted on burial urns from the Black Warrior and Alabama River valleys. A few urns, dating to the late Mississippian and Protohistoric periods, also have been recovered in northeast Mississippi. Detailed analysis shows them to have detailed sooting inside and out, as well as abrasion and scratching. Locations of the alteration suggest the pots were used for dry roasting and for cooking with water. Their eventual final use as burial urns appears to be an incidental effect of selection for large cooking pots in a farmstead context. (Paper, Friday, 9:40 AM, Room 300C)

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

Randall, Asa R., and Kenneth E. Sassaman (University of Florida)
RECONSTRUCTING THE CONTOURS OF ARCHAE MOUND BUILDING ALONG THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER

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The structure of most Archaic period shell mounds along the St. Johns River in Northeast Florida remain poorly understood due to physical inaccessibility or destructive shell mining. Recently acquired high-resolution LiDAR elevation data provide the opportunity to create detailed topographic maps of current mound surfaces throughout the region. Coupled with historic descriptions and aerial photographs, detailed pre-mining surface and building sequences can be reconstructed at shell mounds tested stratigraphically on Horison Island and along Silver Glen Springs. These observations provide a basis for examining regional patterns of mound construction revealed through variations in the shape and scale of other mounds. (Paper, Friday, 1:20 PM, Room 206C)

Raymer, Leslie, Greg Smith, Steve Koski, and Cynthia Thomas (New South Associates, Inc.)

METHOD OF DISCRIMINATING SITE PATTERNING FROM PHASE II TESTING SUBSISTENCE DATA: AN EXAMPLE FROM A FLORIDA MIDDEN MOUND

New South Associates conducted testing of 8SL.1646, St. Lucie County, Florida. Testing identified an undisturbed, seasonal camp with a dense bone midden on a tree island. Vertical and horizontal patterning of artifacts/subsistence remains from shovel testing and limited excavation units indicate intact primary deposits, discernible activity areas, and variation in the size of space. Horizontal and vertical patterning of bone and artifacts in shovel tests identified in situ deposits and habitation/waste disposal areas suggesting site inhabitants lived and worked in the northern and eastern portions of the site and discarded food refuse to the south and west. (Paper, Saturday, 8:06 AM, Room 200D)

Redwine, Charles and Lawrence Alexander (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

LATE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD OCCUPATION IN CHATTANOOGA, EVIDENCE FROM CICICO AND HAMPTON PLACE

Excavations by C.B. Moore in Chattanooga, during the early twentieth century, documented the contents of over 150 Mississippian Period graves at Hampton Place on Moccasin Bend and the Cicico Site upstream of the opposite bank. Spanish contact period artifacts and associated late Dallas culture mortuary artifacts provide chronological control for modeling the depopulation, displacement, and collapse of late sixteenth-century societies in Southeastern Tennessee. Each site contains evidence of two separate components, presumably by the same community. (Paper, Thursday, 1:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

Rees, Mark (University of Louisiana at Lafayette)

MISSISSIPPIAN, PLAQUEMINES, OR COLES CREEK? BAYOU ROUGE MOUNDS IN SOUTH-CENTRAL LOUISIANA

Bayou Rouge (16SL3) is a well-preserved, yet poorly-known mound site in the upper reaches of the western Atchafalaya Basin. The site consists of four rectangular platform mounds on a terrace overlooking abandoned channels of the Mississippi and Red rivers. Recent investigations and results of radiocarbon analyses shed light on mound construction and site habitation dating from the Mississippi period yet reminiscent of Coles Creek and earlier Troyville traditions. Bayou Rouge represents the indigenous establishment of a regional polity and ceremonial center
by a community immersed in history yet embedded in a transformative cultural landscape. (Paper, Friday, 11:20 AM, Room 300B)

Regnier, Amanda (Oklahoma Archeological Survey), Loren Bredeson, and Geoffrey Jones (Archaeo-Physics, LLC)

REMOTE SENSING AT THE DAVISON CREEK SITE (1MN40):
A WEEDEN ISLAND AND PENSACOLA SITE IN SOUTHWEST ALABAMA

For the past several decades, large Weeden Island and Pensacola sherd and other artifacts have been recovered from the banks of Davison Creek, a minor drainage in southwest Alabama. The large size of the sherds suggest that they come from features washing out of the Davison Creek site (1MN40), a process that was accelerated by the storms of the 2004 and 2005 hurricane seasons. Results of a remote sensing and mapping project conducted at the site in June 2007 and an overview of artifacts recovered from the site will be presented. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Rolly, F. Kent, III (Texas State University)

BY THEIR VESTMENTS, YE SHALL KNOW THEM: RITUAL REGALIA AND CULT-BEARERS IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN WORLD

Iconographic investigations of motifs and components of regalia from several stylistic regions reveal patterns of usage that suggest a common understanding of specific Mississippian period ritual items across both time and geographic distance. Specifically, the use of palette-like “Moundville Circle” headresses and “bladed–arrow” headdress accoutrements on both three dimensional and incised works of art suggest “Greater Braden” as their stylistic point of origin. In particular the palette-like “Moundville Circle” headresses may be the source of the stone palettes or disks that are considered a type artifact for Moundville. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:40 AM, Room 300C/D)

Rolly, F. Kent, III (Texas State University), and Adam T. King (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

CRAFTING THE SACRED: MISSISSIPPIAN “TALLERES” AND THE ACQUISITION OF ESOTERIC KNOWLEDGE

Mississippian elites visualized their status by displaying well-crafted art objects. Undoubtedly, these tangible objects, embodied intangible powers for both possessor and viewer. The quality of execution and the stylistic differences among these objects argue for the existence of craft workshops or “Talleres,” led by a master. Such masters not only crafted beautiful objects, but also trained apprentice artisans in the techniques of production. The exchange of these objects, and perhaps the movement of skilled artisans, support the idea of an elite exchange network based on the acquisition of well-crafted objects and the preternatural power these objects embody. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 10:40 AM, Room 300C/D)

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (see Quitmyer, Irvy R.)
Reitz, Elizabeth J. (Georgia Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia), and Irvy R. Qeltmayer (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida)

CLIMATE CHANGE, OVER-FISHING, OR BOTH: WHAT ARE WE MEASURING IN ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSEMBLAGES?

The ecology of humans in respect to other species and the landscape, and the consequences of interactions among them, are major themes in zooarchaeology. Humans are players promoting environmental change through behaviors such as habitat alteration and overexploitation. They are also spectators adjusting to change. Environments may be altered by climate change or by forces such as storms and diseases. These impact ecosystems with or without human initiative. Thus, communities and populations probably were impacted by both anthropogenic and nonanthropogenic forces in the past. The challenge is to distinguish among these agencies using data that are subject to contradictory interpretations. (Symposium paper, Friday, 11:46 AM, Room 200C)

Riggs, Brett H. (see Davis, R. F. Stephen)

Riggs, Brett H. (see Steposaatis, Vincas P.)

Ringberg, Jennifer (see Steposaatis, Vincas)

Roberts, Erika (University of Florida)

MANIFESTING MEMORIES: KINGSLLEY PLANTATION AND THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND

Kingsley plantation is an ideal location that archaeologists can use as a case-study for reflexively looking at how knowledge is produced and reproduced. University of Florida archaeological excavations in 2006 and 2007 allowed for a reappraisal of this locale, which is considered the birthplace of the archaeology of African-American lifeways. This paper uses the concept of memory as a framework, in the hopes to move away from thinking about Kingsley as a set of specific historical events, but rather as an intersection where histories have been manipulated and created, to describe various aspects of past life on Fort George Island. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 11:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

Robinson, Kenneth W. (see Van De Gevel, Saskia L.)

Robinson, Kenneth W. (Wake Forest University), and Paul Carson (Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail, NPS)

OVERMOUNTAIN VICTORY NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL—NPS

The Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail extends from Abingdon, Virginia through eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina, and on to Kings Mountain, South Carolina. The trail commemorates the route "over the mountains" traveled by about 2,000 frontiersmen in 1780 to fight British forces at the Battle of Kings Mountain. The National Park Service now manages the 330 miles of designated historic trail, and presented are the results of several archaeological studies conducted along the trail to help document the original route and identify and evaluate
associated archaeological and historic resources. (Post, Thursday, 1:00-3:00 AM, Ballroom E/F)

Robinson, Ryan W. (see Johnson, William C.)

