SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

ABSTRACTS OF THE 65th ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 12-15, 2008

BULLETIN 51
2008
Hilton Charlotte University Place
Charlotte, North Carolina
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
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2008

Abstracts of the 65th Annual Meeting
November 12-15, 2008
Hilton Charlotte University Place, Charlotte, North Carolina

Edited by:
C. Margaret Scarry and John F. Scarry

Hosted by:
The Department of Anthropology,
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
The Schiele Museum
Research Laboratories of Archaeology,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Meeting Organizers:
Janet E. Levy, V. Ann Tippett, and J. Alan May

Program Chairs:
C. Margaret Scarry and John F. Scarry
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The Cover: Drawing of archaeological investigations of the *Queen Anne's Revenge* shipwreck (J1CR314) by Karen Browning. (Courtesy of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)
Greetings:

On behalf of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, I want to welcome you to the 2006 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archeological Conference, organized by the Departments of Anthropology at UNC Charlotte and UNC Chapel Hill and the Schiele Museum of Gastonia.

This meeting marks the 65th year that archeologists from across the Southeast have met to share information and insight in the field—truly a milestone. The University and the city are proud to host such a vibrant and long-running conference. This is the second gathering of the SEAC to be held in Charlotte. The first conference Charlotte hosted was just five years ago when you commemorated your 60th year.

This year is likewise an important milestone for the Department of Anthropology at UNC Charlotte, which is celebrating its first anniversary. The Department of Anthropology was inaugurated in July 2007, after more than thirty years as part of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Always a robust undergraduate program, it currently enrolls over 1000 students in its classes and serves 59 majors. In addition, it has proposed a Master’s program that is currently under review at the system office of the University of North Carolina.

I invite you to explore both the city and the university during your visit, for both have undergone significant changes, even in the last five years since SEAC was last held in Charlotte. The University of North Carolina at Charlotte began 62 years ago as an extension campus, educating returning GI’s after World War II. Within twenty years, it had grown to a four-year university on a thousand-acre campus, and now more than forty years after that, it is a major research university, serving the second-largest financial center in the country. The quintessential “New South” city, Charlotte also has grown up quickly and is still growing, as you can see from the major construction sites that dot the uptown area and our campus. Your visit to the Levine Museum of the New South, which offers a permanent exhibit on the city’s history, will allow you to see for yourself the maturation of this vibrant urban area. I invite you to take advantage of what the city has to offer—museums, walking tours, historic sites. And if you have time to visit the university campus, close to your conference hotel, be sure to stop in at the University Botanical Gardens and visit Var Lundyham Glen, which showcases native plants of the Carolinas.

We hope you have a successful meeting and will join us again to celebrate your 70th anniversary.

Best regards,

Nancy A. Gutierrez
Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organizers and the archaeologists of the Carolinas welcome you to the 65th meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. The first SEAC meeting was held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and two meetings a year were held for a couple of years. Then, during World War II, annual meetings were suspended and resumed in 1950. This is the second meeting in Charlotte, the largest city in the Carolinas. It has only been five years since SEAC met in this same venue. We welcome you back and hope you will find this meeting as enjoyable and stimulating as last time we met here!

We have a large and exciting program this year. You have the opportunity to choose among 20 organized symposia, 15 contributed paper sessions, and 3 poster sessions (a record 18 posters). This adds up to 355 presentations of all kinds. Besides the paper and poster sessions, there are several workshops and meetings targeted at particular audiences. The SEAC student affairs committee has organized a workshop on Getting Funded and a luncheon forum on Surviving Graduate School. There is also an Avocations and Professional Leadership Meeting and a BIA sponsored workshop on The Application of ARPA on Tribal Lands. Of course, you also have the opportunity to chat with your friends and replenish your library in our two bookrooms.

We want to call special attention to our Friday afternoon plenary session—Native Perspectives on Archaeology in the Carolinas: How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?—organized by SEAC’s Native American Liaison Committee (Adam King, Brent R. Riggs, and Russell Townsend). This promises to be a lively discussion with representatives from tribes with ties to the Carolinas including the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, the Catawba Indian Nation, the Tuscarora Nation of New York, the Muscogee Nation of Oklahoma, the Absentee Shawnee Tribe and the Chickasaw Nation. Clara Sue Kidwell (Chocowinity and Chipewa), the director of the new American Indian Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, will be our moderator.

As usual, SEAC events are not limited to intellectual activities. Students are invited to get acquainted at the Student Affairs Reception on Thursday. Everyone is invited to join us for a reception at the Levine Museum of the New South on Thursday evening. Friday after the business meeting, you can unwind at the SEAC dance featuring the Spoonstones. Saturday you can complete your visit to Charlotte with a visit to the Schiele Museum (and, for those of you who purchased tickets, a meal of Carolina barbecue).

Hosting SEAC is a pleasure but is also an enormous amount of work. We couldn’t have managed without the help of numerous individuals and institutions. We have many people to thank starting with our home institutions: the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte; the Research Labs of Archaeology and Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; and the Schiele Museum of Natural History in Gastonia, North Carolina. We received great assistance from Laura Houck, Deborah Sivensky and their staff at the Hilton Charlotte University Place. Doris (Dodie) Hart, the administrative assistant in the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, kept track of registrations, making all our lives easier.

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

North Carolina Archaeological Society
North Carolina Archaeological Council
TRC Environmental, Inc.
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.
Tar River Archaeological Research
The following individuals all deserve gratitude for a variety of assistance and services that they provided.

Luzzy Cook, Schiele Museum
Dr. E. P. Steppe Davie, UNC-CH, Research Labs of Archeology
Dawn Gietz, Schiele Museum
Dr. Nancy Gutierrez, Dean, UNC-Charlotte, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Nancy Hagerman, Schiele Museum
Dr. Judith Knight, University of Alabama Press
Karl McKinnon, Schiele Museum
Rob Moon, SRARP-SCAAA
Shadasia Runsey, UNC-Charlotte, Department of Anthropology
Allison Reid, Director of Communications, UNC-Charlotte, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences
Dr. Brett Riggs, UNC-Chapel Hill, Research Labs of Archaeology
Pandora Riggs, UNC-Chapel Hill, Public Communications Specialist
Dr. Coral Wayland, UNC-Charlotte, Department of Anthropology

Thanks to all the student volunteers, who made our lives easier by helping with a myriad of tasks from stuffing registration kits to running data projectors.

Elizabeth Bell
Matt Carey
Beth Compton
Brady Davis
Rebecca Evans
Matt Galloway
Courtney Lewis
Nicki Luttrell
Theresa McReynolds
Kendra Owenby
Simone Rowe
Stephanie Sapp
Erin Sevens
Jeremy VanderKaye
Taylor Wall
Heather Wone
Sierra Bow
Amanda Carlin
Emily Cubbon
Victoria Delle
Mary Beth Fitch
Dorothy Jablonski
Aaron Lingebuch
Kandace Madison
Mallory Melton
Ryan Parish
Ellen Craig Russell
Cory Spack
James Taumer
Kim Vasut
Annie Way
Rae Wyatt
Brittany Brewer
Andrew Coleman
Natalie Dale
Jessica Delacey
Lynn Finkhouser
Lucinda Langston
Ashley Lorenzo
Rachel McAndrews
Nicole Neil
Malea Rousseau
Kelly Rust
Daniel Stanford
John Thronton
Giovanita Velodi
Marther Williamson

Fifteen colleagues graciously agreed to chair general sessions of volunteered papers. Symposium and session chairs (and a few other individuals) generously agreed to bring their laptops for use in the paper sessions.

To all contributors, participants, attendees, and volunteers, thank you all for coming to SEAC 2008. Welcome to Charlotte and have a great time!
SPECIAL EVENTS AND SCHOLARLY SESSIONS

REGISTRATION
Midway Room
Wednesday, 4:00-9:00 pm
Thursday, 7:30 am-4:00 pm
Friday, 8:00 am-2:00 pm
Saturday, 8:00-9:00 am

BOOKS AND EXHIBITS
Glenwaters and Lakeview Rooms
Wednesday, 4:00-9:00 pm (set-up - exhibitors only)
Thursday, 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Friday, 8:00 am - 5:00 pm
Saturday, 8:00 - 11:00 am

SLIDE/LAPTOP PREVIEW
Welwyn Room
Thursday, 7:30 am - 4:00 pm
Friday, 7:30 am - 3:00 pm
Saturday, 7:30 - 9:30 am

SPECIAL MEETINGS AND EVENTS
SEAC Executive Board Meeting
Wednesday, 7:30 pm - Walden Room

A Vocational and Professional Leadership Meeting
Organizer: Christopher Judge
Thursday, 5:00-7:00 pm - Walden Room

BIA Workshop: The Application of ARPA on Tribal Lands
Friday, 1:00-2:45 pm - Walden Room
Panel: David Saunders and Gary Cantley

Plenary Session: Native Perspectives on Archaeology in the Carolinas: How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?
Friday, 3:00-5:00 pm - Lakeshore Ballroom I-III
Organizers: Adam King, Bret H. Riggs, and Russell Townsend
Participants: Clara See Kidwell (Moderator),
Russell Townsend, T.J. Holland, Thomas Belt,
Richard Allen, Jack Baker, Lisa Stapp, Wesanah
Rutre, Beckie Carris, Stuart Patteson, Rick Hill,
Joyce Bear, and Karen Kanistob

SEAC STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE EVENTS
SEAC Student Affairs Committee Workshop:
Getting Funded
Thursday, 3:00-4:45 pm - Lakeshore Ballroom I-III
Organizers: Megan Kasabaut and David Cranford
Panel: Lesley Brown, Dale Hutchinson, V. James Knight

SEAC Student Affairs Committee Luncheon Forum:
Surviving Graduate School
Friday, 12:00-1:00 pm - Lakeshore Ballroom I-III
Organizers: David Cranford and Megan Kasabaut
Panel: Robin Beck, Anise Blankenship, and Paul Welch

RECEPTIONS
SEAC Student Affairs Reception
Thursday, 5:15-7:00 pm - Lakeshore Ballroom I-III

SEAC Reception
Levine Museum of the New South
200 E. Seventh Street, Charlotte
Thursday, 7:00-9:00 pm (shuttle will begin running at 6:30)

Excursion and Barbecue
The Schede Museum, Gastonia, NC
Saturday, 2:00-8:00 pm (shuttle will run from 2:00)

SEAC BUSINESS MEETING
Friday, 5:15-6:30 pm - Lakeshore Ballroom I-III

SEAC DANCE
Friday, 9:00 pm-1:00 am - University Ballroom
Featuring: The Spongetones
SCHOLARLY SESSIONS
ORGANIZED SYMPOSIA

Thursday, November 13

An Excavation of North Carolina's Historic Graves and Gravesyards: Exploring Sticks, Stones and Bones Across "The Old North State" (Session 4, Thursday morning, University Ballroom B)

New Research Directions on St. Catheirnes Island, Georgia (Session 6, Thursday morning, University Ballroom C)

Regalia and the Sacred in Mississippi Art (Session 8, Thursday morning, University Ballroom E)

The Archaeology of North Carolina: Presenting the Papers in Honor of Bennie C. Keel (Session 14, Thursday afternoon, University Ballroom B)

Environmental Archaeology in the Georgia Bight (Session 15, Thursday afternoon, University Ballroom C)

The "Status" of Copper Studies in the Greater Mississippi Southeast (Session 17, Thursday afternoon, University Ballroom E)

Friday, November 14

Transportation Archaeology in North Carolina: Honoring Archaeological Heritage While Serving Transportation Needs (Session 21, Friday morning, University Ballroom A)

A New Look at Coles Creek Culture (Session 23, Friday morning, University Ballroom C)

When Old Becomes New: Recent Trends in Southeastern Bioarchaeology (Session 24, Friday morning, University Ballroom D)

Mississippian Archaeology at the Mound Bottom-Pickney Locality (Session 25, Friday morning, University Ballroom E)

Recent Research in the North Carolina Sandhills (Session 27, Friday afternoon, University Ballroom A)

The Florida Public Archaeology Network: Public Archaeology at Work (Session 28, Friday afternoon, University Ballroom B)

Crossing the Combahee - On Land, Underwater, and In Between (Session 29, Friday afternoon, University Ballroom C)

Saturday, November 15

The Zebree Archaeological Project: Forty Years Ahead (Session 30, Friday afternoon, University Ballroom D)

Early American Life on a North Carolina Coastal Plantation (Session 31, Friday afternoon, University Ballroom E)

OLD RAG ARCHAEOLOGY (1972-2003) (Session 35, Saturday morning, University Ballroom A)

Revealing North Carolina's Site 31CR314, The Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck (Session 36, Saturday morning, University Ballroom B)

Archaeological Explorations of the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee (Session 37, Saturday morning, University Ballroom C)

Updates from the Western Front: Current Research in Cahoon Archaeology (Session 38, Saturday morning, University Ballroom D)

Transition at the Late Woodland/Mississippian Interface in South Carolina (Session 39, Saturday morning, University Ballroom E)

GENERAL SESSIONS

Thursday, November 13

Archaeology of African-Americans (Session 1, Thursday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom I)

Public Education (Session 2, Thursday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom I)

Archaeology of the Mississippian I (Session 3, Thursday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom II)

Survey and Site Assessment (Session 5, Thursday morning, University Ballroom B)

Technical Analyses of Archaeological Remains (Session 7, Thursday morning, University Ballroom D)

Archaeology of the Mississippian II (Session 12, Thursday afternoon, Lakeshore Ballroom I)

Archaeology of the Woodland Period (Session 16, Thursday afternoon, University Ballroom D)
Friday, November 14
Archaeology of Native American Communities in the Colonial Era (Session 19, Friday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom I)
Archaeology of the Mississippian III (Session 20, Friday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom II)
Archaeology of the St. John Valley and South Florida (Session 22, Friday morning, University Ballroom 3)

Saturday, November 15
Archaeology of Spanish Exploration and Missions (Session 33, Saturday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom I)
Archaeology of the Paleoindian and Archaic Periods (Session 34, Saturday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom II)

POSTER SESSIONS
Studies of Material and Biological Remains (Session 9, Thursday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom IV)
Geophysical Investigations and Public Outreach (Session 18, Thursday afternoon, Lakeshore Ballroom IV)
Historical Archaeology (Session 26, Friday morning, Lakeshore Ballroom IV)
EVENT DESCRIPTIONS

Avocational and Professional Leadership Meeting
Organizer: Christopher Judge (University of South Carolina – Lancaster)
Thursday, 5:00-7:00 pm – Walden Room

This meeting is an opportunity to informally discuss various topics and for the groups to share ideas about what has and has not worked. Discussion topics include, but not limited to, the following:

1. Public outreach to familiarize the public about archaeological programs and encourage participation.
2. Membership recruitment programs.
3. Identification and stabilization of endangered archaeological sites.
4. Development of educational programs to stimulate interest in archaeology in high school and college students.
5. Development of certification programs for avocational archaeologists (this could be an adjunct of public outreach programs).

SEAC Student Affairs Committee Workshop:
Getting Funded
Organizers: Megan Kasahara and David Crawford
Thursday, 3:00-4:45 pm – Lakeshore Ballroom III

This two-hour seminar will give students at all levels an introduction on how to identify appropriate funding sources as well as specific strategies for writing successful proposals. Get first-hand advice from successful grant writers and reviewers and learn how to avoid common problems.