Redning, Christopher (see Beck, Robin)

Redding, Christopher (Tulane University)

THE MISSING MOUND AND THE CHEROKEE SETTLEMENT AT THE COWETA CREEK SITE

The Coweta Creek site is a late prehistoric and protohistoric Cherokee settlement in the upper Little Tennessee Valley of southwestern North Carolina. The site includes a public structure, a plaza, and several domestic houses. Also present at the site are discontinuous segments of a semicircular trench located near the townhouse and plaza. This paper argues that the trench is the remnant of a ditch surrounding a low mound that was once present at the Coweta Creek site, and that this mound was a landmark that guided the layout of this Cherokee settlement at later stages in its development. (Paper, Thursday, 3:40 PM, Room 300C/D)

Rolland, Vicki L.

THE ALACHUA OF NORTH-CENTRAL FLORIDA: LIVING AT THE CROSS ROADS

Although nested inland between the Mississippian-influenced Gulf Coast and St. Johns cultures, Alachua material culture strongly suggests a close affiliation with Late Woodland period societies in south-central Georgia. Despite the fact that colch impressions are identified on the surfaces of their ceramic vessels, suggestions that the early Alachua practiced swidden horticulture and maintained a maize-based diet remains controversial. Motivated by the newly rediscovered interaction between eastern Florida's St. Johns and Georgia's Ocmulgee societies, this paper examines the possibility of a continuance of a hunting and gathering lifestyle well into the Mississippian period. (Symposium paper, Friday, 1:40 PM, Room 300A)

Rooney, Clete (University of Florida)

BEYOND KINGSLY: RECONCEPTUALIZING THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND, FLORIDA

Slavery was fundamental to European economic development of the New World. This development entailed one of the largest involuntary migrations in history. The processes of social reconstruction in historic slave plantations parallel social processes in contemporary development and conflict related migrations. Cycles of military conflict and political instability make historic Florida particularly analogous. Fort George Island provides data to critically re-appraise some fundamental precepts of historical archaeology. Slave plantations provide historical time depth to contextualize contemporary problems of resettlement and displacement. Contemporary anthropological theory on displacement provides an analytical framework to reassess the social dynamics on historical archaeological sites. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 11:00 AM, Room 200A/B)

Ross-Sullings, Nancy (AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.)
THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA AS A NURSERY: INFANT INTERMENTS AT PREHISTORIC SITES

Infant burials are occasionally encountered at prehistoric sites. The preservation of these fragile interments varies between sites and within areas in some larger sites. A sizable dataset of infant interments have been analyzed to date for the Mississippi Burial Study and the results of metrics, pathologies, ages at death and mortuary practices are presented. The interments' temporal range is from the Woodland through the Historic Colonial Period. (Paper, Saturday, 10:45 AM, Room 206D)

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

STYLISTIC VARIABILITY IN ARKANSAS ROCK ART

The Petit Jean Painted rock art style in the central Arkansas River Valley was introduced in a 1982 publication by Gayle J. Fritz and Robert H. Ray. Following conventions widely used at the time, Fritz and Ray defined the style based on characteristics of the rock art itself. This paper re-examines the Petit Jean Painted style in relation to stylistic variability expressed in other material categories. The result is a revised perspective on the use of style by Mississippian communities in the central Arkansas River Valley. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:40 PM, Room 300A)

Salo, Edward (see Jateff, Emily)

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

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida) Discussant, Forum: Getting into Graduate School, (Friday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 219 D-E)

Sassaman, Kenneth E., Ana R. Randall, and Neill J. Wallis (University of Florida)

ST. JOHNS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOL 2007: SILVER GLEN RUN

After a five-year stint on Hontoon Island, the St. John Archaeological Field School moved to the shores of Lake George to investigate the shellworks Wyman described in 1875 as the largest in northeast Florida. A massive U-shaped ridge was named for shell in 1923, but its surviving basal component retains the record of initial monument construction dating to ca. 4000 years ago. In addition, the 20 acres of “shell fields” Wyman noted remain largely intact, preserving records of intensive habitation and mound construction along Silver Glen Run. Results of initial testing help to clarify the agenda for a multiyear project. (Paper, Friday, 1:00 PM, Room 200C)

Scarry, John E. (University of North Carolina) Chapel Hill)

ICONOGRAPHY AND VALUE: REPOUSSÉ COPPER FROM MOUND 3 AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE

Engraved copper plates from Lake Jackson provide evidence of linkages between the elite of Lake Jackson and Etowah. The iconographic and stylistic characteristics point to separate manufacture of these plates. It is suggested that the highly conserved Lake Jackson plates were items with cultural biographies, and that they acquired value because of these biographies. For the copper plates, those biographies revolved around prior ownership and origins at Etowah. The plates seem to have been brought directly to Lake Jackson, perhaps by elite women from Etowah.
who then contributed to the distinction and status of the ruling elite of Lake Jackson.
(Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

Sectry, John F. (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill)
THE MATERIALIZATION OF RITUAL AND THE INTERPRETATION OF RITUAL MATERIALS FROM MOUND 6 AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE

Juan de Paiva's manuscript on the Apalachee ballgame provides a detailed description of ritual behavior in 17th-century Apalaccece. The materialization of that behavior would have involved ceramic vessels and pipes. It is possible to interpret the ceramic assemblage from Mound 6 as the material remnants of purification rituals like those described by Paiva. In the Mound 6 instance it is suggested that the purification contributed to the creation of sacred space for the construction of the mound. The absence of the purification vessels from the elite graves in Mound 3 further suggests that the purification ritual was not directly linked to the ruling elite. (Paper, Friday, 5:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

Sectry, C. Margaret (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill) Discussant, Forum: Getting into Graduate School (Friday, 12:00-1:00 PM, Room 200 D/E)

Schiölling, Timothy M., Tristram R. Kidder, and John E. Kelly (Washington University)
PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF 2007 EXCAVATIONS AT MONKS MOUND, OHIO

As part of a plan to stabilize large slumps on the northwest and east flanks of Monks Mound, the Parks Division of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency initiated an excavation to remove the slump into the mound. As part of this process a large portion of a 15 m wide section of the east face was exposed. This produced an extensive view of the slope deposits and thus provided an unprecedented opportunity to study the construction of the upper 20 meters of the mound. We discuss the excavation and outline general results and significance of this work. (Paper, Thursday, 9:45 AM, Room 300C/D)

Schrober, Theresa (see Torence, Corbett M.P.)

Schrober, Theresa (Town of Fort Myers Beach) and Corbett M.P. Torence (University of Vermont)
MOUND HOUSE EXHIBITS ARCHAEOLOGY: THE ANATOMY OF A SHELL MOUND

The Mound House is a cultural and environmental learning center situated on a Calusa shell mound on Fort Myers Beach, Lee County, Florida. Construction of a swimming pool into the mound in 1958 provided the opportunity to develop an archaeological exhibit revealing a 13-foot vertically complete cross-section of the mound extending over 60 horizontal feet. This paper summarizes the opportunistic archaeological methodologies employed and results of investigations that yield significant insights into mound construction techniques and use. Inter-site spatial and temporal patterning reveals increasingly conspicuous social hierarchy through time. The completed exhibit is anticipated to open in October 2008. (Paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 209C)
Schroeder, Sistel (University of Wisconsin)

BUILDING FROM THE GROUND UP: PROBLEMS OF ARCHITECTURAL INFERENCE AT JONATHAN CREEK, KENTUCKY

Jonathan Creek, a palisaded Mississippian town and mound center in the lower Tennessee River valley, is notable for the great diversity of architecture uncovered during excavations in the early 1940s. Past interpretations emphasized a chronometric origin for this diversity, yet, minimal overlap of features at the site may indicate a shorter occupation span. In this paper, I explore variation in construction attributes related to postholes, wall-trenches, and structure context. With these data, I assess temporal as well as technological, functional, social, ethnic, and demographic influences upon structural design at Jonathan Creek. (Paper, Friday, 4:00 PM, Room 390C/D)

Schoedl, Gerald F. (see Moore, Palmyra)

Schubert, Ashley and Paul Thacker (Wake Forest University)

INTEGRATING BIOARCHAEOLOGY AND MORTUARY ANALYSIS AT DONNAHA

Osteological and mortuary analysis of a sample of 39 burials excavated at the Donnaha village site (31YD9) refines several hypotheses of changing late prehistoric subsistence and social organization along the Yadkin River. Females and subadults display higher rates of cut and punctate hyperostosis, suggesting that subsistence changes relating to maize consumption may have had an uneven impact on sex and age subsets of the prehistoric population. Mortuary analysis reveals a structured variability in burial treatment, with more effort invested in adult male burials. Adult males had a higher instance of grave good inclusion, were buried with the knees tightly flexed, and were more often deposited in the grave on the back than females, juveniles, or infants. At least two burial locales appear to exhibit spatial organization of graves that may represent kin-based groups. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-3:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Seeam, Mark F. (Kent State University)

EXAMINING HOPEWELL MATERIAL SYMBOLS

This paper examines several recent approaches to the interpretation of Hopewell material symbols and explores the connections to both social scientific and humanities pedagogy. The use of Hopewell material symbols in assessing social organization and ideology will be discussed. Particular attention will be paid to the shaping effects of definition, analogy, and judgment. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 10:20 AM, Room 200A/B)

Selbel, Scott (Environmental Services, Inc.)