Panel: Lesley Brown (University of North Carolina at Charlotte), Dale Hutchins (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), V. James Knight (University of Alabama)

SEAC Student Affairs Committee Lunchtime Forum:
Surviving Graduate School
Organizers: David Crawford and Megan Kasahara
Friday, 12:06-1:00 pm – Lakeshore Ballroom III

The Student Affairs Committee is continuing the successful lunchtime forums this year. Current and former graduate students will give their perspectives on getting through grad school and looking forward to the job market. The members of our panel will discuss their graduate school experiences, both positive and negative, as well as answer your questions. (Lunch provided for students who preregister.)

Discussants: Robin Beck (University of Oklahoma), Annie Blankenship (University of Tennessee), Paul Welch (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)

BIA Workshop:
The Application of ARPA on Tribal Lands
Organizers: David Saunders and Carry Cantley
Friday, 1:00-2:45 pm – Walden Room

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) institutes a permit process governing archaeological excavation and collection on Federal and Indian trust lands. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is the Federal agency that issues ARPA permits on Indian trust lands.

Recently, some archaeologists have failed to apply for ARPA permits before initiating archaeological investigations on Indian lands. Individuals conducting investigations without an appropriate ARPA permit may be held liable for damages and subject to civil penalties.

In this session, Regional Archaeologists from the BIA will review the process for securing an
Plenary Session:
Native Perspectives on Archaeology in the Carolinas: How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?
Organizers: Adam King, Brett H. Riggs, and Russell Townsend
Friday, 3:00-5:00 p.m. - Lakeshore Ballroom I-III

Southeastern archaeology has long focused on the record of the south's indigenous peoples, yet the practitioners of, and audience for, this work have primarily been non-native academics. Descendant native communities, although keenly interested in the material evidence of their own heritage, have been justifiably suspicious of the motives and practice of archaeology, an enterprise of outsiders. How do we bridge this gap to create archaeological practice that is relevant and meaningful to the stakeholders with the most direct connection to the archaeological record? As a first step, we must listen to Indian Country to begin to understand native perspectives on archaeology and the archaeological record of the Southeast.

This panel brings together representatives of federally recognized tribes who regularly consult on cultural resources issues in the Carolinas to discuss "How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?" The immediate goal of this session is to provide a platform for tribal representatives to voice the needs and aims of native communities that could be, or should be, served by the discipline of archaeology. The ultimate goal is to build frameworks for dialogue between archaeologists and contemporary native communities to guide Southeastern archaeology in becoming more relevant and responsive to the interests of Indian Country.

Moderator: Clara Sue Kidwell (American Indian Center University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)
Panelists: Russell Townsend (THPO, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), J. Holland (Cherokee Cultural Preservation Program, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians), Thomas Belt (Cherokee Studies Program, Western Carolina University), Richard Allen (THPO, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma), Jack Baker (Counselman, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma), Lisa Stropp (THPO, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians), Wewahitchka Haig (THPO, Catawba Indian Nation), Rebecca Garris (Catawba Cultural Preservation Project, Catawba Indian Nation), Stuart Paterson (Chief, Tuscarora Nation of New York), Rick Hill (THPO, Tuscarora Nation of New York), Joyce Bear (THPO, Mesquke Nc Nation of Oklahoma), Karen Kanatobie (THPO, Absentee Shawnee Tribe), Kirk Perry (Administrator, Division of Policies and Standards, Chickasaw Nation)

RECEPTIONS
SEAC Student Affairs Reception
Thursday, 5:15-7:00 p.m. - Lakeshore Ballroom III

SEAC Reception
Levine Museum of the New South
200 E. Seventh Street, Charlotte
Thursday, 7:00-9:00 p.m
(Shuttles will begin running at 6:30)

The Levine Museum of the New South, located in downtown Charlotte, interprets post Civil War Southern history and culture. The museum's permanent exhibit is "Civil War to Picturesque: Charlotte and the Carolina Piedmont in the New South." A temporary exhibit, Corapace, is an engaging exhibit of photographs and stories from a small African-American community near the Dismal Swamp in North Carolina. (Free except for cash bar)

Excursion and Barbecue
The Schiele Museum, Gastonia NC
Exhibits, Special Tours, and Demonstrations
Saturday 2:00 to 5:00 p.m
Barbecue - Saturday, 5:00 to 8:00 p.m
(Shuttle bus service will start at 2:00 p.m)

On Saturday afternoon, everyone is invited to the Schiele Museum to tour the exhibits and the 18th-century Backcountry Farm, Catawba Indian Village, and Nature Trail. The featured exhibit, "Swamp Things!", features a baby Boobs, American Alligator, snakes and much more. If you do not have a ticket for the barbecue yet, they can be purchased at the conference registration desk until noon on Friday.

To celebrate its 75th anniversary the North Carolina Archaeological Society will provide cake and a champagne toast.
ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

** indicates a paper entered in the Student Paper competition

**Wednesday Evening**

SEAC Executive Board Meeting
7:30 pm - Warden Room

**Thursday Morning**

Session 1: Contributed Papers on African-American Archaeology (Chair: Jodi Barnes)
Lakeshore Ballroom I

8:00  Rooney, Clete, David Markus, and Blue Nelson - Space, Place, and Landscape at Kingsley Plantation
8:20  Roberts, Erika - Analysis of One-Piece Metal Buttons from Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida
8:40  Mcelroy, Karen - Messages from the Kitchen: Integrating Food and Identity with the African American Experience in the Antebellum American South
9:00  Barnes, Jodi - Land's Rich and Cane Poor: Historical Archaeology in Appalachia
10:00 Teague, Megann, and James Davidson - A Case of African-American Gender Negotiation, Freedman's Town, Dallas, Texas (1865-1907).

Session 2: Contributed Papers on Public Education (Chair: Christopher Goodmasters)
Lakeshore Ballroom I

10:40  Goodmasters, Christopher - The Potential of 3D Laser Scanning for the Documentation, Analysis, and Digital Archiving of Southeastern Archaeological Artifacts

11:00  Goodmaster, Christopher, Angella Payne, W. Frederick Limp, Keenan Cole, and Marlon Mowdy - The Virtual Hampson Museum Project: Laser Scanning and 3D Visualization for Documentation, Digital Curatorship, and Public Education

11:20  Kolinek, Phyllis, and Donna Ruhl - Stabilizing Cane Site-AP11624: Florida's First Prehistoric Gulf Coast Dogbed Canoe

11:40  Stoffler, Erika, and Meg Gallard - Archaeological Education of School Children in South Carolina

Session 3: Contributed Papers on the Archaeology of the Mississippian I (Chair: Maureen Meyers)
Lakeshore Ballroom II

8:20  Meyers, Maureen - 2006 Fieldwork at the Mississippian Frontier Carter Robinson Site (44LE110), Lee County, Virginia
8:40  Martinez, Daniel J. - Interregional Perspectives on Middle Cumberland, Mississippian Culture
9:00  Behart, Emily L., and Kevin E. Smith - Defining the Eastern Boundary of the Middle Cumberland Mississippian Region: Recent Research at the Castillian Springs and Beanley Mounds, Tennessee
9:20  North, Sean, and Cody Snider - Preliminary Results of Branch Burial Excavations at the Spirit Hill Site (1IA642), a Late Woodland/Mississippian Village and Cemetery Complex, in Jackson County, Alabama
9:40  Break

10:00  Stanyard, William, and Kelly Hackereth - The Spirit Hill Site: Preliminary Results of Data Recovery Excavations at a Late Woodland/Adena Mississippian Village and Cemetery Complex in Northeastern Alabama

10:20  Jogalski, Teresa L., Tanya M. Peres, Mary Trudell, and Lawrence Alexander - Native and Exotic Animals from Mississippian Mortuary Contexts at the
Koerner, Shannon D. - Mississippian, Mound Use and Disuse in the Tennessee Valley
Biggs, Daniel, and Chester P. Walker - Recent Geophysical Investigations and New Interpretations of Stowall's Palisade
Whitley, Thomas - Riverfront Village (3BA953): A Multi-component Mississippian and Contact Period Site on the Middle Savannah River

Session 4: Symposium: An Excavation of North Carolina's Historic Graves and Cemeteries: Exploring Sites, Stones and Bones Across "The Old North State" (Organizer: John J. Mintz and Thomas E. Beam, Jr.)
University Ballroom A

Miata, John J. and Thomas E. Beam, Jr. - "As Your Cemetery, So Your Community": A History of Grave Investigations in North Carolina
Barrett, Mary Helle - Historical Perspective and Current Status of Cemetery Surveys in North Carolina
Donald, Roderick K. - A Brief Discussion on the Legal History of Cemetery Legislation in North Carolina
Mohler, Paul J. - "Reunited, and It Feels So Good": Historic Burial Relocation by the North Carolina Department of Transportation
Hardison, Jed, and Rodney Sneadker - "If not for the Trees": Developing a Cemetery Database for the National Guard in North Carolina
Friend, Jennifer, and Linda V. Barnes-McNaughton - "Did you but know the worth that's buried there": Managing Fort Bragg’s Historic Cemeteries
Brooks, Christina - Demographic and Social Trends from Historic Slave and African American Cemetery Data
Balko, Sheri L., and Charles R. Even - Caswell: Grave: Lost and Found?
Robinson, Kenneth W., John J. Mintz, and Thomas E. Beam, Jr. - Confederate Graves and Commemorative Re-interments at Bentonville Battlefield
Sloan, Linda France - Facing Death: Student Cemetery Case Studies
Matterson, Hugh B. - Discussant

Traskley, Michael - Discussant

Session 5: Contributed Papers on Survey and Site Assessment (Chair: Victor Thompson)
University Ballroom B

White, Nancy - Looking for Clarendon, or How We Find C.B. Moore's Lost Mounds
Ogden, Quinon-Monique - Exploring the Shell rings of the Southeast using Google Earth
Marquardt, William - Epistemological Considerations in Shell Mound interpretation
Bailey, Heath, and Spencer Pelton - Methodologies of Phase I Reconnaissance in an Upland Appalachian Setting
Beaumont, Aaron, Emily K. Dale, and Christopher Thoracek - Mapping Mounds: Topographic and Shaded Relief Maps as a Method for Acquiring and Interpreting Archaeological Data

Break

Thompson, Victor, and Thomas J. Pluckhahn - The Crystal River Landscape: Shallow Geophysics at a Famous Florida Site
Green, William S., Joseph, Schadet, and Kimberly Nangle - People of the Other Shores: Preliminary Results of Archaeological and Geomorphological Investigations at the Tree House Site located along the Sabalua River near Columbia, South Carolina
Raftery, Janet, Jeffrey Alvey, and Keith A. Bace - A Systematic Approach to Site Significance Assessment
Hambrick, Stephen A. - Archaeology at Robins AFB, GA
O'Donnouhue, Jason - Living in the Low Country: Modeling Archaeological Site Locations in the Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina

Session 6: Symposium: New Research Directions on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia (Organizers: David Hurst Thomas and Anna M. Benson)
University Ballroom C

Thomas, David Hurst - An Overview of Research Objectives on St. Catherine's Island
Bilir, Elliot - Explaining Mortuary Variability in La Florida: A Case-study at Mission Santa Catalina de Guale (Georgia)


Season, Anna M. - Scratcing the Surface - Analysis of Recent Excavations at Back Creek Village

Friedberg, Christina - The Right Tool for the Job: Analysis of Whet Stone Tools from St. Catherinest Island, Georgia

Break

Makler, Cinemat - Without lifting a Shovel - Theorizing Formation and Function through Shallow Geophysics

Drolet, Elizabeth - Vessel Form, Site Function - Ceramic vessel morphology and Site Usage in Late Archaic Shell Rings

Elsey, Lovely - Co-Flans and Needles: Anticipating Form and Function of Late Archaic Bone Pins

Napolitano, Matthew - Gradual or Punctual Punctuation? Reconsidering the Decorative Trajectory of Late Archaic Ceramics

Sanger, Matthew C. - Paired Rings - Shared and Divergent Histories among Late Archaic Shell Rings

Vezzo, Frank, and Patty Staitman - Genetic Stratigraphy and Paleoindian Development of St. Catherine’s Island, Georgia

Session 7: Contributed Papers on Technical Analyses (Chair: Evan Peacock)

University Ballroom D

Launton, Correy - First Creek: A New Approach in Sourcing Southeastern Chestnut

Baca, Keith A. - Elemental Variation in Marksville pottery from Mississippi and Alabama as Regional Source Indicators

Peacock, Evan, Ronald Palmer, and Venja Xua - Chemical Sourcing of a Prehistoric Freshwater Shell Artifact Using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry

Matal-Caughron, Sarah - Understanding and Modeling Climate Change: Freshwater Mussel Analysis from Matloc Rock Shelter and Waston Brake

Fleming, Lacy, Tanya M. Peres, and Teresa L. Ingalls - Awls, Beads, and

Talents: Non-Food Uses of Animals in the Archaic of Middle Tennessee

Break

Whit, Thomas - 'Ichthyovertebrolophasia' and What Happens When We Only Identify the Skull Bones of Fishes

Stalling, Richard - Written in Bone: Microwear Analyses of Bone Tools from the Shipmngott Site

Moore, Christopher B. - A Macroscopic Investigation of Technological Style and the Production of Middle to Late Archaic Fishhooks at the Chugerville, Read, and Bakes Sites, Western Kentucky

Riber, Eleasa - Nuts to Us! Detecting Nut Processing through Absorbed Residue Analysis

Scott, Robin McBride - Putting the Pieces Back Together, Reconstructing Pre-contact Rivercane Mats

Session 8: Symposium: Regalia and the Sacred in Mississippian Art (Organizers: F. Kent Roffly, III and David H. Dye)

University Ballroom E

Brown, James A. - Regalia at Spiro and Its Associates

Iye, David H. - Mississippian Symbolic Weaponry as Sacred Regalia

Jones, Dwight, and Adam King - Regalia to Die For: The Accoutrements of Etowah’s Burial 57

Knight, Vernon James - Elite Dress and Regalia at Moundville

Laffin, George E. - Heads, I Win...

Break

Roffly, F. Kent III - The Regalia of Heroes and Cult-Bearers

Sabo, George - Caddo Regalia on Context: Historic and Ethnographic Examples

Sawyer, Johann, and Christopher Thorpeck - Identity and Meeting in Mississippian Fazale Regalia

Scurry, John F. - Mississippian Regalia at Lake Jackson: Elaborate Finery, Insigilia of Office, Ritual Paraphernalia, and Material Symbols of Elite Status

Sharp, Robert - Mississippian Regalia: From the Natural World to the Ethereal World

Stephanovs, Vincas P. - Discussant
Thursday, 1:30-11:30 am

Lakeshore Ballroom IV

1 Greeneville, Diana, and Jac Saunders - Is Earthwork Construction in the Lower Mississippi Valley Discontinuous, or Does It Only Appear That Way?