THE PIERCE-HARDEN SITE: POST-WAR TENANCY IN THE NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL PLAIN

Environmental Services, Inc., conducted excavations at the Pierce-Harden site in Bertie County, North Carolina, on behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation in 2005. Based on patterns of structural remains and artifact distribution, seven different activity areas associated with the house and four outbuildings were identified. The investigation revealed a persistence of rural tenant lifeways throughout the twentieth century occupation, despite the massive social and
economic changes that were occurring across the nation. The Pierce-Harden site illustrates how popular views about the end of the tenant farming system must be viewed in a regional and even local context. (Symposium paper, Friday, 8:00 AM, Room 300D)

Selter, Jennifer (Mississippi State University)

BEYOND CULTURAL BIAS IN WOOD CHARCOAL—USING AN ALTERNATIVE DATA SET (DAUB) TO EXAMINE THE PRESENCE AND IMPACT OF CULTURAL BIAS IN WOOD CHARCOAL ANALYSIS FROM LYON’S BLUFF (22OK520)

Excavation of a wattle and daub structure from the Mississippian site, Lyon’s Bluff (22OK520), located in Okibbeha County, Mississippi, provided an opportunity to examine the presence and impact of cultural bias in wood charcoal. Plant impressions identified in daub associated with the structure were used as a non-biased data set for comparison to the charcoal from the structure area. This comparison provided evidence of the presence of cultural bias. Following the initial comparison, this technique was applied to varying spatial and temporal locations from the remainder of the site, to examine the impact of cultural bias on habitat reconstruction. (Paper, Saturday, 8:20 AM, Room 200D)

Seramur, Keith (Appalachian State University), Ellen Cowan (Appalachian State University), Lawrence Alexander (Alexander Archaeological Associates), and Robert Pace (Duvall and Associates)

GEOMORPHOLOGY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON UPPER TENNESSEE RIVER TERRACES (TN AND NORTHEAST AL), IMPLICATIONS FOR SITE DISTRIBUTION AND BURIAL DURING THE LATE PLEISTOCENE AND HOLOCENE

Archaeological sites and dating within the Tennessee River drainage basin indicate alluvial fans and T2-terraces are Pleistocene landforms. Pedology and radiocarbon dates indicate a lateral accretion model for the T2-terrace. 14C-dates show this terrace accumulated at 22cm/ka burying sites older than 10k-12kBP with younger sites on the surface. The T1-terrace was deposited after the LGM and Tennessee River incision (terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene). Buried A-horizons in the T1-terrace represent distinct periods of landscape stability and vertical accretion. A Kirk point in the lower paleosol indicates an Early Archaic surface. Late Archaic and Woodland sites occur in the thick Ab1-horizon. There is also evidence of lateral accretion of the T1-terrace along meander bends. Existing geomorphic models are compared to our data. (Paper, Friday, 8:20 AM, Room 200A-B)

Sharp, Robert V. (The Art Institute of Chicago)

ICONOGRAPHICAL IDENTIFICATION OF A FEMALE MORTUARY CULT FIGURE IN THE CERAMICS OF THE CUMBERLAND BASIN

This paper will present the identification of a particular group of ceramic female effigy vessels and figurines recovered from multiple sites in the Nashville area and greater Cumberland River Basin. The 13th and 14th centuries is the starting point for a study that aims to distinguish the specific supernatural entity represented by this corpus. An examination of the markings and ornamentation of elite apparel with symbols and motifs and their depiction in negative-painted ceramics is brought together with ethnoarcheological analysis to yield a new understanding of the
beliefs and mortuary practices of a Mississippian community. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 300C/D)

Shelby, Thomas M. (University of Alabama Museums)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ALONG CATOMA CREEK (1MT209): SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD OF CENTRAL ALABAMA

This paper summarizes the results of excavations undertaken at 1MT209, Montgomery County, Alabama, by the University of Alabama at Birmingham in 1976 and later in 2006 by the Office of Archaeological Research at the University of Alabama. Collectively, over fifty features and midden deposits have been identified at this Middle Woodland site, ranging from refuse pits, hearths, rock clusters, "pot busts" of check and complicated stamped vessels, artifact clusters, and a pit house, complete with postholes, a central hearth, house midden, and an unusual pebble feature. (Paper, Thursday, 9:40 AM, Room 300B)

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

Sheldon, Craig T., Jr. (see Jenkins, Ned)

Sherard, Jeff (Brockington and Associates, Inc.)

MISSISSIPPIAN ARCHITECTURE AT SITE 9FN341, FANNIN COUNTY, GEORGIA

Site 9FN341 is a multi-component settlement located on the eastern bank of the Toocoo River near Blue Ridge, Georgia. Sporadic occupation of the site begins during the Archaic stage with more intensive habitation of the site marked by the early Mississippian period and continuing unto the late Mississippian period. This paper will provide details pertaining to archaeological investigations conducted by Brockington and Associates with specific attention paid to the architectural signatures identified during excavations which include domestic structures and a possible palisade. (Paper, Friday, 11:40 AM, Room 300B)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (see Simk, Jan F.)

Shields, Ben (Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

NEGOTIATING ARCHAIC PERIOD SOCIAL SCRIPTS: MORTUARY PRACTICES AT MULBERRY CREEK, ALABAMA

Evidence for moundbuilding and wide-ranging exchange networks has fueled the discourse on Southeastern Archaic Period social complexity during the past decade. This has led to efforts that manipulate material remains to support or refute arguments for emergent forms of hierarchical social organization among hunter-gatherers. Rather than perpetuate the terms of a dichotomous debate, I engage actor-network theory to examine hybrid networks of human and non-human actors that operated within the realm of mortuary practice at the Mulberry Creek site during the Archaic Period in northwestern Alabama. Burial contents are examined to outline possible negotiations of mortuary social scripts at the site. (Paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 200A/B)
Smith, Karen (Monticello)
WOODLAND PERIOD CERAMIC DIVERSITY, INTERREGIONAL INTERACTION, AND POPULATION DYNAMICS IN THE DEEP SOUTH

A dataset comprised of eighty-three ceramic assemblages spanning one thousand years of the archaeological record is examined for changes in ceramic diversity, measured using the Simpson’s Diversity Index. The results show two periods of increased diversity. The first coincides temporally with what is known as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. The second is reflected among the latest assemblages at Kolomoki and is marked by the introduction of Weedon Island ceramics. Studies of ceramic decorative diversity often uncritically posit interregional interaction as the primary social mechanism that affects change. Teasing apart interaction from other causal mechanisms is the focus of this paper. (Paper, Friday, 4:00 PM, Room 200C)

Smith, Kevin E. (see Kutyla, Alicja)

Smith, Kevin E. (see Michael Moore)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University), and Enity L. Beahn (University of Georgia)
PLACING THE CASTALIAN SPRINGS CHIEFDOM IN TIME AND SPACE: SOCIOPOLITICAL CENTERS IN THE EASTERN NASHVILLE BASIN OF TENNESSEE

At the conclusion of the third field season, the Castalian Springs Archaeological Project has generated new insights into the internal structure of the community and a more refined sense of the overall chronological span of the site (including evidence of a Late Woodland component). In this paper, we present a summary of recent investigations at the site along with preliminary interpretations of the spatial and chronological relationship of the site with the nearby Dixon Springs, Rutherford-Kizer, and Sellars mound centers. (Paper, Friday, 9:40 AM, Room 300B)

Smith, Marion F. (see Backhouse, Paul N.)