2 Stephenson, Keith, and Karen V. Smith - Middle Swift Creek/Wade Island I Ceremonialism in the Interior Coastal Plain of Georgia

3 Dumas, Ashley - New Data for the Middle Woodland Period on the Alabama Gulf Coast

4 Holstein, Harry, Rebecca Turley Ridley, and Valerie Gleiser - Prehistoric Stone Structures in Northeast Alabama

5 Martinez, Daniel J. - Settlement Patterns at the Moss-Wright Park Site (40SU161 and 40SU120) - A Fortified Mississippian Town in the Middle Cumberland Region

6 Butter, Mark - Interpreting Prehistoric Structures through Modeling and Replication (Illustrated with a Conjectural Model of Structure 1, Berry Site (31HK221))

7 Persy, Tasnya M., and Teresa L. Ingalls - Mississippian Animal Use and Functional Variation at the Cardio Springs Site, Tennesseee

8 Fedoroff, Michael - Pigeon Hills Cooking Technology

9 Porth, Erik, and Shannon Chappell Hodge - Evidence of Prehistoric Scelping and Survival from a Cave Site in Southern Kentucky

10 Wree, Kimberly - Eviences of Trauma among Historic Cherokee from the Southeastern United States

11 Carr, Phillip, Tara Potts, and Sarah Price - Lithic Analysis in the 21st Century: The Need for Lithic Specialists

12 Parish, Ryan - Chart Sourceing Investigations Using Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy

13 McDonald, Jerry - Pre-Clovis Resource Extraction and Conversion Activities at SV-2, Salaville, Virginia

14 McDonald, Jerry, Jim Wiedenholz, and Marv Kay - The Pre-Clovis Tool Inventory at SV-1 and SV-2, Salaville, Virginia

15 Wiedenholz, Jim, and Jerry McDonald - Patterned Microwear on Two Bone Tools from the Oldest Pre-Clovis Horizon at SV-2, Saltville, Virginia

16 Rego, Justin - A Preliminary Excise Trajectory of a Middle Archaic Tallahatta Quartzite Quarry in Lauderdale County, Mississippi

17 Conklin, Carolyn, Paul Thacker, and Joel Hardison - Understanding Changing Prehistoric Stone Tool Technology: Insights from the Uwharries

18 Meredith, Steven M. - Using Biface Form to Infer the Age and Purposes of Tallahatta Formation Quarries in Southwest Alabama

Thursday Afternoon

Session 10: Contributed Papers on Archaic Period Ritual and Landscapes (Chair: Sen Shields) - Lakeshore Ballroom 1

1:00 Claassen, Cheryl - Archaic Rituals: Rebalancing with Dogs

1:20 Shields, Ben - Memorable Mortarias and Hybrid Collectors of the Archaic Period in Northeast Alabama

1:40 Clay, Rudolfo B., Michael Hargrove, and Rinita Daisan - Magnetic Features of the Poverty Point Phase and Their Implications

2:00 Gage, Matthew, and Sarah C. Sherwood - The Whitesburg Bridge Mound: A Late Archaic Earthbank Mound in the Middle Tennessee Valley

2:20 Waggoner, James - Forest Cover and the Materiality of Hunter-Gatherer Landscapes: Implications for Late Archaic Anthropogenic Burning in the Interior Coastal Plain

Session 11: Contributed Papers on Worldviews and Meaning (Chair: Gregory Wascikov) - Lakeshore Ballroom 1

3:00 Wascikov, Gregory - Some Thoughts on Historic Creek Ceramic Symbolism

3:20 Gause, Ronie - Testing an Architectural Grammar

3:40 Mehta, Jay - Structuralist and Semiotic Archaeological Perspectives on Meaning
Walker, Leslie - Enduring Portraits: Representations of the Human Body in Late Prehistoric Arkansas Art

Hill, M. Cassandra - An Unusual Household at the King Site: Revisiting Individuals Who May Have Been Two-Spirits/Borderline

Session 12: Contributed Papers on the Archaeology of the Mississippian II (Chair: Jay K. Johnson)

Lakehore Ballroom II

1:00 Lacerrmont, Cameron - Recalculating Mound Volume at Moundville **

1:20 Phillips, Erin - The Hembid Style in the Round

1:40 Davis, Jeremy - Crafting in the Courthouse: A Comparison of Three Late Prehistoric Nonmound Sites in the Black Warrior River Valley **

2:00 Landell, Brent - A Chronological Assessment of the Canaan Mound Group Stovall, Mississippi

2:20 Johnson, Jay K., John M. Connaway, Bryant S. Haley, Gabriel Wrobel, Jenna James, and Lennie Smith - First Season Results from the Canaan Mound Group in northwestern Mississippi

2:40 Break

3:00 Rainaut-Stalling, Nancy - Haudenosaunee vs. Oliven: Ontology and Mortuary Treatments: Different Phases, Different Populations?

3:20 Lewis, Tom - Excavations at the Chattooga Site (22X631): An Investigation of the Lower Big Black Region of West-Central Mississippi as a Possible Pimaque-Mississippian Frontier

3:40 Kowalski, Jerica - Pimaque Pottery: A View from Waterville

4:00 Mickelson, Andrew - Ames Mound Complex: 2007-2008 Research Results

Session 13: Contributed Papers on Anglo-American Historic Archaeology (Chair: Kenneth Lewis)

University Ballroom A

1:20 Lewis, Kenneth - Agency and the Emergence of Integrating Institutions on the Backcountry Frontier

1:40 Broc, David - Investigations at an Upland South Farmstead in East Tennessee

2:00 Avery, Paul - The Last Place Where Lincoln Would Ever Dream of Sending a Gunboat. Historical and Archaeological Investigations at Camp Reliance, Florence County, South Carolina

2:20 Stillman, Garrett - Railroads, Cotton and Murder: Exploring the Archaeology, History and Public Memory of a Hinterland Community

2:40 Break

3:00 Wettsched, James - Thoughts on Historical Archaeology in the Georgia Piedmont

3:20 Beam, Thomas E., Jr., and Billy L. Ober - You Can Go Home Again: A New Look into the Cosmos of Thomas Wolfe's "Dixieend"

3:40 Smith, Caleb - Knowing When vs. Let Go: Identification of the Origin of a Structure in Wisten-Sidney, North Carolina

Session 14: Symposium: The Archaeology of North Carolina: Papers in Honor of Bennie C. Kneel (Organizers: Christopher B. Rodning, June M. Eastman, and Anthony Boudreaux III)

University Ballroom B

1:00 Davis, R. P. Stephen Jr. - The Contributions of Bennie Carlton Keel to the Development of North Carolina Archaeology

1:20 Smith, George S. - Bennie Carlton Keel: The Real of the Story

1:40 Kimbrell, Larry R., Thomas R. Whyte, and Gary Crime - The Birthmore Mound and Hopewellian Mound Use in the Southern Appalachians

2:00 Moore, David C. - Forty Years of Pigsch Phase Studies in North Carolina

2:20 Bentlyhe, Tasha, and Paul Webb - Mississippian and Historic Cherokee Structure Types and Settlement Plans at Ravensford

2:40 Break

3:00 Boudreaux, Anthony, III - An Analysis of Pee Dee Vessels from Tows Creek

3:20 Eastman, Jana M. - Evidence for Foodways at Spickett's Town

3:40 Rodning, Christopher B. - Architectural Symbolism and Cherokee Townhouses

4:00 Riggs, Brett H. - Diachronic Trends in Catabwa Ceramics

4:20 Ward, H. Truwall - My Buddy, Bennie
Session 15: Symposium: Environmental Archaeology in the Georgia Bight (Organizers: Elizabeth J. Rettig and David Hurst Thomas)

University Ballroom C

1:00  Reit, Elizabeth J. - Environmental Archaeology in the Georgia Bight

1:20  Bergh, Sarah - Investigating Resource Management and Landscape during the Late Pre-Hispanic Period on St. Catherines Island, Georgia

1:40  Colanino, Carol E. - Evaluating Late Archaic Fishing Strategies for Three Georgia Estuaries

2:00  Cannavacci, Nicole R. - Calibrating the Eastern Oyster (Crassostrea virginica) as an Archaeological Proxy for Season of Collection on St. Catherines Island, Georgia

2:20  Ruhl, Donna L. - Bridging the 20th and 21st Centuries: St. Catherines Island Archaeobotany from Missouri to Shell Rings

2:40  Break

3:00  Schoening, Margaret J. and David Hurst Thomas - When Did St. Catherines Islanders Start Growing Mussels? New Stable Isotope and AMS Results

3:20  Blount, Denis B. - Historical Climate of the South Atlantic Coast from Tree Rings and Other Proxy Indicators

3:40  Turic, John, and Victor Thompson - Geoarchaeological Analysis of Two Back-Bay Barrier Islands on the Coast of Georgia, U.S.A.

4:00  Quilter, Ivy R., Douglass S. Jones, and Chester B. DePrater - The Sclerochronology of Modern and Zoocronological Hard Clam Shells, Mercenaria spp. from the Georgia Bight: A Record of Season of Harvest and Over-exploitation

4:20  Thomas, David Hurst - Discussant

Session 16: Contributed Papers on Woodland Period Archaeology (Chair: Lynne Sullivan)

University Ballroom D

1:00  Markin, Julie - Farm Living in the Late Woodland Southeast

1:20  Michelson, Katherine - Patterns of Plant Use and Cultivation in the Lower Southeast and the Madison Park Site (1MT318)

1:40  Austin, Robert, and Jeffrey M. Mitchem - Site Formation and Chronology at}

1:50  Bayshore Homes: A Late Woodland Island Mound Complex on the Gulf Coast of Florida

2:00  Michals, Christopher - Wakulla in the Suddhills: Analysis of a Late Woodland Island Site in the Northwest Florida Interior

2:20  Sullivan, Lynne, and Shannon D. Koerner - New Perspectives from Old Data on Late Woodland Architecture and Settlement

2:40  Break

3:00  Fevret, David - Late Woodland Crab Orchard Series Pottery

3:20  Spencer, Darla - Comoco-impressed Pottery at Late Prehistoric Sites in West Virginia

3:40  Hadley, Alison - Early Woodland Exploration and Gypsum Mining in Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky

4:00  Henry, Edward - Searching for Signs of Ceremonial Geophysical Remote Sensing at an Adena burial Enclosure in Big Bone County, Kentucky

4:20  Butler, Brian M., and Robert J. Scott - Early Woodland in the Lower Ohio Valley: The Southern Connection

4:40  Bonnigton-Freund, Mary Theresa, and Leslie Branch-Rayner - New Perspectives on Middle Woodland Subsistence in Northeast Georgia
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Brown, James A. - The Story of Copper atSpiro</td>
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<td>5:20</td>
<td>Ashley, Keith, and Robert Thissen - Copper among St. Johns River Communities in Northern Peninsula Florida: Distributions and Coprology</td>
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<td>5:40</td>
<td>Lattanzio, Gregory D. - Red Metal: Domestic Gold Copper and Its Significance in Middle Atlantic Prehistoric Exchange</td>
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<td>6:00</td>
<td>King, Adam, and Christopher Goodness - Three-Dimensional Laser Scanning of Copper Plates from Etowah</td>
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<td>6:20</td>
<td>Wilfrid, Elizabeth R., Drew S. Coleson, and John J. W. Rogers - Lead Isotope Analysis and the Provenience of Native American Copper Artifacts</td>
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<td>6:40</td>
<td>Girard, Jeffrey S., David W. Morgan, and Timothy K. Perittula - Copper Artifacts from Galisago and Other Sites in the Southern Caddo Area</td>
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**Session 10: Poster: Geophysical Approaches and Public Outreach**

Thursday 1:30-4:30 pm

**Lakeshore Ballroom IV**

| 1     | Greco, Grayson - Shipwreck Preservation: Developing a Model to Preserve Our Underwater Cultural Heritage                                |
| 2     | Foehl, Adria - Black-beard Sails Again? Conservation of Textiles from the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck (31KR314)                  |
| 3     | Needham, Maggie - The South Boundary Project                                                                                     |
| 4     | Fanta, Chris - Move Out! Beyond Compliance at Fort Jackson, SC                                                                   |
| 5     | Bailey, Susanna, and Kathleen Stahlman - Powell Archaeological Research Center: Preserving the Past for the Future                |
| 6     | Ivester, Andrew, Eric Pulido, and Mark Brooks - Geomorphological Analysis of the Mathis Lake Sand Rim: Implications for Late Quaternary Site Formation Processes at Carolina Bays |
| 7     | Moore, Christopher, J. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Keith Seramur, David Mallinson, and Michael O'Prinsell - Geoarchaeological investigations of Satillite Holocene Alluvial Deposits along the Tar River in North Carolina |
| 8     | McFadden, Pauliee - Geoarchaeological investigations of Dune Formation and Artifact Deposition at Barber Creek (31FT259)        |
| 9     | Fields, Rita, W. Edwin Jackson, and Byran Haley - Using Geophysical Technology in the Identification of Cultural Resources at the Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center |
| 10    | Eskew, Katherine, and Carl Lipo - Detecting Prehistoric Earthworks in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi Using LIDAR Imagery and GIS |
| 11    | Yerka, Stephen J., Nicholas P. Herrmann, Megan Carr, and Michael Angst - Ground Truthing Cherokee Farm: Demonstrating 40KN45 Using High Resolution Geophysical Survey and Excavation |
| 12    | Tevrell, Rith - The GIS Revolution Advances Archaeology in Washington, D.C.                                                     |
| 13    | Lockhart, James, Julie E. Morgan, and Shawn McGaha - Aerial and Near-Surface Remote Sensing at Old Town Ridge (1CG41)            |
| 14    | Bezenhauser, Alen - Current Research at the Washahouse (11MO360) and Divers (11MO286) Sites: Preliminary Results from Geophysical Survey and Targeted Excavations |

**SEAC Student Affairs Workshop: Getting Funded**

Thursday, 3:00-4:45 pm

Organizers: Megan Kassaboum and David Crawford

Panel: Lesley Brown, Dale Hutchinson, V. James Knight

**Lakeshore Ballroom III**

**SEAC Student Affairs Reception**

Thursday, 5:15-7:40 pm

**Lakeshore Ballroom III**

**Avocational and Professional Leadership Meeting**

Organizer: Christopher Judge

Thursday, 5:00-7:00 pm

Walsh Room

**SEAC Reception**

Levine Museum of the New South

200 E. Seventh Street, Charlotte

Thursday, 7:00-9:00 pm

(Shuttle will begin running at 6:30)
Friday Morning

Session 19: Contributed Papers on Native American Communities in the Colonial Era
(Co-Chair: Duane Esrey)
Lakeshore Ballroom I

8:00  Boyer, Willet, III - Names of Power: An Analysis of Names and Archaeological Evidence from the Assatee Chiefdom of the Ocklawaha River Valley, Florida
8:20  Dyson, John - Who Were the Chickasaw?
8:40  Esrey, Duane - Colonialism before Contact: Interpretation of Theoretical Limitations of Contact Period Archaeology
9:00  Bowne, Eric - Southeastern Indian Pellets of the Seventeenth Century: Suggestions toward an Analytical Vocabulary
9:20  Fitts, Mary Beth - Sara to Chawas: Community Relocation in the Carolinas
9:40  Break
10:00  Ports, Tara - Historic Creek Hide Processing: Identifying Gender Roles through Lithics
10:20  Marcoux, Jon Bernard - Chronology from Glass Beads: The English Period in the Southeast, ca. A.D. 1607 - 1783
10:40  Moore, Patricia, and Gerald F. Schroedl - Geophysical Survey of Two Locations within the Kittowha Archaeological District (15Is1), Swain County, North Carolina
11:00  Hill, William - Cherokee Lithic Utilization: A Preliminary Assessment of Materials Recovered from Two Winter Houses at the Ravensford Site, Western North Carolina
11:26  Bradley, Matthew - Distribution and Localization of Cherokee Settlements c. 1725