Smith, Marion F. (Seminole Tribe of Florida)
CHANGES IN THE CYPRESS: THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE OF THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA

The Seminole Tribe of Florida (STOF) is rapidly building its Historic Preservation Office for several functions: to fill the roles of project and resource evaluation formerly taken by the Florida State Historic Preservation Office, to keep Tribal cemetery records, to do archaeological, and historical research relevant to the concerns of the Tribe, and to build a Seminole Site File; a regional archive to promote the study by all scholars of Seminole and Southeastern tribal histories, origins, and ancestors in their environments. (Paper, Friday, 4:00 PM, Room 206A/B)

Smith, Marvin (Valdosta State University)
INVESTIGATIONS AT THE STRICKLAND LOCALE, A PALEO-ARCHAIC SITE IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA

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The Strickland locale is a large area along the shores of Banks Lake near Valdosta, Georgia. Surface collections and limited test excavations indicate multiple occupations from Paleoindian to the late prehistoric period. GPS and GIS technology were used to investigate patterns of changing landuse through time. (Paper, Friday, 8:40 AM, Room 200A/B)

Smith, Greg (see Raymer, Leslie)

Snedeker, Rodney (see Hardison, Joel)

Stallings, Richard (AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc.)
THE MILLER SITE (15GD44) AND MIDDLE WOODLAND CULTURAL PATTERNS IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY

The Miller Site contained a single component Middle Woodland habitation that was occupied ca. AD 0 and yielded Adena Plain ceramics and projectile points from the Snyders and Lowe clusters. Based on overlapping radiocarbon dates, artifact distributions, and other data, the site appears to represent a single occupation or multiple occupations over a relatively short time span. Activities carried out at the Miller Site will be discussed, will the concept of separation of secular and ceremonial activities during the Middle Woodland. A discussion of how the Miller Site fits within competing Middle Woodland settlement models is also presented. (Paper, Thursday, 9:20 AM, Room 300B)

Stanyard, Bill (see VanDerwarker, Amber M.)

Steadman, Dawnie W. (see Vidoli, Giovanna M.)

Steadman, Dawnie W. (see Wilson, Gregory D.)

Steen, Carl (see Carnes-McNaughton, Linda)

Steers, Benjamin (University of Georgia)
COMPARING WOODLAND, MISSISSIPPIAN, AND CHEROKEE HOUSES

Many studies of prehistoric domestic architecture in the Southeast have been conducted at the single-site scale. Wider patterns of architectural variability over space and time are less well understood. Using qualitative and quantitative data from 36 well-documented Woodland through Cherokee sites in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, I compare architectural features of over 200 structures. At a broad temporal and macroregional scale, houses increased in size, had greater post density, and showed increasing uniformity in shape. But at smaller spatial and temporal scales there are other behaviorally significant regularities, such as distinct trends in post spacing and wall construction. (Paper, Friday, 4:20 PM, Room 300C/D)

Steiten, Karl T. (University of West Georgia)
FORT CENTER REVISITED: STRATIGRAPHY, ETHNOGRAPHIC ANALOGY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND CEREMONIALISM IN FLORIDA

94
The Fort Center site in Glades County, Florida was excavated over thirty years ago. The detailed stratigraphy, ceramic analysis and radiocarbon dating allowed for the reconstruction of the development and eventual demise of a ceremonial area that featured two mounds, a pond and a burial platform. In this presentation I examine this sequence and use ethnographic analogy to argue that this well documented ceremonial enclave was a symbolic expression of a three-layered cosmos attributed to Southeastern Indians. Further I speculate why this enclave ceased to be used after the burial platform burned and collapsed. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Stepnosaitis, Vincas (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), John W. O’Hear (Mississippi State University), Meg Kassabum, Jennifer Ringberg, R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Brett H. Rigs (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), Jay K. Johnson, and Bryan Haley (University of Mississippi)
FELTUS: A COLES CREEK MOUND SITE IN THE NATCHEZ BLUFFS

The Feltus site is a multi-mound center located in the loess bluffs about 30 km north of Natchez, Mississippi. Despite a long history of investigations (beginning in the 1840s) the chronology of this site has not been well understood. Recent excavations have shown that the mounds were built during the early and middle Coles Creek period (ca. AD 700-1000). This find adds to the evidence for large mound-plaza centers in Coles Creek times. It also firmly establishes the presence of Coles Creek mounds in the Natchez Bluffs. (Paper, Friday, 11:00 AM, Room 300B)

Stevens, Maggie R. (see Grissim-Mayer, Heidi D.)

Stecher, Michael J. (University of South Alabama Center for Archaeological Studies)
INVERTEBRATE ANALYSIS FROM THE FLASHER ISLAND SITE IN COASTAL ALABAMA

Excavation by the University of South Alabama’s Center for Archaeological Studies during the fall of 2005 at the Flasher Island site (IBA134) recovered the largest Middle Woodland assemblage of faunal remains yet obtained from coastal Alabama. The substantial invertebrate sub-assemblage is the focus of this analysis. Analysis considers diversity of exploited species, intensity of species exploitation, season of capture, determination of species habitat based on predators found in the invertebrate assemblage, and comparison of NISP, MNI, and IULR data from the large Middle Woodland components with smaller Late Woodland and Mississippi period components at the Flasher Island site. (Symposium paper, Friday 8:20 AM, Room 200C)

Stoetzel, John (Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida)
PRAE-COLUMBIAN RESIDENCE PATTERNS OF CALUSA PEOPLES (500 B.C.-A.D. 800, A.D. 1350–A.D. 1750) AS DETERMINED BY FISH REMAINS AT MOUND KEY (8LL2), SOUTHWEST FLORIDA, USA

Establishing the residence patterns of southwest Florida’s Pre-Columbian Calusa people is of considerable interest to archaeologists who study this complex, non-agricultural group. To determine their residence pattern, modern and zooarchaeological otolith and vertebral fish remains from Mound Key, Florida were analyzed for season of live capture. The modern specimens were collected monthly from Charlotte Harbor over a one-year period; analyzed for
Strickland, Gita (University of Mississippi)

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIFYING CONSTANT: INTERPRETATIONS OF A LATE MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND GROUP THROUGH DIGITAL SPATIAL MODELING

Excavations and intensive geophysical testing, conducted by the University of Mississippi, have uncovered intriguing data which illustrate the complexities of factional competition within a Late Mississippian Mound Group. Parchman Place Mounds (22Co511) is digitally scrutinized in a process intended to reveal farther insight into the development of Late Mississippian in the Lower Yazoo Mississippi River Basin. Multidimensional, digital spatial models are created to aid in the understanding of Parchman Place Mounds and are used to demonstrate the power of visual spatial analysis as a tool for archaeological interpretation. (Paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 200A/B)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (see Anderson, David G.)

Sullivan, Lynne P. (see Koerner, Shannon)

Sweat, Jeremy (see Meeks, Scott C.)

Thacker, Paul (see Schubert, Ashley)

Thacker, Paul, Ian Parris, and Christine Maza (Wake Forest University)

MAGNETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY AND RHYOLITE RAW MATERIAL SOURCING

Magnetic susceptibility has been explored as a relatively low-cost and non-destructive sourcing technique for a wide range of lithic materials ranging from obsidian to marble. This poster evaluates the potential of mass-specific magnetic susceptibility measurement techniques for identifying the raw material source of flaked rhyolite artifacts in North Carolina. Intersource and intrasource MS variabilities are described using multiple samples from eleven rhyolite quarry sites. Late Woodland lithic artifact assemblages from the Dottahna and the Breece Village sites yield distinct magnetic susceptibility patterns with important implications for reconstructing prehistoric raw material exploitation. (Poster, Thursday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Boozroom, Ballroom E/F)

Thomas, Chad (Arizona State University)

ICONOGRAPHY AND IDEOLOGY AT ANGEL SITE

Angel site is the largest and most important Mississippian mound center in Southwestern Indiana. Approximately 600 pieces of iconography recovered at Angel were analyzed to investigate evidence for the ideologies promoted by Angel leaders. Six nominal or presence/absence variables were used: context, medium, conventionalization, detail, theme, and compositional
structure. The results suggest that Angel leaders promoted an ideology of openness and complementarity, and that Angel society balanced the hierarchy of a complex chiefdom with the egalitarianism more typical of early historic Native Americans in the region. (Paper, Friday, 3:20 PM, Room 506C/D)

**Thomas, Cynthia** (see Rayner, Leslie)

**Thompson, Andrew** (University of Southern Mississippi)

**Bioarchaeology of the Early Contact Period Oliver Site (22C0503), Coahoma County, Mississippi**

Human remains recovered from the Oliver site (22C0503) are significant because they represent one of the few available native populations from the early contact period in Mississippi. Although a bias in collecting skeletons during the early 1900s excavation limits the scope of research, excellent preservation provided the ability to evaluate several traits. Reconstruction of health and lifestyle patterns using indicators such as linear enameled hypoplasias, aortic hypertrophy and trauma demonstrates that episodes of childhood nutritional deficiency were common and rates of traumatic injury were high. In addition to the Oliver series, other contemporaneous skeletal populations from the same region were studied and will be discussed. (Poster, Friday 1:00-5:00PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E, F)

**Thompson, Brandon** (see Hartson, Kevin)

**Thompson, Victor D.** (University of West Florida), and **C. Fred T. Andrews** (University of Alabama)

**Our Season of Death on the Georgia Coast: A Geochemical Analysis of Clams and Oysters from Shell Rings and Middens.**

Research goals related to landscape-use and the creation of place in prehistory require that archaeologists place emphasis on understanding the timing of site occupation as well as how it formed. Geochemical analysis of shell bearing sites, such as those found along the Georgia coast during the Late Archaic, provide a way to address these intertwined topics. This paper addresses these issues through stable isotope δ18O ratios of clam and oyster shells. The season of death of individual specimens and their position in the shell matrix provides key information on the rate of shell deposition and the season(s) of site occupation. (Symposium paper, Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 506C)

**Thellman, Dave** (Florida State University)

**Regionalization on a Small Scale During the Paleoindian Period in North Central Florida**

During the Late Pleistocene, north Florida was arid with scattered loci of reliable surface water. This condition may have led to the relative isolation of Paleoindian groups and the development of sub-regional traditions. An analysis of nearly 500 unfitted Paleoindian points from north central Florida shows regional patterns variation and consistency in morphology that may define Paleoindian social organization on a sub-regional scale. The analysis also reveals fluted point
forms with spatulate blades that have no clear analogs outside of Florida. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:20 PM, Room 206A/B)

Torrence, Corbett McP. (see Schober, Therese)

Torrence, Corbett McP. (University of Vermont), and Theresa Schober (Town of Fort Myers Beach)

ECONOMICS, POLITICS AND TRADE: CALOOSAHATCHEE INTERACTION WITH HOPEWELL, WEEDEEN ISLAND, AND MISSISSIPPIAN REALMS

Archaeological investigation of four mound sites in Estero Bay, Lee County, Florida suggests operation of a small polity during Caloosahatchee I and IIa periods (ca. A.D. 100 to 800). Archaeological and architectural variations between sites indicate different functions and a similar pattern is revealed throughout the region. During the late ninth century, dramatic changes took place on the social landscape reflected by mound architecture, settlement size and distribution, and new trade items. Formation of the Caloosahatchee I and IIa settlement pattern and later shifts are interpreted in socioeconomic terms linking southwest Florida to Hopewell, Weeden Island, and later Mississippian realms. (Paper, Friday, 3:40 PM, Room 208C)

Trader, Patrick (Gray & Pape, Inc.)

AN UPLAND LATE WOODLAND SITE IN CLERMONT COUNTY, OHIO

In 2006, Gray & Pape, Inc. en behalf of ODOT-OES, conducted data recovery efforts at the Oberschlake Site (33CT548) in Clermont County, Ohio. The site is multicomponent ranging in age from Early Archaic through Late Prehistoric periods. This paper will focus on the Late Woodland component. Seven radiocarbon assays were recovered from four features, dating from 1550 to 1350 B.P. Recovery of Lowe and Jack's Reef cluster type projectile points and Newtown series ceramics, suggests that the Late Woodland component at Oberschlake is represented by a Newtown Phase occupation. Examination of use-wear, blood residue, and ethnobotanical data suggests that the Late Woodland occupation is short term, seasonal, and focused on the extraction and processing of walnut and hickory nut mast. This paper will examine how the Oberschlake site fits within the chronological scheme and settlement pattern established for the Late Woodland Period in the mid-Ohio River Valley. (Paper, Thursday, 10:20 AM, Room 300B)

Truculli, Ruth: Discussant, Fortunt: Career Opportunities in CRM: Multiple Paths in Managing Cultural Resources (Thursday, 3:00-5:00 PM, Room 200D/E)

Trubitt, Mary Beth (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

NOVACULITE IN THE ARCHAIC ALONG ARKANSAS'S OUACHITA RIVER

Arkansas Novaculite from the Ouachita Mountains in west-central Arkansas was made into tools that ended up at archeological sites far from the quarries. Research on novaculite procurement, use, and exchange highlights the issue of whether Archaic people living near the sources were producing tools for exchange. Archaeological field work at two sites along the Ouachita River in 2007 uncovered cultural deposits and features that shed light on the lifeways of Middle Archaic hunter-fisher-gatherers. In particular, analyses will focus on understanding the...
organization of novaculite tool production and the seasonality of site inhabitation. (Paper, Saturday, 9:00 AM, Room 200E)

Trudeau, Mary (see Alexander, Lawrence)

Trudeau, Mary (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)
PiecE TogetHeR The PuzZLe: MaTEriAL cUltURe fRoma Tenant Farm ReveaLs AntEeSiLiUM HiStORY

Redstone Arsenal, located in northeastern Alabama, contracted with Alexander Archaeological Consultants, Inc. to conduct an archaeological investigation of three known historic sites associated with Oakendale Plantation, a plantation that was in continuous operation from 1818 through 1942, as part of an ethnarchaeological research design. These sites included the “big house” and two tenant houses. Investigations revealed that a small turn-of-the-century tenant house site, initially recommended for no further work, provided valuable insight on the larger early nineteenth century occupation of the “big house”, establishing a connection to the second governor of Alabama. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:40 AM, Room 300D)

Tucker, Bryan, and John Krigbaum (University of Florida)
INVESTIGATING DiETARY CHANCE DURING THE ARCHAIC AND EARLY WOODLAND PERIODS iN THE ST JOnHS REgION OF FLORIDA

In this research we use light stable isotopes from human bone collagen and bioapatite to reconstruct and compare paleodiet from three well known sites in Florida: Windover, Harris Creek/Tick Island, and Ross Hammock. These sites date from the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic and St. Johns I periods (Early Woodland) respectively. Prevailing archaeological interpretations suggest substantial shifts in diet occurred between these periods in northeastern Florida. We use isotopic data to look for continuities and discontinuities in diet between these three sites and time periods. (Paper, Saturday, 9:20 AM, Room 200D)

Valko, Amanda L. (see Johnson, William C.)

Van De Gevel, Saskia L., Justin L. Hart; Henri D. Grissino-Mayer, and Kenneth W. Robinson (University of Tennessee)
TREE-RING DATIng oF oLD-GROWTh loNgLEAF PiNE (PiNuS PaLUSTRIS MiLL.) LOGs FROM AN EXPOSED TIMBER CRiB DAM, HOPE MiLLS, NORTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.

A 400-year longleaf pine chronology was developed from living and remnant old-growth trees and a historic dam structure on the Atlantic Coastal Plain to determine the construction date of the Hope Mills crib dam. This study provided a rare opportunity to extend a living history of longleaf pine and create the oldest longleaf pine chronology in North Carolina. The outermost dates obtained from the Hope Mills crib dam logs revealed that construction was after 1825, but decayed sapwood in many of the logs prevented us from finding absolute cutting dates. Anthropogenic disturbance, specifically the naval stores industry, also influenced the radial growth patterns of the longleaf pine samples. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:00 AM, Room 300A)
VanderWarker, Amber M. (University of California, Santa Barbara), and Bill Stanyard (TRC, Inc.)

BEARFOOT AND DEER LEGS: ARCHAEOBOTANICAL AND ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF A SPECIAL-PURPOSE ENCAMPMENT AT THE SANDY SITE, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Analysis of plant and animal data from the Sandy site (44RN220) indicate a short-term seasonal encampment geared towards the collection of medicinal plants and the hunting of deer. The plant assemblage is dominated by medicinal plants, namely bearfoot, with relatively fewer remains of the typical staple plant foods, maize and hickory. Lesser amounts of other plants with medicinal qualities were also identified, including bestraw, holly, and wax myrtle. Moreover, the faunal remains consist almost entirely of white-tailed deer skeletal elements; analysis of body part distributions produced a reverse utility curve, an outcome that strongly suggests a short-term butchery/kill site. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 3:40 PM, Room 200C)

Vidoli, Giovanna M., Heather Worne, Dawne W. Steadman (SUNY Binghamton), and Charlie Cobb (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SKELETAL POPULATIONS FROM THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION, TENNESSEE

There is currently very little synthesis of archaeological and bioarchaeological research in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee during the Mississippian period. The goal of this current project is to gain a better understanding of the interrelationships among warfare, increased reliance on agriculture, and community health for 13 skeletal populations in the Middle Cumberland Region. Osteological data collected includes demography, health, and trauma information for each site. While the data collection phase is still in progress, this presentation will familiarize the attendees with the scope of the project as well as present some preliminary findings. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-3:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Vogel, Juliette R. (see O’Donoughue, Jasek)

Vogel, Juliette R. (University of Tennessee)