Session 20: Contributed Papers on the Archaeology of the Mississippian III
(Co-Chair: Greg Wilson)
Lakeshore Ballroom II

8:20  Schroeder, Sixel - From Holes to Houses: Building Inferences about Ancient Construction Technology
8:40  Pursel, Corin - Growing Estimates of Site Size at Kincaid Mounds
9:00  Boles, Steve - Floride Workshops at Kincaid and Cahokia Mounds
9:20  Krus, Anthony - Reforifying Cahokia: Finding Changes in the Number of Wooden Posts in Cahokia's Central Palisades
9:40  Break
10:00  Betzhausen, Alene, and Thomas Zych - Cahokia's Northern Neighbors: Late Mississippian Rural Settlements in the Northeastern American Bottom
10:20  Balts, Melissa - People Place or Things: Construction History and Security Concerns of a Fortified Site in the Cahokia Area
10:40  Wilson, Greg - Weapons of War in the Mississippian Central Illinois River Valley
11:00  Gjerde, Sara, and Amber M. VanDerwerker - Subsistence at the Rookaup site: The Paleoethnobotany of a Burned House

Session 21: Symposium: Transportation Archaeology in North Carolina: Honoring Archaeological Heritage While Serving Transportation Needs
(Organizers: Shane C. Peterson, Paul J. Mohler, and Matt Wilkerson)
University Ballroom A

8:00  Peterson, Shane C. - The Alchemy of Transportation Archaeology: A Brief Introduction
8:20  Peterson, Shane C., and Matt Jorgenson - The Widening of NC 24/27: An Intra-Regional Examination of Localized Lithic Economies in the Uwharrie Mountains Area
8:40  Espenhade, Chris - Where Cutting Edge Meets Cut-and-Fill: Transportation Compliance and Innovation
9:00  Seib, Scott, and Terri Russ - The Backhoe and the Trowel: Archaeological Investigations at the Winder Site and Construction of the US 17 Windor Bypass
9:20  Laurenheiser, Loretta - Building Bridges from the Past to the Present: How the US 17 Bridge Replacement Project Brought Seventeenth Century North Carolina to Life
9:40  Break
10:00  Tippett, J. Lee, and Eric Voigt - Instrument Neutron Activation Analysis and Petrographic Study of Woodland Pottery from the Maple Branch Site (31RF340), Beaufort County, North Carolina
09:40 Zind, Jesse, and Paul Webb - Skirting the Battle: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Fort Neboeeks Battlefield Site, Greene County, North Carolina

11:00 Williamson, Matt - Discussant

11:28 Abbott, Leigh - Discussant

11:40 Claggett, Stephen - Discussant

Session 22: Contributed Papers on the Archaeology of the St. Johns River Valley and South Florida (Chair: Kenneth E. Sassaman) University Ballroom B

8:00 Tucker, Bryan - Inside the Seasonal Round: Using Stable Isotopes to Evaluate Subsistence and Settlement during the Florida Archaic at Harris Creek/Teck Island

8:20 Bessey, Virgil - Middle Archaic Periods in the St. Johns Basin, Florida


9:00 Randall, Ana R., and Kenneth E. Sassaman - St. Johns Archaological Field School 2008, Part II: Mount Taylor Snell Ridge at Silver Glem Run

9:20 Wallis, Neil J. - Swift Creek: Interactions on the Atlantic Coast: Chemical, Mesoarchological, and Techno-functional Evidence

9:40 Break

10:00 Rollins, Vicki, and Keith Ashley - Trides and Seasons: Negotiating Daily Life within the Salt Marsh

10:20 Martiinan, Rochelle, and Alexandra Parsons - Early Mississippian Faunal Assemblages from Northeast Florida

10:46 Schubert, Therese M. - Recent Investigations at Mount Elizabeth: A Late Archaic Site in the East Okeechobee Region

11:08 Butler, David, and Jessica Clover - Analyzing Lithics in a Land Without Stone: Investigating the Lithic Assemblage from a Belle Glade Site in South-Central Florida

11:20 Bauta-Alpuche, Adolfo Ivan - Settlement and Subsistence of a Late Belle Glade Site at the Transitional St. Johns-Belle Glade Area of Central Florida

11:40 McGown, William E. - People of the Big Lake

Session 23: Symposium: A New Look at Coles Creek Culture (Organizers: Vincas F. Steponaitis and John W. O'Fallon) University Ballroom C

8:00 McGinnis, Charles R. - The Transition to Coles Creek: Ceramic Stratigraphy and Mortuary Traditions from Two Louisiana Sites

8:20 Schilling, Timothy M., and Rebecca A. Sams - Notes from the Coast: Looting Research into the Bayou Chene Creeks Mounds

8:40 Ryan, Jeanne, and Douglas C. Wells - Baytown Plain to Addis: A Reflection of the Coles Creek to Mississippian Period Transition

9:00 Patchett, Vanessa R. - An Analysis of the Coles Creek Period Vessel Shapes and Sizes

9:20 Roe, Lorri - Questioning Coles Creek Hierarchy

9:40 Kasababova, Megan C. - Looking Beyond the Obvious: Identifying Patterns in Coles Creek Mortuary Data

10:00 Break

10:20 Steponaitis, Vincas P., and John W. O'Fallon - Recent Excavations at the Feltus Mounds: Preliminary Findings and Comparisons

10:40 Sherwood, Sarah C., Bryan S. Hailey, and Jay K. Johnson - Geoarcheology and Geophysics at Feltus

11:00 Cummings, Garret B. - Guinche Balls and Earth Divers: Contiguous Magic in a Mound Construction at a Coles Creek Site

11:20 Williams, Lab S. - Plant Use at the Feltus Mounds Site: A Look at Coles Creek Subsistence

Session 24: Symposium: Old Becomes New: Recent Trends in Southeastern Bioarchaeology (Organizers: Shannon Chappell Hodge and Katrina Shuler) University Ballroom D

8:00 Breeden, Christina, and Claire Dauverne - Macroscopic Examination of Porcine Hyperostosis in Late Woodland and Mississippian Cultures from the Tens-Tem Waterway Area

8:20 Cook, Danielle - The Effects of the Woodland-Mississippian Cultural Transition on Health Patterns in East Central Mississippi: Evidence from Infection
9:40  Break

9:40  Dufault, Marie, J. Lynn Funkhouser, D. C. Martin, Danielle Cook, and Barbara T. Frazier - Excavation and Analysis of Skeletal Material from a Mexican War Hospital Cemetery

9:00  Hodge, Shannon Chappell - Life and Health among Enslaved African-Americans at Ingleside Plantation (1821-1864), Nashville, Tennessee

9:20  Thompson, Brandos - A Comparative Osteological Analysis of Historic African-American Cemetery Populations in the Southeast

9:46  Break

10:00  James, Janna, Gabrielle Wrobel, John Connaway, and Jay K. Johnson - Mortuary Practices at the Cannons Mounds Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi

10:20  Shuler, Kristina - Sex Differences in Enamel Hypoplasia Formation among Pre-Contact Societies in Northern Mississippi

10:40  Lister, Gino - Bioarchaeological Analysis of Diet during the Coles Creek Period

11:00  Wetly, Rachel - Florida's Beautiful Basen: Chemical and Physical Properties of Skeletal Preservation among Florida's Archeic Municary Ponds

11:20  Smith, Heather - Degenerative Joint Disease in the Windsor Population

Session 26: Posters: Historical Archaeology

Friday, 3:30-11:30 am

Lakeshore Ballroom IV

1  Steeet, Wizard, Jean Cancell, Marion Smith, and Paul Rockhouse - "On the edge of the pine woods": Toward an Understanding of Historic Seminole Settlement Patterns in Southeast Florida

2  Jeffers, Richard, and Christopher R. Moore - In Search of Mission San Joseph de Sajac: Mission Period Archaeological Research on Sapelo Island, Georgia

3  Cordell, Ann - Past and Variability and Clay Resource Utilization in 16th Century Aboriginal Pottery from the Fountain of Youth Park Site, St. Augustine, Florida

4  Moore, Sue - Overview of the Mount Royal Plantation

5  Dunn, Misty, and Brian Minter - Investigations at Mount Royal: The 2008 Season

6  Taylor, Megan - Prospectors, Property, and Profit: The Commodification of a South Carolina Plantation, 1800-1943

7  Pyszka, Kimberly, Maureen Hays, DeeJay Joyce, Scott Harroun, and Casey Jenkint - Archaeological Investigations at Disk Plantation, Charleston, SC

8  Selig, Scott, and Terri Rana - Sandy Point Plantation: Two Centuries of Continuity and Change in the North Carolina Coastal Plain

9  Gilligos, Elizabeth - Ice House of Chatham? A Deep Subzero Feature at Old Town Plantation

10  Branden, Jamie, and John Samuelsen - Recent Geophysical and Archaeological Investigations at the Rouson House
Friday Afternoon

SEAC Student Affairs luncheon Forum: Surviving Graduate School
Friday, 12:00-1:00 pm
Organizers: David Cranford and Megan Kassabu
Panel: Robin Beck, Annie Blankenship, and Paul Welch
Lakeshore Ballroom D1

BIA Workshop: The Application of ARPA on Tribal Lands
Friday, 1:00-2:45 pm
Panel: David Stevens and Gary Cantley
Walden Room

Session 27: Symposium: Recent Research in the North Carolina Sandhills (Organizer: Shawn Patch)
University Ballroom A

1:00 Seramur, Keith, and Ellen Cowan - An Alternative Model for Holocene Aeolian Sedimentation in the Sandhills of North Carolina

1:30 Robinson, Kenneth W. - Archaeic and Woodland Settlement East of the Cape Fear: A View from Site 31GM40 in the Upper Cape Fear Valley, Cumberland County, North Carolina

1:40 Casady, Daniel, and Matthew W. Jergenson - Morrow Mountain II in the Sandhills - Say Me If You've Heard This One

2:50 Patch, Shana - Artifact Clusters, Features, and Phoenician Site Structure in the North Carolina Sandhills

2:20 Espenhaug, Chris - The Importance of Vessel-Based Analysis in the Sandhills of North Carolina

2:40 Herriot, Joseph - Discussant

Session 28: Symposium: The Florida Public Archaeology Network: Public Archaeology of Work (Organizers: Tim Bruck and Sira Kaufmann)
University Ballroom B

1:00 Brock, Tim - Public Archaeology: Engaging Stakeholders in East Central Florida

1:20 Harper, Cassandra Rae - Beyond Artifact: Creating a Resource for Teaching Archaeology in the Classroom

1:40 Miller, Sarah E., and Amber Graff-Howeis - Coquina Querries: An Archaeology Activity Guide for Northeast Florida

2:00 Wenzl, Rachel - In Your Backyard: The Use of Local Archaeological Sites to Enhance Public Archaeology

2:20 Moates, Jeff - Reaching Out to Other Publics: Assisting Local Governments in the Tampa Bay Region

2:40 Kaufmann, Kira - Promoting Public Archaeology in Florida: Underwater!

Session 29: Symposium: Crossing the Combahee - On Land, Underwater, and In Between (Organizer: Eric Poplin)
University Ballroom C

1:00 Sain, Ed - Archival Research of Ferry Transportation in the South Carolina Lowcountry

1:20 Watts, Gordon, and Joshua Daniel - Location, Documentation, and Reconstruction of a Vessel at Combahee Ferry

1:40 Jettie, Emily, and Eric Poplin - Combahee Ferry Historic District: A South Carolina Riverine Maritime Cultural Landscape

2:00 Poplin, Carol - As a Living Part of Our Community: Sharing the Past with the Public through CRM
Session 30: Symposium: The Zebree Archaeological Project: Forty Years After (Organizers: David G. Anderson, Dan F. Morse, Phyllis A. Morse, and John E. Kelly) University Ballroom D

1:00 Anderson, David - Fieldwork and Analyses at Zebree 1968-1977
1:20 Morse, Dan F. - Artifact Recovery and Analyses
1:40 Morse, Phyllis A. - Artifact Processing and Non-Artifact Analyses
2:00 Brown, James A. - Discussant
2:20 All, Susan - Discussant
2:40 Paukstelis, Timothy R. - Discussant
3:00 Kelly, John E. - Discussant

Session 31: Symposium: Early American Life on a North Carolina Coastal Plantation (Organizer: Dawn Reid) University Ballroom E

1:00 O'Neal, Michael - Putting the Tar in Tar Heels: The Naval Store Industry and Plantations in North Carolina
1:20 Tibbetts, Rachel - The Rural Plantation: Date Recovery at 31ON1582, Onslow County, North Carolina
1:40 Viñalmez, Kimberly - The Value of History: An Economic Snapshot of Onslow County
2:00 Southerlin, Bobby - Towards Development of an Archaeological Signature for the African American Residents of the Spice Plantation
2:20 Reid, Dawn - Food, Sport, and Income: Annual Exploitation at 31ON1582
2:40 Beam, Thomas E., Jr. - Discussant

Session 32: Plenary Session: Native Perspectives on Archaeology in the Carolinas: How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country? (Organizers: Adam King, Brett H. Riggs, and Rose Williams Townsend)

3:00-5:00 pm Participants: Clara Sue Kidwell (Moderator), Russell Townsend, T.J. Hollsopple, Thomas Belt, Richard Allen, Jack Baker, Lisa Stopp, Umbah Hairs, Beckie Garcia, Stuart Paterson, Rick Hill, Joyce Bear, and Karen Kaniatobe

SEAC Business Meeting
5:15-6:30 pm
Lakeshore Ballroom I-III

SEAC Dance
9:00 pm - 1:00 am
Featuring The Spongebones
University Ballroom

Saturday Morning

Session 33: Contributed Papers on Spanish Exploration and Mission Sites (Chair: Robin A. Beck) Lakeshore Ballroom J

8:20 Smith, Marvin, David J. Hally, and John E. Worth - Sixteenth-Century European Artifact Dispersion in the Southeast
8:40 Sanders, Merritt M., Christopher B. Rodning, Robin A. Beck, Jr., and David G. Moore - Methods of Excavation of Sixteenth-Century Buried Structures at the Berry Site in North Carolina
9:00 Beck, Robin A., Jr., Christopher B. Rodning, and David G. Moore - The Architecture of Contact: A Preliminary Comparison of Buried Structures at the Berry Site
9:20 Gorman, Rebecca D. - Continuity and Change at the Spanish Mission San Juan del Puerto (1587-1702), Fort George Island, Florida
9:40 Break
10:00 Thunen, Robert - Cedar Point Excavation 2005-2007
10:20 Worth, John E. - Rediscovering Pensacola's Lost Spanish Missions
10:40 Meltzer, Jennifer - Towards Understanding Interactions: Colono wares in the Southeast
11:00 Hargrave, Michael, Ellen Erenwein, George Avery, and E. F. Gregory - Geophysical Investigations at Presidio Los Adaes, Louisiana
11:20 Roberts, Amanda - Secret Exchange: Alternative Economies of Presidio Santa Maria de Galve and La de Santa Rosa
Session 34: Contributed Papers on Palaeoindian and Archaic Sites (Chair: Albert C. Goodyear) Lakeshore Ballroom II

8:50 Goodyear, Albert C. - A Summary of Early Prehistory in South Carolina Archaeology
8:40 Miller, D. Shane - Recovery Bases in the Palaeoindian Database of the Americas (PDDBA), or How to Not Throw the Baby Out with the Bathwater
9:00 Szaflarski, Ashley, D. Shent Miller, and Albert C. Goodyear - A Spatial Analysis of Biface Reduction at the Topper Site, South Carolina
9:20 Sain-Donald - The Role of Clovis Blade Technology at the Topper Site (18AL23)
9:40 Break
10:00 Enos, H. Elaine - Caps: A Levantoids-like Prehistoric Corn Technology in the Southeastern United States
10:20 Bradbury, Andrew, and Philip Carr - Early Archaic Blunted Bifaces: Reliable, Maintainable or a Compromise in Design?
10:40 Sweeney, Kara Bridgeman, Albert C. Goodyear, Tommy Charles, and Erika Shoemaker - Achieved and Received Wisdom in the Archaeology of Edgefield Stampers
11:00 Redwine, Charles, and Lawrence Alexander - An Analysis of Debitage from the Duck River Project

Session 35: Symposium: Old Rag, 44RA43, Archaeology (1972-2003) (Organizers: J. Alana May and Steve Watts) University Ballroom A

8:20 Watts, Steve - A Light In The Forest: An Old Rag Archaeology Overview
8:40 Callahan, Ernest - The Old Rag Project: Field School and Deep Time Study
9:00 Callahan, Ernest - Old Rag Site, 44RA43: A Quarter Century of Monitoring
6:20 Creswell, Jack - The Archaeology of Old Rag: Experimental Archaeology, Deep Time and Windows To The Past
9:40 Break
10:00 Jones, Scott - Laboratory and Analysis Methods for Old Rag (44RA43)
10:20 Callahan, Ernest - A Challenge for Archaeology
19:40 May, J. Alana - Old Rag Experimental Archaeology: Experience with Some Implications

11:00 Schindler, Bill - Discussant: Questions and Applications

Session 36: Symposium: Revealing North Carolina’s Site 31CR314, The Queen Anne’s Revenge Shipwreck (Organizers: Linda F. Carreras-McNaughton and Mark Wilde-Ramsing) University Ballroom B

8:40 Lawrence, Richard - G sens: Slave Ship, Pirate Ship: A Historical Context for the Queen Anne’s Revenge Shipwreck Site
8:20 Southern, Chris - What’s Where and Why? Assessing Site Formation, Artifact Distribution, and Site Stability at the Queen Anne’s Revenge Shipwreck Site
8:40 Welsh, Wendy - Conservation at Sea: Preliminary Examination of Concretions from the Queen Anne’s Revenge Shipwreck Site
9:00 Price, Franklin H. - Mysteries from the Sediment: the Macro-Archaeology of an 18th Century Shipwreck
9:20 Daniel, Shanna - Conservation and Analysis of Artifacts at the Queen Anne’s Revenge Conservation Laboratory
9:40 Break
10:00 Miller, J. William, and James R. Craig - Role of Corrosion in Artifact Preservation
10:40 Henry, Nathan - The Ship’s Armament
11:00 Carreras-McNaughton, Linda F. - Galley Goods from the Queen Anne’s Revenge Shipwreck Site
11:20 Watkins-Kenney, Sarah - Casks and Pewter from the Beaufort Inlet Shipwreck (31CR314)
11:40 Carreras-McNaughton, Linda F. - Personal Gear from the Queen Anne’s Revenge Shipwreck Site
12:00 Wilde-Ramsing, Mark - Cultural Site Formation Processes and Queen Anne’s Revenge
Session 37: Symposium: Archaeological Explorations of the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee (Organizer: Jay Franklin)
University Ballroom C

8:00 Lamping, Lucinda, and Jay Franklin - Archaeological Survey of Pogue Creek Site: Natural Area: A GIS Perspective

8:20 Franklin, Jay, and Sierra M. Bow - The Upper Cumberland Plateau Archaeological Luminescence Dating Project

8:40 Des Jean, Tom, and Jason Tune - Moving Gray Contexts to the Mainstream: Dating Diagnostics from the Upper Cumberland Plateau

9:20 Sherwood, Sarah C., Jay Franklin, and Jason Windingstad - Geochronological Results from Two Rock Shelters in the Sewanee Conglomerate, Fentress County, Tennessee

9:20 Simone, Jan, Sarah A. Blankenship, and Jay Franklin - Prehistoric Rock Art in the Upper Cumberland Plateau

9:40 Break

10:00 Gregory, Danny, and J. Lee Tippett - Site Function and Lithic Technology on the Eastern Highland Rim: A Comparison between Rock Shelters and Open-air Sites

10:20 Pope, Elyse, Jay Franklin, Jan Simone, and Alan Creswell - Caves and Rock Shelters as Mortuary Sites on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee

10:40 Franklin, Jay, Maureen A. Raya, Lucinda Langston, and Jessica Godsey - Lithic Technology and Site Function, Eagle Drink Stabil Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee

11:00 Beck, Chase, Jay Franklin, and Michael Zavada - The Analysis of Polis and Charcoal from Rock Shelter Sites in the Tennessee Region of the Upper Cumberland Plateau

11:20 Faulkner, Charles - Discussant

Session 38: Symposium: Transitions at the Late Woodland/Mississippian Interface in South Carolina (Organizer: Gail E. Wagner)
University Ballroom D

8:20 Fauché, Rachel - Burial Associations from Atkes (34LF325): A Preliminary Investigation

8:20 Rowe, Simone (University of Oklahoma) - A Preliminary Bioarchaeological Analysis of the Atkes Site (34LF325), a Fourth Mound Burial Midden

8:40 Vogel, Gregory - Gone but Not Forgotten: The Research Potential of Caldo Mounds in the Anasazi Basin

9:00 Trubitt, Mary Beth - Excavations at Two Caldo Mound Sites in Southwest Arkansas

9:20 Early, Ann, Leslie Walker, and George Sato - Caldo Ceramics in the Central Arkansas River Valley

9:40 Break

10:00 Davd, Enoch - Style as Process: A Design-based Analysis of Caldo Pottery from Southeastern Oklahoma

10:20 Jeav, David - Who's Pot? Who's Pot? A Fortuounous Find from Lafayette County, Arkansas

10:40 Hammett, Scott, Patrick Livingston, and Amanda Regnier - 2008 Excavations at the Clemett Site (34MC8), McCurtain County, Oklahoma

11:00 McKinney, Duncan - No Vacancy: An Archaeoarchitectural Analysis of Settlement Paterning at Battle Mound (HL1); in Lafayette County, Kansas

11:20 Brooks, Robert - Distribution of Prehistoric Caldo Settlements on the Natural Landscape: A View from Southeastern Kentucky

11:40 Rogers, J. Daniel - Discussant

8:20 Ferguson, Terry A., and Tommy Charles - Late Woodland/Mississippian Component at the Robertson Farm Sites: 38GR1 and 38PN35: The Piugle Phase in Northwest South Carolina

8:40 Stewart, James - V. Green (38KE257) and Richardson (38KE588): Two Central South Carolina Late Woodland Villages

9:00 McWhorter, Margaret Elizabeth - The Late Woodland Component at the Concrete Block Site (38KE192)

9:20 Vanier, Jeremy A. - Societal Transitions: A Functional Analysis of Ceramic Vessels from the Belmont Neck Site (38KE6)

9:40 Wagner, Gail E. (University of South Carolina) -
2008 STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION ENTRIES

Beasley, Virgil Roy (Northwestern University) - Archeological Periods of the Mid-Holocene in the Upper and Middle St. Johns Basins, Florida (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 8:20)

Davis, Jeremy R. (University of Alabama) - Crafting in the Countryside: A Comparison of Three Late Prehistoric Earthwork Sites in the Black Warrior River Valley (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 1:40)

Dowd, Elizabeth (University of Oklahoma) - Style as Process: A design-based analysis of Caddo Pottery from Southeastern Oklahoma (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 10:00)

Hadley, Alison M. (University of Kansas) - Early Woodland Mineral Mining and Exploration in Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 1:40)

Kassahun, Megan C. (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) - Looking Beyond the Obvious: Identifying Patterns in Coles Creek Mortuary Data (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 9:40)

Lacquestre, Cameron B. (University of Alabama) - Recalculating Mound Volume at Moundville (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 1:00)

Catt, Egan Gregory D. (Temple University) - Red Meat, Domestic God: Copper and its Significance in Middle Atlantic Prehistoric Exchange (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 3:00)

Meltzer, Jennifer A. (University of West Florida) - Towards Understanding Interactions: Cohoos Wares in the Southeast (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 10:40)

Mistak-Caughron, Sarah (Mississippi State University) - Understanding and Modeling Climate Change: Freshwater Mussels Analysis From Modoc Rock Shelter and Wastor Brakel (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 9:00)

Moore, Christopher (University of Kentucky) - A Macroscopic Investigation of Technological Style and the Production of Middle to Late Archaic Fishhooks at the Chiggeville, Read, and Baker Sites, Western Kentucky (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 10:40)

Sanger, Matthew (Columbia University) - Duplication, Redundancy, and Clues to Social Cohesion in Deep Prehistory (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 11:20)

Tucker, Bryan (University of Florida) - Piercing the Seasonal Round: Using Stable Isotopes to Reconstruct Human Diet by Season in the Florida Archaic (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 8:00)

Williams, Leah S. (University of Alabama) - Plant Use at the Fripp Mounds Site: A Look at Coles Creek Subistence (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 11:00)

Student Paper Review Committee: Renee Walker (SUNY-Oswego), Marvin Smith (Valdosta State University), and Richard Weinstein (Coastal Environments Inc.)

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ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

(Plenary Session) Native Perspectives on Archaeology in the Carolinas: How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country? (Organizers: Adam King, Brett H. Riggs, and Russell Townsend) Friday afternoon 1. Lakefront Ballroom I-II

Southeastern archaeology has long focused on the record of the south’s indigenous peoples, yet the practitioners of, and audience for, this work have primarily been non-native academics. Descendant native communities, although keenly interested in the material evidence of their own heritage, have been justifiably suspicious of the motives and practice of archaeology, an enterprise of outsiders. How do we bridge this gap to create archaeological practice that is relevant and meaningful to the stakeholders with the most direct connection to the archaeological record? As a first step, we must listen to Indian Country to begin to understand native perspectives on archaeology and the archaeological record of the Southeast.

This panel brings together representatives of federally recognized tribes who regularly consult on cultural resources issues in the Carolinas to discuss “How Can Archaeology Serve Indian Country?” The immediate goal of this session is to provide a platform for tribal representatives to voice the needs and aims of native communities that could be, or should be, served by the discipline of archaeology. The ultimate goal is to build frameworks for dialogue between archaeologists and contemporary native communities to guide Southeastern archaeology in becoming more relevant and responsive to the interests of Indian Country.

(Session 4) An Excavation of North Carolina’s Historic Graves and Graveyards: Exploring Sticks, Stones and Bones across “The Old North State” (Organizers: John J. Mintz and Thomas E. Beamman, Jr.) Thursday morning University Ballroom A

Explorations of historic graves in North Carolina were once sporadic and varied as were the intuitive methods used for investigation. However, the past decade has seen a tremendous increase in the investigation and documentation of historic graves and graveyards across “The Old North State.” Only recently have more scientific approaches been employed that yield more reliable results, yet are still widely undertaken in favor of intuitive methods. A distillation of patterns, processes, and procedures from this session will help to define a broader scientific context for future anthropological and archaeological investigations and documentation of historic graves and graveyards in North Carolina.

(Session 6) New Research Directions on St. Catherine’s Island, Georgia (Organizers: David Huston Thomas and Anna M. Semones) Thursday morning University Ballroom C

For four decades, the American Museum of Natural History has conducted archaeological investigations on St. Catherine’s Island. Current objectives emphasize community patterning, subsistence and technology at the temporal extremes of aboriginal occupation on St. Catherine’s Island: the initial occupation (CA Simons period and possibly earlier) and the late prehistoric/misson period ( unrestored 17th century period). The papers presented here summarize some of the ongoing research directions and help frame the research design for upcoming sessions of fieldwork.

(Session 9) Regalia and the Sacred in Mississippian Art (Organizers: F. Kent Reilly, III and David H. Dye) Thursday morning University Ballroom E

Iconographic investigations of the regalts and symbols worn by both anthropomorphs and zoomorphs figures in Mississippian art reveal a shared ideological focus across a large geographical area as well as several style regions. Within this proposed focus, several works of art depict specific items of regalia as well as those handheld objects that perhaps are associated with use in more supernatural
entific investigations reveal that certain surviving traditions are, in effect, power-induced stories that explain the origin of specific archaeological retrieved objects of regalia. The burial deposition of these objects appears to link elite office holders with both the entities and episodes described in these surviving Native American stories.

(Session 14) The Archaeology of North Carolina: Papers in Honor of Beatle C. Keel
(Organizers: Christopher B. Roehling, Jane M. Eastman, and Anthony Boudreaux III)
Thursday afternoon
University Ballroom B

This symposium honors Beatle Keel and his contributions to North Carolina archaeology. In the 1960s and 1970s, Dr. Keel and others at the University of North Carolina identified many significant sites and developed cultural sequences that remain valid today, and he taught many students the craft of archaeology. With the National Park Service and the Southeast Archeological Center, Dr. Keel has done much to encourage and enable archaeological investigations in the state. These papers build upon his foundational work to explore moundbuilding, architecture, settlement layout, and village growth and development during late prehistoric and the early historic period.

(Session 15) Environmental Archaeology in the Georgia Bight
(Organizers: Elizabeth J. Retz and David Hurst Thomas)
Thursday afternoon
University Ballroom C

Many questions intrigue environmental archaeologists working on the Georgia coast; but answers have eluded us. This is changing as these questions are being addressed through bio-chemical and geophysical methods combined with traditional biological studies. Although results are preliminary, already some questions have been redefined, we are closer to answering others, and new questions are emerging. Through this work, evidence is emerging for changes in land management and exploitation strategies, fish populations, the timing and consequences of farming, human biology, climate, sea levels, and marsh configuration. These results show that the sources of environmental change are inter-related and accessible in the archaeological record.

(Session 17) The "Status" of Cupper Studies in the Greater Mississippian Southeast
(Organizers: Kathleen L. Elkinhardt, James A. Brown, and John E. Kelly)
Thursday afternoon
University Ballroom E

For Mississippian societies of the greater Southeast, copper represents an important material that was transformed into important ritual items. As a result of the recent discovery of a copper workshop at Cahokia, we are stimulated to understand the broader context of copper use in Mississippian societies. The authors in this session will bring a wide range of perspectives to the study of copper in their region or areas of expertise. Research into its procurement, distribution, conversion into finished products, contexts of use, and meaning(s) in social, economic, political, and ritual life have benefited from the application of new analytical methods and creative approaches to artifacts and material.