MOUND VERSUS VILLAGE: A BIOCULTURAL INVESTIGATION OF STATUS AND HEALTH AT THE COX SITE

The purpose of this research is to determine if health status differs by burial location at the Late Mississippian Cox site of Anderson County, Tennessee. The site consists of one mound and an associated village. A sample of 230 individuals was analyzed. Thirty-nine individuals were exhumed from the mound and 191 from the village. Porotic hyperostosis was the only pathology to differ significantly by burial location. Yet, there was no statistically significant difference between burial locations as they related to overall health status. Thus, social inequality in this late prehistoric community is not supported by any findings of biological inequality. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-3:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Waggner, James C., Jr. (University of Florida)
OPENING DOORS AND BLURRING BARRIERS: A LOOK AT LATE ARCHAIC SOAPSTONE EXCHANGE AND FIBER-TEMPERED POTTERY IN THE OCMULgee BIG BEND

This paper explores the relationship of soapstone vessels and fiber-tempered pottery in the Ocmulgee Big Bend in south-central Georgia. While both items represent divergent Late Archaic technologies their simultaneous arrival and use in the Big Bend marks a shift within the broader social landscape. Exchange of soapstone and fiber-tempered pottery likely ameliorated barriers which may be represented by the introduction of cooking techniques not previously used by people living in the Big Bend. That soapstone vessels also began to occur is a much greater geographic context denotes the development of trade networks that linked expansive areas of southeastern North America. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:40 AM, Room 200 A/B)

Wagner, Mark J., Mary R. McCorvle, and Heather Carey (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

OLD BUT NOT FORGOTTEN: THE ROCK ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WHETSTONE SHELTER SITE IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

The Whetstone Shelter (11Jo-17) is a high bluff shelter on the Shawnee National Forest of southern Illinois that contains over 100 rock art designs including Mississippi-era cross-and-circles, human hands, ogreus, and other motifs. In 2007 SIU and Forest Service archaeologists documented these designs in detail as well as conducting limited excavations to obtain information on prehistoric activities within the shelter and the extent of damage caused by past illegal digging. This paper reports on those investigations including the possible relationship of some of the materials recovered by the excavations to the rock art designs within the shelter. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 1:00 PM, Room 300A)

Wagner, Mark J. (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)

A PROPHET HAS ARISEN: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NATIVISM AMONG THE NINETEENTH CENTURY KICKAPOO OF ILLINOIS

During the early nineteenth century many Algonquin groups within Illinois fractured into opposing nativist and accommodationist factions. Heavily influenced by the revivalistic movement led by the Shawnee Prophet, nativists rejected much of Euro-American material culture in an attempt to recapture sacred power by returning to traditional forms of subsistence, artifact manufacture and use, and clothing. This paper examines how this strategy played out in actuality by using subsistence, material culture, and other archaeological data recovered from sites occupied during the War of 1812 era by central Illinois Kickapoo nativist factions who were among the strongest supporters of the Prophet. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 300B)

Walker, Chester P. (see McKinnon, Duncan P.)

Walker, Karen J. (see Marquard, William H.)

Walker, Leslie (see Sabo, George, III)
Walker, Renee (see McMillan, Katherine)

Walker, Renee B. (SUNY College at Oneonta), Lara Homsey (Murray State University), and
Kandace D. Holleinbach (Archaeological Research Laboratory - University of Tennessee)

INVESTIGATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORRELATES FOR FOOD PROCESSING AT DUST CAVE, ALABAMA

At the archaeological site of Dust Cave, a Late Paleoindian through Middle Archaic site in northwest Alabama, excellent preservation conditions have resulted in a plethora of feature types. Ranging from small charcoal pits to fired clay surfaces and hearths, the features at Dust Cave are in-situ representations of the occupants' cooking and processing activities. We investigate these activities using a combination of paleoethnobotanical, zooarchaeological, geoarchaeological, and experimental methods. Experimental studies conducted at Dust Cave offer some archaeological correlates for food processing which are then compared to botanical and faunal remains as well as chemical analyses of feature fill. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 2:40 PM, Room 200C)

Wallis, Neil J. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Wallis, Neil J. (University of Florida)

TECHNOLOGY, FUNCTION, PERFORMANCE: TOWARD AN UNDERSTANDING OF SWIFT CREEK INTERACTIONS

Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery provides a record of frequent social interaction among some Woodland period populations. The particular social and historical contexts of these interactions might be best understood through a comparative and multifaceted approach to large pottery assemblages, including collection of clay sourcing, technofunctional, and design data. This paper presents first steps toward this endeavor by detailing trends in the forms and functions of vessels from mortuary mounds and village sites on the Atlantic coasts of Florida and Georgia. These data indicate differences between ceremonial and quotidian contexts related to patterns of vessel production, use, and exchange. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 9:20 AM, Room 204A/B)

Wampler, Marc E. (TRC, Inc.)

MORPHOLOGY, FUNCTION, AND RELATIONS OF TERMINAL ARCHAL FIRE-CRACKED ROCK FEATURES AT 40CH195 IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

In the spring of 2006, the Nashville office of TRC Inc. conducted data recovery excavations at 40CH195 along the Cumberland River in Ashland City, Tennessee. The work identified a complex of twenty-nine fire-cracked rock features. Radiocarbon dates obtained from thirteen features range from 2820 ± 3820 B.P. (uncalibrated). Morphological and content analysis of the features and comparable archaeological and ethnographic evidence indicate function as a variety of stone heating facilities for cooking and/or processing purposes. Intra-site feature relations at 40CH195 are considered through analysis of morphology, orientation, and radiocarbon data. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 10:00 PM, Room 200C)

Watts, Gordon P. (see Jaffe, Emily)
Way, Anna (Washington University in St. Louis)
SURVEY, SETTLEMENT, AND LATE PREHISTORIC CHIEFDOMS ALONG DEER CREEK

The Deer Creek Archaeological Project conducted pedestrian survey along 10 km of natural levee bordering Deer Creek, between the Mississippi mound sites at Melolafe and Leland, MS. The goal of this research project was to identify smaller late prehistoric habitation sites along the creek and, through them, reconstruct the sociopolitical history of the region, which includes five late prehistoric mound sites and is only 3.3 kilometers southeast of the Winterville Mounds. This survey identified several prehistoric sites within the study area, but did not find the expected distribution of dispersed farmsteads along the creek. (Poster, Friday, 8:00-12:00 AM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Weinand, Daniel C., Scott Meeks, and Jan F. Simtek (University of Tennessee)
THE IDENTIFICATION OF BISON REMAINS FROM DUNBAR CAVE (40MT43), NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE, AND THE EXPANSION OF THE KENTUCKY BIG BARRENS IN THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

Although archaeologists have assumed that American bison were present in the prehistoric past of the North American Southeast, empirical evidence to support this assumption is quite rare and sometimes problematic. We have, however, confirmed the identification of bison from a prehistoric context at Dunbar Cave (40MT43) in Montgomery County, Tennessee, using quantified identification methods. AMS dating indicates that this animal died between 1420-1490 cal AD (p=0.95). This is coincident with palynological evidence for an expansion of the prairie grasslands of the Kentucky Big Barrens. It may be that this expansion afforded the late Mississippian inhabitants at Dunbar a unique subsistence opportunity. (Paper, Thursday 11:20 AM, Room 300C/D)

Weinstein, Richard (see Birchett, Thomas)
Welborn, Heather (see Meeks, Scott C.)
Welborn, Heather (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

Welch, Paul D. and Brian M. Butler (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale)
KINCAID'S LAYOUT

Recent geophysical survey, archaeological excavation, and re-examination of the University of Chicago field records have altered significantly our understanding of the layout of the Kincaid site. We now recognize at least 27 mounds at the site, and have delineated and dated a portion of the palisade not previously documented. The total site area has been significantly expanded with the recognition of occupation extending 300 m west of the palisade. Our work provides answers to some questions that puzzled the Chicago archaeologists, but creates new puzzles as well. (Symposium paper, Friday, 9:00 AM, Room 300A)

Wenzel, Jason B. (University of Florida)
ANALYSIS OF EARLY 20TH CENTURY GLASS & BOTTLES FROM THE FORT GEORGE CLUB

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investigation. The results indicate the complexity of erosion dynamics which have affected this
important site. (Poster, Friday, 1:00-5:00 PM, Bookroom/Ballroom E/F)

Williams, Mark (see Chamblee, John F.)