(Session 21) Transportation Archaeology in North Carolina: Honoring Archaelogical Heritage While Silling Transportation Needs
(Organizers: Shane C. Peterson, Paul J. Mohler, and Matt Wilkerson)
Friday morning
University Ballroom A

State and Federal Cultural Resource Protection legislation has generated over thirty years of intense archaeological investigation across North Carolina. During that time the practice and practitioners of compliance-based archaeology have operated under the intense scrutiny of both the government and academic institutions based on their respective interests. Admittedly archaeological research and compliance with archaeological resource protection laws are not identical pursuits; they are, however, compatible. This session is designed to illustrate the ways in which transportation archaeology can and does make essential contributions to archaeology in North Carolina, while insuring that the transportation requirements of its citizens are met.
(Session 22) A New Look at Coles Creek Culture
(Organizers: Vincent P. Steponaitis and John W. O'Hear)
Friday morning
University Ballroom C

The Coles Creek culture (ca. AD 700-1200) in the Lower Mississippi Valley spans the transition from Woodland to Mississippian and exhibits aspects of both; it is no reliance on farming combined with substantial public architecture—civic-ceremonial centers with platform mounds and plazas. This symposium explores various facets of life in Coles Creek times, including mound construction, mortuary ritual, social organization, and subsistence. Chronology and ceramic variability are also considered.

(Session 24) When Old Becomes New: Recent Trends in Southeastern Bioarchaeology
(Organizers: Shannon Chappell Hodge and Kristina Shuter)
Friday morning
University Ballroom D

NAGPRA led bioarchaeology to repatriate their research toward curatorial or soon to be repatriated Native American skeletal remains, and to a greater reliance on samples from the historic period. While the era of excavating human remains for pure research is over, the ever-accelerating pace of urban development and changes in land use have led to a concurrent increase in Section 106 archaeological investigations, some of which involve human skeletal remains. These factors have combined to offer a new era of topical diversification and methodological innovation in bioarchaeology. The papers in this symposium highlight exciting examples from the Southeast.

(Session 25) Mississippian Archaeology at the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality
(Organizers: David H. Dyce, Kevin E. Smith, and Michael C. Moore)
Friday morning
University Ballroom E

The importance of the Mound Bottom and Pack sites has long been recognized by archaeologists of the Mississippian Southeast, but despite the fact that detailed information has not been widely published. In this symposium we summarize and synthesize the currently available information from historical records and archaeological projects in the 1920s, 1930s, 1940s, and 1970s, along with new insights generated by geophysical survey and bioarchaeology.

(Session 27) Recent Research in the North Carolina Sandhills
(Organizer: Shawn Pasch)
Friday afternoon
University Ballroom A

Recent research in the North Carolina Sandhills has focused on a range of themes and topics. This symposium incorporates results from several large projects with an emphasis on continuing problems of site burial and preservation, internal site structure, component identification, activity areas, and prehistoric human behavior.

(Session 28) The Florida Public Archaeology Network: Public Archaeology at Work
(Organizers: Tim Krock and Kirk Kautmann)
Friday afternoon
University Ballroom B

Join some of the Florida Public Archaeology Network’s (FPAN) Regional Directors and Outreach Coordinators as they discuss public archaeology in Florida. This session will highlight some of FPAN’s successful projects in education, public involvement in underwater archaeology, cooperative efforts with local governments, and techniques for engaging the public in local archaeology. The program will share experiences from the front lines of the public archaeology movement in Florida. This session will represent work being conducted at four of the Florida Public Archaeology Network’s regions: east Central, Northeast, Southeast, and West Central.

(Session 29) Crossing the Combahee - On Land, Underwater, and In Between
(Organizer: Eric Topplin)
Friday afternoon
University Ballroom C

Multidisciplinary investigation of the Combahee Ferry Historic District, Beaufort/Colleton Counties, SC, highlights the role of this important transportation node in the historical development of the South Carolina Lowcountry. Historical and archaeological investigations examine the terrestrial, underwater, and...
intersal elements of thislocale to recreate the
nature of ferry operations and its influence on
the past and present. Refuse pits, a privy, refuse
it, the river, a Civil War fortroom under the
River, and burials of freed slaves who served in the Union Army reflect the intimate and
continual interaction between deep water, rivetines, and terrestrial activities in the Carolina
Lowcountry.

(Session 30) The Zebree Archaeological Project:
Forty Years After
(Oragnizers: David G. Anderson, Dan F.
Morse, Pyliss A. Morse, and John E. Kelly)
Friday afternoon
University Ballroom D

In 1965, Dick Marshall reported on a new
Mississippian complex in southeast Missouri he
called the Hayti phase. This discovery was
largely ignored until 1985 Dan Morse found a
similar complex in northwestern Arkansas. By 1976,
the Zebree Site’s Big Lake phase had been
excavated as completely as possible before its
final destruction by the Corps of Engineers. Many field and laboratory innovations, taken for
granted today, were conducted today. Today, the
Zebree data are still influential in interpretations
of the period AD 800-1000 in that portion of the
Mississippi Valley from Cahokia to Memphis.

(Session 31) Early American Life on a North
Carolina Coastal Plantation
(Oragnizers: Dawn Reid)
Friday afternoon
University Ballroom E

Early plantations on the coast of North Carolina
did not fit the stereotype portrait of the
“Southern Plantation.” The abundant long-leaf
pine provided the naval stores products that
drove the 18th-19th century plantation system in
this part of the state. These rural planters tended to
live comparatively humbly, regardless of their
economic status. Data recovery at the Spiker
Plantation (31CF1585) utilized multiple lines of
research to examine life on such a plantation.
The papers in this symposium discuss the
multiple facets of early plantation life on the
North Carolina coast based on the results of this
investigation.

(Session 35) Old Rag Archaeology (1972-2003)
(Oragnizers: J. Krier May and Steve Warr)
Saturday morning
University Ballroom A

In the summer of 1972 pioneering experimental archeologist Everett Callihan led a group of
Virginia Commonwealth University students into the shadow of Old Rag Mountain to
...reconstruct an authentic campsite complex
capable of sustaining small band of hunting-
gathering Indians of the Early Woodland period
during a seasonal occupation”. They used only
stone-age tools to create the experimental
station. Records of activities were kept, artifacts
were curated and the site was monitored for
almost three decades. Archaeological
investigation of the site was conducted between
1999 and 2003. The results present some
intriguing, and sometimes surprising,
conclusions for archaeology.

(Session 36) Revaling North Carolina’s Site
31CR14, The Queen Anne’s Revenge
Shipwreck
(Oragnizers: Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton
and Mark Wilde-Raumling)
Saturday morning
University Ballroom B

The high-profile nature of North Carolina’s
Shipwreck 31CR14 located at Beaufort Inlet,
which has been identified as Queen Anne’s
Revenge, Blackbeard’s flagship, has generated
an elevated level of research interest,
contributions and cooperation that makes it
a model for archaeological excavation, recovery
and conservation from an underwater site.
During the past decade, preliminary findings
based on intensive, wide-ranging observations
and analyses are now revealing a better
understanding of the vessel’s period and
affiliation, its function within the colonial
America landscape, shipboard activities,
behavioral responses at its abandonment, and
site formation processes that have an impact on
its current preservation and future stability.
(Session 37) Archaeological Explorations of the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee
(Organizer: Jay Franklin)
Saturday morning
University Ballroom C

Forty years ago, Charles Faulkner (1968) referred to the Cumberland Plateau as an archaelogical terra incognita. Since then, when archaeological investigations have been conducted in the region, they have been interpreted in light of cultural histories developed in adjacent lowland regions. The Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee is a unique physiographic region characterized by precipitous river valleys and myriad caves and rock shelters. The caves and rock shelters were as much a part of the cultural landscape as they are of the natural landscape. We bring to light archaeological explorations of these features, indicating that the prehistory of the region should be interpreted in light of its own archaeological record.

(Session 38) Updates from the Western Front: Current Research in Caddoan Archaeology
(Organizers: Scott Hammerslof, Alexander Ringer)
Saturday morning
University Ballroom D

Although it has been over a decade since a Caddoan archaeology symposium was organized for SEAC, study in the area has continued actively. This symposium brings together a diverse set of researchers and focuses primarily on the prehistory of the Arkansas and Red River Valleys in Arkansas and Oklahoma. The use of WPA collections, archival sources, and recent excavations from both Fourche Maline and Caddoan sites permits comparative discussions of ceramics, burial practices, community layouts, and regional settlement patterns.

(Session 39) Transition at the Late Woodland/Mississippian Interface in South Carolina
(Organizer: Gail E. Wagner)
Saturday morning
University Ballroom E

Not much is known about the Late Woodland in the Southeast, with the result that few studies have examined the societal transformations that took place during the Late Woodland/Mississippian interface. Was the Mississippian way of life as different from Late Woodland? What were the relationships between the groups of people who followed these ways of life? How did each map onto the landscape? What tensions, if any, existed during this period of societal change? To begin to answer these questions we look at both Late Woodland and Mississippian sites and at least outline how future research may answer these questions.
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND POSTERS

Abbott, Lea (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
Symposium Discussant (Session 21, Friday, 11:20)

Alexander, Lawrence (see Ingalls, Teressa L.)
Alexander, Lawrence (see Redwine, Charles)

Alt, Susan (Indiana University)
Symposium Discussant (Session 30, Friday 2:20)

Alvey, Jeffrey (see Rafferty, Janet)

Anderson, David (University of Tennessee)
Fieldwork and Analysis at Zebree 1968-1977
Four field seasons of work were conducted at Zebree, in 1968, 1969, 1975, and 1976. The work during each field season is described and illustrated, together with a discussion of some of the findings, both in the field and subsequent laboratory analysis. The work included artifact density mapping routines and various statistical analyses. Three late Woodland Dunkbin phase dates indicate a temporal spread for this component of from about A.D. 700 to A.D. 800; while nine Big Lake phase dates indicate a temporal spread from about A.D. 900 to A.D. 1000 for the early Mississippian occupation. (Symposium Paper, Session 30, Friday 1:00)

Andrews, Erica (Georgia State University / Terracon)
The Mysteries of Oak Grove Cemetery: Headstones and History
Brunswick, one of oldest port cities in the state of Georgia, possesses a fascinating history of intrigue and mystery. Its original cemetery, Oak Grove, is the final resting place to myriad historic figures and lay people. Due to waves of change in its political arena, Brunswick altered the boundaries of Oak Grove Cemetery numerous times resulting in the movement of headstones, bodies, and historical documents. Many of the crucial documents pointing to the re-location of headstones have been lost — until recently. Two years ago Terracon historians and archaeologists attempted to unravel the mysteries of Oak Grove. The results of their efforts are presented here. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Angst, Michael (see Yorka, Stephen)

Ashley, Keith (see Rollard, Vicki)

Ashley, Keith (University of North Florida)
Thunen, Robert (University of North Florida)
Copper among St. Johns II Communities in Northern Peninsula Florida: Distributions and Contexts
Although far removed from native copper sources and Mississippian mound centers, certain St. Johns II communities in northern Peninsula Florida successfully obtained objects of copper which assumed a vital role in ceremonial life. Major St. Johns II sites like Grant Mound, Shields Mound, and Mt. Royal yielded an array of copper artifacts such as embossed plates, long-notched god canopies, rolled beads, and pins. This paper reviews the form, distribution, and context of copper artifacts from sites along the St. Johns River drainage and considers the role of copper in the lives of St. Johns II foragers. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 3:26)

Austin, Robert (Southeastern Archaeological Research)
Mitcham, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Site Formation and Chronology at Bayshore Homes: A Late Woodland Island Mound Complex on the Gulf Coast of Florida
Bayshore Homes (M141) is a large mound and midde complex on the west coast of Florida that was investigated by William Sears in the 1850s. For the past 10 years, the authors have conducted survey, test excavation, and soft coring to address questions regarding site formation, chronology, and cultural affiliation. Our results indicate that the unusual ceramic sequence identified by Sears is the result of re-deposition. Radiocarbon dates and ceramic analysis indicate primary occupation during the late Woodland period, ca A.D. 950-1250, and suggest that Woodland Island may have continued here for 200-300 years longer than previously believed. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 1:40)

Avery, George (see Hardgrave, Michael)

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local and familial identity are explored. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 10:20).

Bates, Melissa (University of Illinois)

People, Place or Things: Construction History and Security Concerns of a Fortified Site in the Cahokia Area

The presence of palisade walls and a fortified compound at Cahokia in the Late Stirling phase and into the Missouri phase suggests, among other things, socio-political instability in the area. Regional concern for security is likewise demonstrated through possible population movement into the surrounding uplands and the construction of fortifications at various sites. An analysis of the construction sequence of the Oahe site, a fortified settlement located on a bluff edge near the boundary of the northern American Bottom and the Lower Missouri River Valley, offers suggestions as to whether it was a place, its occupants, or its objects that formed the foci of defense. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 10:20).

Barnes, Jodi (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Land Use and Cash Flow: Historical Archaeology in Appalachia

This paper examines race and class in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia between 1865 and 1920. With an emphasis on the landscape, I consider the intersections of race and class in the material lives of African American landowners and tenants. I compare material remains as well as access and control of resources to problematize the stereotypes of Appalachia as poor and white and place emphasis on individual lives to understand the ways race and class are created and recreated regionally. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 9:00).

Barnes, Mary Hollis (Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources)

Historical Perspective and Current Status of Cemetery Surveys in North Carolina

The Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program is a joint effort between the Archives and Records Section and the Office of State Archaeology. Previous attempts at statewide recording began with the SVA in the 1930s, and since 1981 a variety of staff has provided survey assistance in addition to other duties. In addition to data collection, the joint program provides technical assistance and advice and serves as a clearinghouse of cemetery-related information. Immediate goals are to establish a comprehensive database of cemetery information, reenergize efforts to complete county cemetery surveys, and establish guidelines and criteria for an "Adopt-a-Cemetery" Program. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 8:20).

Batua-Alpuche, Adolfo Ivan (University of Florida, South Florida)

Settlement and Subsistence of a Late Belle Glade Site at the Transitional St. Johns-Belle Glade Area of Central Florida

The southwestern portion of the East and Central Lake Archaeological region of Florida is documented at this prehistoric-early historic time as a cultural transitional area between the northern St. Johns (Timucuan) and the southern Belle Glade (Calusa) traditions. This paper presents partial results of a negotiation project conducted on the shores of Lake Tohopekaliga, Osceola County. Ceramic and floral analysis of material recovered at Whaley-Lorenzo site (80E2439) during the spring of 2002 indicated that the southeastern shores of Lake Tohopekaliga, during late prehistoric-early historic times, were occupied by small settlements of proto-Belle Glade-calusa traditions having a subsistence base that incorporated common Florida species not found in southern Belle Glade sites. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 11:20).