Williams, Mark (see Dekle, Victoria)

Williams, Mark (University of Georgia)
BUSK SITES OF THE OCONEE VALLEY

Late Mississippian settlement in central Georgia's Oconee Valley exhibits an incredibly
dispersed structure. To date, almost 3000 single-family farmasteads have been located and survey
is far from complete. Perhaps the total is over 20,000. Over two dozen of these have now been
evacuated. Most mound centers are small chiefly compounds and all have been tested. There are
several large non-mound sites of the sort traditionally assumed to be "villages", and three have
now been excavated. These have unexpectedly shown characteristics similar to those equated
with special-purpose Busk ceremonial loci. Copelan, 9GE18, is the most recent of these to be
tested. (Paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

Windham, R. Jeannine (New South Associates, Inc)
HARDIN BRIDGE: A LOOK AT AN EARLY MIDDLE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT

The Hardin Bridge site is a narrow terrace settlement located on the banks of the Etowah River.
The early Middle Woodland component at this site shows a dependence on a localized catchment
area that was revisited for a restricted amount of time. This paper discusses the Cartersville
occupation revealed during recent excavations. Further, the utilization of the immediate
catchment area is explored within the concepts of Primary Forest Efficiency and nascent
Woodland agricultural practices. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:40 AM, Room 200C)

Wilson, Gregory D. (University of California at Santa Barbara), and Dawnie Wolfe Steenman
(Binghamton University, SUNY)
CITY WALLS AND FRONTIER FORTIFICATIONS: HISTORICAL VARIATION IN WARFARE BETWEEN
THE MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN AMERICAN BOTTOM AND CENTRAL ILLINOIS RIVER VALLEY

We compare evidence of fortifications, catastrophic burning, and skeletal trauma from the
American Bottom and Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV), revealing variation between these
regions in terms of the scale, intensity, and outcomes of inter-group hostilities. Cahokia as an
expansive and politically complex regional polity was more insulated from the chronic raiding
and sporadic, large-scale, direct confrontations that occurred in the CIRV. With greater
administrative and military capabilities Cahokia may have played an interregional peacekeeping
role. CIRV settlements were smaller and less politically complex frontier towns in which warfare
was an escalating phenomenon that ultimately culminated in the abandonment of the region.
(Paper, Friday, 1:00 PM, Room 300C/D)

Wood, W. Dean (Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.)
THE WOODLAND CULTURES OF ALLATOONA LAKE, GEORGIA

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I will review the history of both archaeology and the archaeologists who first studied the Allatoona Lake area, explore what they and later archaeologists have learned about the prehistoric cultures of the Woodland Period, and compare the Allatoona Lake Woodland cultures with those from the region. I will draw from the early work of Joseph Caldwell and form an intensive survey conducted 20 years ago. Finally, I will discuss how Caldwell's concept of Primary Forest Efficiency published in his 1957 Dissertation, Trend and Tradition in Prehistory in the Eastern United States, contributes to our current analysis and interpretation of northern Georgia's Woodland cultures. (Symposium paper, Thursday, 8:00 AM, Room 200C)

Worne, Reather (see Vidoli, Giovanni M.)

Worth, John E. (University of West Florida)

AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUWANEE VALLEY CULTURE

From an archaeological standpoint, during the Mississippi period in Southeastern prehistory, the interior riverine region of North Florida was singularly unpeculiar, especially when compared with seemingly more elaborate cultures to the west (Fort Walton) and east (St. Johns), both of which display clear Mississippian influences. Despite this, mission-era documentation provides ample evidence for chiefdom-level sociopolitical systems based at least in part on the cultivation of corn. This paper draws upon archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence regarding the little-known Suwannee Valley culture as a regional manifestation of the post-Weeden Island world of North Florida. (Symposium paper, Friday, 2:00 PM, Room 300A)

Wren, Kimberly T. (see Brock, Daniel)

Yerka, Stephen J. (see Anderson, David G.)

Yerka, Stephen J. (University of Tennessee)

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ANALYSES AND LIMITED EXCAVATION OF A MIDDLE WOODLAND HILLTOP ENCLOSURE, OLD STONE FORT STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK IN CENTRAL TENNESSEE

Since August of 2006, a multidisciplinary study has been underway at Old Stone Fort State Archaeological Park. This project used lines of evidence gathered through near-surface geophysical investigation, geographic information systems, georearchaeological analysis, and limited excavation to locate archaeological deposits, examine mound structure, create a 3-D model of the site, and provide data that can be compared to other Middle Woodland enclosures throughout the Eastern Woodlands. In light of recent discoveries at several Middle Woodland mound complexes, these investigations will be important for understanding the organization of Middle Woodland cultures throughout the Southeast. (Paper, Friday, 1:46 PM, Room 206/AB)

Yerka, Stephen J., Heather Wellborn, and Kandace D. Hollembach (University of Tennessee)

WOODLAND PEOPLES FORAGERS, FARMERS, TRADERS AND LEADERS IN TENNESSEE
Beginning around 1000 B.C., people from the Mississippi River banks to the Upper Unakas widely adopted ceramic technology and new subsistence strategies. Before the end of the Woodland Period around A.D. 900, various communities built elaborate ceremonial centers and monumental earthen constructions across Tennessee. Woodland groups are defined as much by their variability as their similarities, as status, intra-community relations and involvement in extra-local trade networks differ considerably among communities across the state. This paper seeks to explore the changing subsistence, technology, housing, regional interactions and ceremonial manifestations that define this period in Tennessee’s prehistory. (Symposium paper, Saturday, 10:20 AM, Room 300A/B)

**Young, Amy L.** (University of Southern Mississippi)

**CRADLE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS?: CERAMIC ANALYSIS OF TWO SOUTHEASTERN URBAN HOUSEHOLDS**

The emergence of the American white-collar middle class followed on the heels of the Second Great Awakening and coincided with the creation of industrial capitalism. It is within this cultural framework that the “cult of domesticity” arose. This phenomenon, though national in scope, has been the subject of archaeological studies predominantly in the urban Northeast. This study presents data from two middle-class urban sites; Blount Mansion in Knoxville, TN and The Oaks in Jackson, MS. Analysis of ceramics and historical data indicate that Southeastern housewives during the late antebellum period were full participants in the cult of domesticity that sought to define the values of the emerging middle class. (Symposium paper, Friday, 3:40 PM, Room 300B)

**Young, Stacey** (New South Associates)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE BOBO-CHANAY FARMSTEAD, SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST**

The Bobo-Chaney farm is located near the Cross Keys community, Sumter National Forest. Within the forest, virtually no intensive archaeology has been performed on historic house sites partly due to preservation issues. In most cases houses have been razed and the area heavily impacted by land use practices and erosion. Phase II testing examined a house foundation, pipe well, cellar, outhouse, and two unidentified buildings. Most artifacts were recovered from the cellar, dating from the 1930s to 1958. It contained deposits that can address questions regarding early to mid-twentieth century consumer behavior. Also, since the family is associated with other historically important properties in the area, the site could provide an opportunity to look at larger community issues. (Symposium paper, Friday, 10:20 AM, Room 300D)

**Yuelling, Amber J.** (see Du Vernay, Jeffrey P.)
Rymer Site 15BY11, Bradley County, Tennessee, Chickamauga
Late Mississippian, October 25, 1937; Feature 6, Semi-subterranean structure.
Frank H. McClung Museum WPA/TVA Archive

This on-line database contains information describing photographs taken by Works Progress Administration (WPA) workers of archaeological projects conducted in preparation for Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) dam construction in the 1930s. Photographs and field notes for the database were contributed by the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee, the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky, and the Alabama Museum of Natural History at the University of Alabama.

http://diglib.lib.utk.edu/wpa/
Past SEAC Meetings*

2006  63rd Annual Meeting; November 8-11, 2006, Little Rock, Arkansas
       Claudine Payne, Julie Markin, and Mary Beth Tribbett

2005  62nd Annual Meeting; November 2-5, 2005, Columbia, South Carolina
       Keith Stephenson, Adam King, Chris Judge, Nena Rice, William Green, and Gail Wagner

2004  61st Annual Meeting (with MAC); October 20-23, 2004, St. Louis, Missouri
       Timothy E. Baumann and John E. Kelly

       V. Ann Tippitt, J. Alan Muy, and Janet E. Levy

2002  59th Annual Meeting; November 6-9, 2002, Biloxi, Mississippi
       John W. O’Hear, Jay K. Johnson, and Robbie F. Ethridge

2001  58th Annual Meeting; November 14-17, 2001, Chattanooga, Tennessee
       Lynne P. Sullivan and Nicholas Honerkamp

2000  57th Annual Meeting; November 8-11, 2000, Macon, Georgia
       Adam King, Jennifer M. King and Keith Stephenson

1999  56th Annual Meeting; November 10-13, 1999, Pensacola, Florida
       Elizabeth D. Benschley and Judith A. Bense

1998  55th Annual Meeting; November 11-14, 1998, Greenville, South Carolina
       Kenneth E. Sassaman, Christopher Judge, and Monica L. Beck

1997  54th Annual Meeting; November 5-8, 1997, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
       Rebecca Saunders, David B. Kelly, and Richard A. Weinstein