Basha, Emily L. (University of Georgia)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University)

Defining the Eastern Boundary of the Middle Cumberland Mississippian Region: Recent Research at the Cattail Springs and Beasley Mounds, Tennessee

Over the past decade, the Middle Cumberland Mississippian Survey Project has refined our understanding of a regional culture along the Cumberland River. Although prior research firmly established the western boundary of the Middle Cumberland region, the eastern boundary remained more tentative. Recent research at the Cattail Springs Mounds (40SU14) and the Beasley Mounds (40SM43), two centers about 20 km apart, provide stronger support for a distinct boundary between the middle and upper Cumberland established by at least A.D. 1200. This paper presents information on platform mound construction at both sites,
Beck, Chas (East Tennessee State University)
Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)
Zavada, Michael
The Analysis of Pollen and Charcoal from Rock Shelter Sites in the Tennessee Region of the Upper Cumberland Plateau
Sediment samples were collected from three rock shelter sites and one natural pond on the Upper Cumberland Plateau. Samples were processed to quantitatively and qualitatively evaluate pollen and charcoal abundance. The analysis was to determine when prehistoric Native Americans began controlled burns to enhance resources acquisition. Samples are also analyzed for the presence of pollen to determine vegetation changes that may accompany the use of controlled burns and to determine the use of horticulture. The Upper Cumberland Plateau is often considered a marginal area used only seasonally by Native Americans, however, management practices may have been highly refined to maximize resource acquisition.
(Contributed Paper, Session 37, Saturday 11:00)

Beck, Robin A., Jr. (University of Oklahoma)
Fosdick, Christopher B. (Tulane University)
Moore, David G. (Warren Wilson College)
The Architecture of Contact: A Preliminary Comparison of Burial Structures at the Berry Site
In January 1567, a Spanish expedition under Captain Juan Pardo arrived at the native town of Joara, located at the Berry site in the upper Catawba Valley of western North Carolina. Here, Pardo established Fort San Juan—the earliest European settlement in the interior of the United States—and manned it with 30 soldiers who lived at Joara for a year and a half. Our excavations at Berry in 2007 and 2008 have focused on two of the five buried buildings that we believe housed Pardo’s soldiers. This paper offers a preliminary comparison of these two buildings. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 9:00)

Beck, Robin A., Jr. (see Sanders, Merritt M.)

Belknap, Lori (Center for Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute)
Kelly, John E. (Washington University)
Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)
Ehrhardt, Kathleen L. (Illinois State Museum)
Kelly, Lucetta S. (Washington University)
Parker, Kathryn (Great Lakes Ecocore)
Vann, Neil (New York State Museum)

Brasley, Virgil Roy (Nordwestern University)
Middle Archaic Periods in the St. Johns Basin, Florida (Student Paper Competition Entrant)
This paper presents evidence and detail for a new archaeological period for the preceramic Archaic tradition in the St. Johns river basin in peninsular Florida. Using data from previous excavations, mortuary contexts, artifacts, and radiocarbon assays, the Thornhill Lake period is described. This period is distinguished from the preceding Mt. Taylor period by the presence of extended burials, non-local artifacts, including faurernstones, and differential burial treatments.

These findings hold significance for the Middle-Late Archaic throughout the Southeast, supporting a model of increased population aggregation and sedentism a millennium prior to visible evidence of long-distance exchange networks or social stratification. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 8:20)

Beaman, Thomas E., Jr. (Tar River Archaeological Research)
Oliver, Billy L. (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
You Can Go Home Again: A New Look into the Cistern of Thomas Wolfe’s “Dixieland”
Excavations of the cistern under the porch of the “Old Kentucky Home,” the fictional basis for the fictional “Dixieland” in novel 20th century author Thomas Wolfe’s “Look Homeward, Angel,” in 1975 and 1976 yielded a combined total of 45,661 artifacts. Thirty years later, as part of a 2006 cooperative project between the OSA Research Center and NC Historic Sites Section, a complete artifact catalog was finally created. From coconut hicks to 1,464 bottles of various fundations, this study presents a functionally descriptive perspect of the material life familiar to young Wolfe as he grew up in early 20th century Asheville. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 3:20)

Beaman, Thomas E., Jr. (see Robinson, Kenneth W.)
The "Status" of the Copper Workshop at Mound St. Cabotika

In 1956, Gregory Pesino located two copper workshops north of Mound St at Cabotika. Work over the last decade has focused on identifying the location of these earlier excavations. The last three sessions have focused on locating the west-eastworkshop area. With support from the Cabotika Mounds Museum Society and the National Geographic Society, we have been able to relocate this unique-crafting complex. This paper summarizes the results of this work and examines the overall significance and context of the production of copper artifacts within Cabotika and the greater Mississippian world. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 2:30)

Bensheh, Tasha (TRC Environmental)
Webb, Paul (TRC Environmental)

Mississippian and Historic Cherokee Structure Types and Settlement Patterns at Ravenstond

Large-scale excavations at the Ravenstond site in Cherokee, North Carolina included mechanized stripping of 33 acres along the Raven Fork and the main stem of the Comalatree River. One hundred and fourteen structures were identified, including those that served storage, domestic, and public functions, and which reflect repeated, relatively short-lived occupations dating from about A.D. 1200 to the early 1700s. The most substantial occupations appear to have occurred during the Pogah, Early Qualla, and Late Qualla phases, although certain other phases are represented. The components consist of dispersed homesteads and/or low density structure clusters, providing a view of communities beyond nucleated town settings in the Appalachian Summit. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 5:20)

Bergh, Sarah (University of Georgia)

Investigating Resource Management and Landscape during the Late Pre-Hispanic Period on St. Catherines Island, Georgia

Archaeological and documentary evidence indicate that late pre-Hispanic populations (A.D. 1300-1580) on the Georgia coast were organized on a different scale than earlier populations. Zooarchaeological evidence does not demonstrate a related change in subsistence systems. My research addresses the development of new resource management strategies and impacts on the landscape associated with changing social and political conditions during this period on St. Catalina Island, using consistently sampled, fine-screened assemblages. Measures include diet breadth, relative abundances of taxa, carbon and nitrogen stable isotopic analysis of mammal remains, and size-at-age of fishes and shellfishes. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 1:29)

Betzauhausner, Allen (UIUC Anthropology / ITARP)

Current Research at the Washasau and Divers (11MO030) and Divers (11MO28) Sites: Preliminary Results from Geophysical Survey and Targeted Excavations

The Washasau and Divers sites are located approximately 35 km south of Cabotika near the multi-gound Pulcher site in the American Bottom of Illinois. Previous research indicates they were occupied between the end of the Terminal Late Woodland and the early Mississippian periods. Three mounds were recorded at Washasau and a possible mound at Divers. The current project aims to delineate spatial layout and community organization through a combination of geophysical survey, surface collection, and targeted excavation in order to pinpoint the dates of occupation and to address the role(s) of southern American Bottom communities in the creation of Cabotika. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 3:46-4:30)

Betzauhausner, Allen (UIUC Anthropology / ITARP)

Zych, Thomas (UIUC Anthropology / ITARP)

Cabotika's Northern Neighbors: Late Mississippian Rural Settlements in the Northern American Bottom

Current understanding of late Mississippian (Moorehead to Sand Prairie phase A.D. 1200-1350) rural settlements in the northern American Bottom is limited to a few sites located along the bluffs and further into the uplands. Recent excavations conducted by ITARP at the Russell, Ashburn Sky, Rapassion, and Crowley sites revealed several small late Mississippian rural settlements in the floodplain as well as the uplands. Located in areas neighboring Eau St. Louis, Horshock Lake, and the Mitchell Mound group, these sites provide new insights into late Mississippian rural occupation north of Cabotika. (Contribution Paper, Session 29, Friday 10:00)
Bigman, Daniel (University of Georgia)
Walker, Chester P. (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates)
Recent Geophysical Investigations and New Interpretations of Etoah's Palisade
A palisade wall enclosure protected the Mississippian town of Etoah located in Bartow County, GA during the Late Webber's Phase. This wall was identified during two excavations, first in 1962 and again in 1995. A magnetic gradiometer survey carried out during the 2008 summer field season defined the spatial extent of the palisade wall. Several factors in addition to defense may have been responsible for the construction of Etoah's palisade. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 11:00)

Blankenship, Sarah A. (see Simek, Jan)
Blando, Dennis B. (Fernbank Museum of Natural History)
Historical Climate of the South Atlantic Coast from Tree Rings and Other Proxy Indicators
The capacity to estimate past climate conditions in the southeastern U.S. has undergone remarkable advances in recent decades and tree ring (dendroclimatological) studies have generated much of the raw material for doing so. Balsam cypress data series provide a millennium-long record of precipitation punctuated by obvious wet and dry periods of variable duration. Coupled with other proxy sources including documentary accounts, relatively thorough depictions of regional conditions can be made. Case studies relevant to the south Atlantic coast will be offered that reveal inherent strengths and weaknesses of the data, as well as opportunities for archaeologists to make use of it. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 13:20)

Blasing, Meggan E. (see Samsam, Kneoth E.)
Boles, Steve (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)
Fluorite Workshops at Kincaid and Cahokia Mounds
Evidence for fluorite workshops at Kincaid and Cahokia Mounds is described. A synopsis of fluorite sources and properties are given along with descriptions of items manufactured from fluorite and the tools used in their manufacture. Political-economic implications from such craft production is also briefly addressed. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 9:06)

Boklage-Freund, Mary Theresa (Alma College)
Bracht-Raymer, Leslie (New South Associates)
New Perspectives on Middle Woodland Subsistence in Northwest Georgia
Native Americans in the East cultivated a suite of indigenous plant species as early as the Late Archaic period. By the Early Woodland period horticulture was growing in importance in...
subsistence systems in the Middle Woodland period developed marine hunting and gathering. While these patterns are well-documented in the Midwest and Midwest, recent archaeological evidence of Middle Woodland gardening is sparse in Georgia. We examine newly recovered evidence from the Hardig Bridge site (SBR 34) that helps to fill this gap. Our goal is to document and assess the role of cultivated plants in the Middle Woodland subsistence system of the Etowah Valley people, from a paleoethnobotanical perspective. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 9:40)

Boustrox, Anthony III (East Carolina University)
An Analysis of Pee Dee Vessels from Town Creek
This paper presents the results of a functional analysis of Pee Dee ceramic vessels from several Mississippian sites in the North Carolina Piedmont. One of these sites is Town Creek, the remains of a Mississippian town where a number of complete and partial vessels have been recovered. Vessel size, shape, and use-abrasions data are combined to develop functional vessel categories, and the spatial and temporal distributions of these categories are discussed. Additionally, the distributions of ceramic vessel categories are related to architectural spaces to assess their function as inferred from other lines of evidence. (Symposion Paper, Session 54, Thursday 3:00)

Boy, Sierra M. (see Franklin, Jay)

Bower, Eric (Wake Forest University)
Southeastern Indian Politics of the Seventeenth Century: Suggestions Toward an Analytical Vocabulary
In recent years, scholars of Southeastern studies have considerably deepened our understanding of the complexities of Euro-American and Native American interactions in the seventeenth century. The various European colonizing strategies and their interplay have been described in detail, and although it is clear that Native politics related to these intrusions in a number of distinct ways, we have yet to describe their responses with any precision. It is my intent to make some preliminary suggestions toward the development of an analytical vocabulary that adequately describes the several "types" of Native politics that emerged within the context of invasion and colonization. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 9:00)

Bower, Willet, III (University of Florida)
Names of Power: An Analysis of Names and Archaeological Evidence from the Acquit Chatclon of the Ochitahua River Valley, Florida
An understanding of the worldview of historic and archaeological cultures can be gained from an understanding of the languages spoken by such cultures and the significance of personal and place names within such languages. The historic Timucuan chieftain of Acquit had an identity during the mission period which was recognized as distinct from other Timucuan-speaking cultures by the Spanish, by other Timucuan chieftains, and by the Acquit themselves. A comparison and analysis of known names and archaeological evidence from the region of Acquit and other Timucuan chieftains is presented, and conclusions and avenues for future research drawn therefrom. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 8:00)

Bradberry, Andrew (Cultural Resource Analysts)
Carr, Philip (University of South Alabama)
Early Asphalt Ingenuity: Bitumen, Reliability, Maintainable, or a Compromise in Design? Ethnographic studies indicate that organic materials are often favored over stone for the manufacture of pottery, as stone is too brittle for repeated use. Instead, bitumen recovered from a number of Early Archaic sites in the Southeast indicate that manufactured of stone were used as potteries, in addition to other taxa. In this paper we examine possible reasons for the use of stone potteries during the Early Archaic with a focus on technological design. We posit that bitumen bitumen of stone represents a compromise between reliable and maintainable designs as part of the organization of Early Archaic ethnoecology. (Contributed Paper, Session 54, Saturday 10:20)

Bradley, Matthew (Indiana University)
Distribution and Localization of Cherokee Settlements c. 1725
Documentary evidence dating from the second decade of the eighteenth century—including a 1725 census, a 1727 and a 1727-28 narrative account, and multiple cartographic records—provides an unusually rich dataset for the reconstruction of Cherokee settlement patterns over the period. This paper attempts to plot the locations referenced in the narrative accounts and correlate the locations with known archaeological sites. The reconstruction aims to
inform future site predictive models as well as to provide a baseline for the diachronic study of Cherokee settlement patterns. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 11:30)

Brauch-Raynor, Leslie (see Bonneau-Freund, Mary Theresa)

Branden, Jamie (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Santelsma, John (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Recent Geophysical and Archeological Investigations at the Royston House (SHE235-91), Historic Washington State Park, Washington, Arkansas
Archaeological investigations at the home of General Grondin Dalsey Royston, a nineteenth-century Arkansas statesman, were undertaken in 2007-2008 by the Arkansas Archeological Survey at the request of the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism. The goals of the archen-geophysical survey and excavation program were to investigate the original location of the supposed "Royston House addition" at the rear of the house and any other related outbuildings, such as a kitchen, in hopes that the data collected would provide enough information for the future reconstruction of the addition and other outbuildings. (Poster, Session 20, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Breden, Christina (Auburn University)
Daussreau, Claire (Auburn University)
Microscopic Examination of Porotic Hyperostosis in Late Woodland and Mississippian Cultures from the Tom-Tom Waterway Area
Porotic hyperostosis, small lesions in the cortical bone of the cranium, often with diploic expansion, has long been considered indicative of anemia, both genetic and diet-based. In this study, a macroscopic analysis of porotic hyperostosis (cranial and orbital) was performed on individuals from seven Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian period sites along the Tombigbee River in Mississippi. Presence or absence of lesions were documented for each individual skeleton by age and sex. Pearlso's Chi-Square was used to reveal any differences between the sites, although no differences were observed by sex, age, cultural, or temporal groupings. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 8:00)

Brock, Daniel (University of Tennessee)
Investigations at an Upland South Farmstead in East Tennessee
The Tipton-Haynes State-Owned Historic Site located in Johnson City, Tennessee in the eighteenth through the nineteenth century Upland South farmland. The property was home to two historically prominent Tennessee families (the Tipton's and the Haynes') and played host to the "Battle of Franklin" leading to its preservation and acquisition by the state. Recently multiple techniques for investigating the historic landscape have been employed at the site. This paper reports on the current research methods used with some preliminary results that will aid in providing a rich cultural historic context with which to understand the Tipton-Haynes site. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 1:40)