1996  53rd Annual Meeting; November 6-9, 1996, Birmingham, Alabama
       Ian W. Brown, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., and Judith Knight

1995  52nd Annual Meeting; November 8-11, 1995, Knoxville, Tennessee
       Gerald F. Schroedl and Jefferson Chapman

1994  51st Annual Meeting; November 9-12, 1994, Lexington, Kentucky
       C. Margaret Scarry, John F. Scarry, and Mary Lucas Powell

1993  50th Annual Meeting; November 3-6, 1993, Raleigh, North Carolina
       Vincas P. Steponaitis and Mark A. Mathis

       John H. House, Marvin D. Jeter, and Martha Ann Rolfingson

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1991  48th Annual Meeting: November 6-9, 1991, Jackson, Mississippi
Janet Ford, Patricia Galloway, and Samuel O. Brookes

1990  47th Annual Meeting: November 7-10, 1990, Mobile, Alabama
H. Edwin Jackson and Gregory A. Wasek

1989  46th Annual Meeting: November 8-10, 1989, Tampa, Florida
Nancy M. White and Lee Hutchinson-Ne

Malcolm C. Webb and J. Richard Sknkel

1987  44th Annual Meeting: November 11-14, 1987, Charleston, South Carolina
Glen T. Hanson and Albert C. Goodyear

1986  43rd Annual Meeting: November 5-8, 1986, Nashville, Tennessee
Robert C. Menfort and Carl Kuttuff

1985  42nd Annual Meeting: November 7-9, 1985, Birmingham, Alabama
Marvin D. Jeter and C. Roger Nance

1984  41st Annual Meeting: November 8-10, 1984, Pensacola, Florida
Judith A. Bense

1983  40th Annual Meeting: November 5-9, 1983, Columbia, South Carolina
Stanley W. Green and Albert C. Goodyear

David H. Dye and Charles H. McNutt

Jefferson Chapman and H. Trawick Ward

Sharon L. Godd and Thomas Ryan

1979  36th Annual Meeting: November 9-10, 1979, Atlanta, Georgia
Robert L. Blakely, Anne F. Rogers, and Roy S. Dickens, Jr.

Jefferson Chapman

Jon L. Gibson
1976  33rd Annual Meeting: November 4-6, 1976, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
       John A. Walkall and Carey B. Oakley

1975  32nd Annual Meeting: November 6-8, 1975, Gainesville, Florida
       Kathleen Daigan

1974  31st Annual Meeting: October 24-25, 1974, Atlanta, Georgia
       Lewis H. Larson, Jr. and Roy S. Dickens, Jr.

1973  30th Annual Meeting: October 5-6, 1973, Memphis, Tennessee
       Drexel A. Peterson, Jr.

1972  29th Annual Meeting: October 13-14, 1972, Morgantown, West Virginia
       Betty J. Broyles and Daniel Fowler

1971  28th Annual Meeting: November 12-13, 1971, Macon, Georgia
       Richard D. Faust

       Robert L. Stephenson

1969  26th Annual Meeting: November 14-15, 1969, Macon, Georgia
       John W. Griffin

1968  25th Annual Meeting: November 8-9, 1968, Knoxville, Tennessee
       Alfred K. Guthrie

1967  24th Annual Meeting: November 10-11, 1967, Macon, Georgia
       Betty Broyles and C. Fred Brounson

1966  23rd Annual Meeting: November 4-5, 1966, Avery Island, Louisiana
       William G. Hagg

1965  22nd Annual Meeting: November 12-13, 1965, Macon, Georgia
       William H. Sears and George Fischer

1964  21st Annual Meeting: November 6-7, 1964, New Orleans, Louisiana
       Stephen Williams and Robert Wauchope

1963  20th Annual Meeting: November 1-2, 1963, Macon, Georgia
       Stephen Williams and Edward D. Johns

       Stephen Williams and David L. Delannette

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1961 12th Annual Meeting: December 1-2, 1961, Macon, Georgia
Stephen Williams and John W. Walker

1960 17th Annual Meeting: November 4-5, 1960, Gainesville, Florida
John M. Coggin and William H. Sears

1959 16th Annual Meeting: November 13-14, 1959, Macon, Georgia
Stephen Williams and Louis R. Caywood

1958 15th Annual Meeting: December 5-6, 1958, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Joffie L. Coe

1957 14th Annual Meeting: November 1-2, 1957, Macon, Georgia
Willfred D. Logan

1956 13th Annual Meeting: November 30 - December 1, 1956, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
William G. Haag

1955 12th Annual Meeting: October 21-22, 1955, Macon, Georgia
Joel L. Shiner

David I. Delarnette

1953 10th Annual Meeting: November 20-21, 1953, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Joffie L. Coe

1952 9th Annual Meeting: October 31 - November 1, 1952, Macon, Georgia
Charles R. Fairbanks

1951 8th Annual Meeting: November 2-3, 1951, Gainesville, Florida
John M. Coggin

1950 7th Annual Meeting: October 13-14, 1950, Knoxville, Tennessee
T.M.N. Lewis

1941 6th Annual Meeting: September 4-5, 1941, Lexington, Kentucky
William G. Haag

1940 5th Annual Meeting: September 4-5, 1940, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
James A. Ford

1939 4th Annual Meeting: November 10-11, 1939, Macon, Georgia
J. Joe Fittkeinstein
1939  3rd Annual Meeting: June 23-24, 1939, Birmingham, Alabama
Charles G. Wilder

1938  2nd Annual Meeting: November 4-6, 1938, Birmingham, Alabama
Jesse D. Jennings

1938  1st Annual Meeting: May 16-17, 1938, Ann Arbor, Michigan
James B. Griffin

*NOTE: The majority of this information was compiled by Adam King and Keith Stephenson and printed in the bulletin for the 57th Annual Meeting (2006) in Macon, Georgia
SEAC Student Paper Competition

SEAC established the Competition in the fall of 1991, though prior to this time in the 1970s SEAC and Steve Williams made awards for outstanding student papers. The formal competition took place at the next Annual Meeting, in 1992. From its inception, the Book Prize has consisted of display copies of books offered for sale at the Annual Meeting. All volumes in the Prize are donated by their publishers or vendors, who are recognized by having their names read at the annual Business Meeting and published in the Spring issue of the SEAC Newsletter. That Newsletter also publishes the names of the judging panel, typically 3-4 archaeologists with a variety of analytical and chronological interests. The Newsletter also, of course, publishes the title of the Competition winner, their paper’s title, and the school they attend. Each year the list of entrants in the competition is published in the Bulletin (the volume containing the program and abstracts of that year’s meeting).

Past Winners of the Competition

1992  Amy Landbeck Young (University of Tennessee), “An Analysis of Nails from the Gibbs House Site”
1997  Amber VanDerwarker (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), “Feasting and the Formulation of Food Use at the Toqua Site”
1999  Barret Pavao-Zuckerman (University of Georgia), “Vertebrate Subsistence in the Mississippian-Bigarie Period Transition”
2001 Ashley Dumas (University of Alabama), “Plooting the Past: A Study in Archaeological Method at the Original Tobacco Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana”

2002 Jennifer Myer (University of Alabama), “Among the fields: Mississippian settlement patterns in the Black Warrior Valley”

2003 John Marcoux (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), “The Materialization of Status and Social Structure at the Kogers Island Cemetery, Alabama”

2004 Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky), “The Formation and Function of Shell Rings: A Case Study from Sapelo Island”

2005 Lance Greene (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), “Race, Class, and Material Culture in Antebellum North Carolina”

2006 (1st) Mary Beth Fitts (University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill), “People of the River, People of the Trail: Mapping Catawba Coalescence”

2006 (2nd) Adam Schieffer (University of South Florida) “What’s Cookin’? European Influence on Cherokee Subsistence at Coweeta Creek during the Qualla Phase (A.D. 1300-1908)”

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference Award for Lifetime Achievement in Southeastern Archaeology

2003 Stanley A. South and John H. Hahn
2004 Patty Jo Watson
2005 Dan and Phyllis Morse
2006 Rester A. Davis

The Lower Mississippi Valley Survey C. B. Moore Award for Excellence in Southeastern Archaeology

1998 David G. Anderson
1999 I. Randolph Daniel
1991 Gayle J. Fritz
2000 Lucretia Kelly
1992 Marvin T. Smith
2001 Rebecca A. Saunders
1993 John H. House
2002 Jane M. Eastman
1994 Kenneth E. Sassaman
2003 Adam T. King
1995 Timothy R. Fisketat
2004 Thomas J. Pockhahn
1996 Joe W. Saunders
2005 Christopher B. Kodning
1997 Penelope Drooker
2006 Robin A. Beck

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