Brock, Tim (Florida Public Archeology Network)
Public Archaeology: Engaging Stakeholders in East Central Florida
This paper examines the means of engaging the public in archaeological awareness and preservation. Methods of providing of archaeological concepts to local school systems (both public and private), civic organizations, and the general public will be examined. The goal of FPAN is to educate the people of Florida on the state's rich archaeological heritage, in hopes that they will understand their role as stakeholders in archaeological preservation. This presentation is based on the first hand experience of public outreach projects conducted at the Florida Public Archaeology Network. East Central Region. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 1:00)

Brooks, Christine (Winthrop University)
Demographic and Social Trends from Historic Slave and African-American Cemetery Data
The study of historic slave and African-American cemeteries is not widely pursued and is largely under-represented in current archaeological research. Cemeteries are ideal for reconstructing the past as they are examples of purposefully placed material culture meant to remain and be observed. The goal of this research is to identify demographic and social trends for historic slave and African-American groups from the material culture recovered in cemeteries. Data drawn from cemeteries will include gravestone inscriptions, gravestones, design and cemetery landscape and will provide significant insight into the life of these historic groups in and around Mecklenburg County. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 10:00)
Brooks, Mark (see Ivester, Andrew)

Brooks, Robert (University of Oklahoma)
Distribution of Prehistoric Caddo Settlements on the Natural Landscape. A View from Southeastern Oklahoma
Caddo settlements in southeastern Oklahoma have been periodically studied since the 1940s. However, there has not been an effort to systematically examine the distribution of Caddo sites on the natural landscape. Using GIS, information from the archaeological site files and published reports, this paper represents an initial effort to characterize Caddo residential occupations as well as mound and mound centers as a cultural landscape. Physical aspects of the environment such as soils, landform, and water obviously served as leverage mechanisms in landscape selection decisions. Concluding comments examine sacred versus economic factors in the prehistoric Caddo decision-making process. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 11:20)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)
Regalia at Spiro and its Associations
The regalia at Spiro in eastern Oklahoma constitute a rich category upon which to sketch the exclusive deployment of objects and symbols that denote a category of regalia. A well-preserved collection of grave offerings makes possible insights that would not otherwise be feasible. Contrasts between exclusive and non-exclusive associations lead to interesting insights into Spiro society, particularly in the role of perishables in the system of value. The crossover of precursors to the animal kingdom informs us to the spiritual powers, which in the case of the Spiro case appears to have dominated arrangements in the disposal of the dead. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 8:00)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)
The Story of Copper at Spiro
As one of the three benchmark sites of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, Spiro, located in eastern Oklahoma, has yielded one of the largest collection of copper artifacts for the Mississippian Period. Differences in technology, art style, and use intrigued us conspicuously displayed in the collection, and variation present has the potential to shed considerable light on workshop conditions and on the ways that copper was used socially and spiritually. Ritual objects dominate, jewelry is negligible, although considerable attention was given to copper sheet cladding (sometimes extraordinary well-preserved) of a wide range of stone and wood objects. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 3:00)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)
Symposium Discussion (Session 30, Friday 2:00)

Brown, James A. (Northwestern University)
Symposium Discussion (Session 25, Friday 11:20)

Brown, James A. (see Belzuni, Liset)

Brummit, Aaron (Macon)
Davis, Emily K.
Thorbeck, Christopher (Texas State University-San Marcos)
Mapping Mounds: Topographic and Shaded Relief Maps as a Method for Acquiring and Interpreting Archaeological Data
For the last five years we have produced close interval contour maps at a number of Woodland and Mississippian mound sites in South Carolina and Georgia. In this paper we reflect on our experiences, offer some direction and advice as to appropriate and efficient methods for acquiring high quality topographic data, and point towards research benefits achieved through this endeavor. The diverse research groups by our efforts includes simply documenting site location and layout, making comparisons with contemporaneous sites, identifying similarities between Middle Mississippian mound sites and historically documented village organization, and planning for future excavations. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Tuesday 9:20)

Butler, Brian M. (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)
Scott, Robert J. (Southern Illinois University Carbondale)
Early Woodland in the Lower Ohio Valley: The Southern Connection
Baumier’s “culture” strain from the Early and Middle Woodland along the lower Ohio River in portions of southern Illinois and western Kentucky. Although a part of the larger Crab Orchard tradition, Baumier is distinctive in terms of its clear connections to the Mississippian. This presentation of southern decorative units in Baumier ceramics, especially the Cornmound Cord impressed type, was noted long ago, but has not
been examined since. Here we describe a Baumer ceramic assemblage from recent work at the Yancey site and explore its southern stylistic connections. These materials are dated to ca. 250 BC to AD 1. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 4:20)

Butler, David (Rollins College)

Clever, Jessica (Rollins College)
Analyzing Lithics in a Land Without Stone: Investigating the Lithic Assemblage from a Zelle Glade site in South-Central Florida
Spatial, stratigraphic, and temporal context of the overall lithic assemblage recovered during a preliminary investigation of 8HC678 will be discussed. The methods applied toward the collection of the lithic data will be discussed as will the context of the site of their origin. This discussion will also highlight a targeted sub-sample of 55 lithic specimens. These lithics (diagnostics and utilized flakes) were sent to a specialist and "sourced" to determine the region of the raw material used by the prehistoric occupants of the Blueberry Site. This analysis will provide insight into trade and interaction patterns related to lithic acquisition for this Belle Glade site in south-central Florida. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 11:00)

Butler, Mark (Knapp Time Productions)
Interpreting Prehistoric Structures Through Modeling and Replication [Illustrated with a Conceptual Model of Structure 1, Berry Site (31BK22)]
Scale modeling can be used as an effective archaeological tool. Based on preliminary findings at the Berry Site (31BK22), a conceptual scale model of Structure 1 has been constructed. Ideal scale models combine available archaeological site information, related ethnographic accounts and practical materials/capabilities/limitations to produce a physical "snap shot" of a structure. Models can be useful in interpretive/educational programs, fund-raising efforts and as effective learning tools for structural and archaeological site interpretation. Accurate modeling often requires elements of data evaluation not typical of standard site analysis. As regards reconstruction projects, the value of modeling cannot be understated. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:50)

Callahan, Errett (Piltdown Productions)
The Old Rag Project: Field School and Deep Time Study
In the summer of 1972 a small team of students from Virginia Commonwealth University set up an Early Woodland-like, hunter-gatherer base camp in the shadow of Old Rag Mountain in Virginia. For a two-week period they subsisted by living off the land using tools, materials, and procedures of the past, such as they understood them. They constructed a simple wigwam, cooked meals in clay pots, and knapped tools as needed for specific tasks. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 8:20)

Callahan, Errett (Piltdown Productions)
Old Rag Site, 44RA443: A Quarter Century of Monitoring
After abandonment, the experimental site was monitored at periodic intervals over the next 25 years to observe the nature and rates of disintegration of site features. Post-abandonment observations included the rate and process of shelter disintegration. Also noted was the active presence of American black bears (Ursus americanus) on site features and activity areas. The impact of a nearby "community" and their "mining" activities are also noted. Biological succession species and other abandonment processes are noted and presented. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 8:40)

Callahan, Errett (Piltdown Productions)
A Challenge for Archaeology
During the course of excavation at the Old Rag site, the vast majority of finds, according to the site creator, were correctly interpreted. This included the overall function of the site as a small, Woodland seasonal encampment. But a number of finds were missed or misinterpreted. These included posthole preservation and articulation, subsequent movement of large rock features (by bears), group size and gender, original location of potsherds, original location of one hearth, evidence of grinding stones, and a large 200 cache. Use wear analysis of key tools pointed to a site used predominantly for animal butchery. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 10:00)

Cancel, Juan (see Steele, Willard)
Cannrozzi, Nicole E. (University of Florida)  
(Submitted the Eastern Oyster (Crassostrea virginica) as an Archaeological Proxy for the oyster season of collection on St. Catherines Island, Georgia.  The eastern oyster is the primary component of many coastal shell middens in the Southeast, but has not been considered a suitable proxy for seasonality studies. Recent studies have shown that oxygen and carbon isotope profiles of individual oysters do reflect seasonal growth patterns accurately. This research combines geochronological analysis with visual analytical techniques for enhance physical growth structure. The purpose of applying this combination of techniques is to develop an inexpensive and reliable method to interpret growth patterns in the oyster that can be used to estimate season of death for oysters from archaeological sites on St. Catherines Island.  (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 2-09) 

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources)  
Galleon Golds from the Queen Anne’s Revenge Shipwreck Site.  
This presentation will examine identification and analysis of galleon-related artifacts recovered from the QAR Shipwreck Site. Galleon items include ceramics, stone parts, narrative, utensils, glass bottles used to store wine, oil or medicinal contents, and salvage refuse. These material remains reflect behavior patterns related to food storage, preparation, and consumption as well as medical treatment of soldiers, sailors, and passengers (or not). Comparative examples and sources of goods for the galleon and cargo containers are offered along with manufacturing ranges to determine who, what, where and why whom.  (Symposium Paper, Session 16, Saturday 11-00) 

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources)  
Personal Gear from the Queen Anne’s Revenge Shipwreck Site.  
Identification and analysis of artifacts collectively called Personal Gear found on the Queen Anne’s Revenge Shipwreck Site will offer insight into the on-board activities of crewmen, captains, pirates and enslaved crew who once occupied this vessel. Items such as tobacco fragments and accouterments, ornamental items (jewelry, beads), clothing items (buttons, pins, shoe buckles), entertainment items (jaw harp), and currency (gold coin) are discussed. Comparative examples and sources of origins for the items are offered along with manufacturing date ranges. (Symposium Paper, Session 16, Saturday 11-40) 

Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. (see Friend, Jennifer)  
Carr, Megan (see Verka, Stephen)  
Carr, Philip (see Huddleston, Andrew)  
Carr, Phyllis (University of South Alabama)  
Port, Tara (University of South Alabama)  
Price, Sarah (University of South Alabama)  
Factual and botanical remains are regularly analyzed by specialists, but not lithics. Too often the result is minimal analysis of the lithic assemblage using outdated methods and little to no contribution to site interpretation. This is despite significant advances in theoretical and methodological approaches over the past two decades. Here, these advances are highlighted through case studies utilizing an organization of technology approach and multiple lines of evidence. However, a lack of comparative data hinders a full realization of potential. Work by lithic specialists can provide such comparative data and make the most of this ubiquitous, understudied artifact class. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 6:30-11:30) 

Castedy, Daniel (URS Corporation)  
Jorgenson, Matthew W. (URS Corporation)  
Morrow Mountain II in the Sandhills - Stop Me If You’ve Heard This One Recent excavations completed for the NCDOT at the Andrews Site (GIF784) near Fayetteville, North Carolina have documented a well-preserved upland locale with evidence of relatively intensive Middle Archaic lithic reduction activity. The predominance of numerous broken Morrow Mountain II projectile points suggests that this location was a frequently-visited Middle Archaic campsite where hunting tools were refurbished. As is typical in the Sandhills, Piedmont metavolcanics and local quartz dominate the assemblage. Preliminary comparisons are provided with similar components documented nearby in the Sandhills and Piedmont. (Symposium Paper, Session 27, Friday 1:40) 

Charles, Tony (see Ferguson, Terry A.)
Charles, Tommy (see Sweeney, Kara Bridgman)
Clausen, Cheryl (Appalachian State University)
Archaeological Rituals: Rebalancing with Dogs
Archaeological rituals are poorly defined and little explored. Based on data from sites throughout the southern Ohio Watershed it is possible to propose that dogs were buried not out of funerality for a pet but for a rebalancing rite that was conducted at mortuaries and coves to rebalance a group of people with the spiritual forces that governed their fate. (Contributed Paper, Session 10, Thursday 1:00)
Cloggett, Stephen (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
Symposium Discussant (Session 21, Friday 11:40)
Clay, Rudolf B. (Cultural Resource Analysts)
Hargrave, Michael (ERDC-CERL)
Dalan, Risa
Magnetic Features of the Poverty Point Plaza and Their Implications
Recent magnetic gradient survey at the Poverty Point site in Louisiana (16WCS) informed by down-hole measurement of magnetic susceptibility, has revealed multiple post circles, variables in site character, and magnetic signature, and rebuilt on multiple occasions. In addition, there are suggestions of larger constructions, possibly palisades, conforming to the general curve of the enigmatic Poverty Point "ridges." These features add to the complexity of the site already considered one of the most complex in the Southeast. Some possible implications of this are touched on here. (Contributed Paper, Session 10, Thursday 1:40)
Cobb, Charles R. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Symposium Discussant (Session 30, Saturday 10:40)
Cobb, Charles R. (University of South Carolina)
Gilliam, J. Christopher (University of South Carolina)
Mound Bottom and the Early Mississippian Landscape in the Middle Cumberland Region
Over 300 Mississippian sites are documented in the Middle Cumberland region. Most date to the later Mississippian period, but Mound Bottom and a handful of other mound centers appear early in the sequence. GIS analyses of the environs of Mound Bottom and contemporary sites highlight the variables most pertinent to early Mississippian settlement and adaptation in the region. In addition, comparisons between the distributions of early and late Mississippian sites demonstrate the impact of changing demographic and social factors (e.g., warfare) on settlement patterns. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 10:40)
Columbo, Carol E. (University of Georgia)
Evaluating Late Archaic Fishing Strategies for Three Georgia Estuaries
Researchers in many regions conclude that archaeological human populations over-exploited local fauna. These same patterns of over-exploitation are seen in zootechnical collections from the Georgia coast. This research identifies the impacts of the earliest-known fishing strategies (4700-3500 B.C.) on fish populations in three southeastern Atlantic estuaries and establishes historic baselines for human fishing activities in the region. In addition, environmental proxies are examined to ensure that variations among archaeological collections are not the result of natural environmental fluctuations. These archaeofaunal collections provide a critical historic record for evaluating the current status of these estuaries and populations. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 1:40)
Cole, Keenan (see Goodmaster, Christopher)
Coleman, Drew S. (see Wolfman, Elizabeth R.)
Conklin, Carolyn (Wake Forest University)
Thacker, Paul (Wake Forest University)
Hardison, Joel (National Forests in North Carolina)
Understanding Changing Prehistoric Stone Tool Technology: Insights from the Uwharrie Excavations directed by Hardison at the 31MG28 archaeological site in the Uwharrie National Forest have revealed a stratified sequence of prehistoric occupations dating from the Archaic through the Late Woodland Period. Flake variables including metric dimensions, platform preparation, morphology, presence of exterior-robbed cortex, and location/type of retouch or use-wear document changing technological organization during the production of stone artifacts, with both finished tools and manufacturing debris increasing in site through time. Debitage analysis indicates that the outer surface of locally available rhyolite cobbles was worked prior to transport to the site. The technological change documented at 31MG28
correlates with evolving settlement and subsistence strategies associated with the shift from Archaic to Woodland adaptations. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Conaway, John M. (see James, Jenna)

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

Cook, Danielle (University of Southern MississippI)
The Effects of the Woodland-Mississippian Cultural Transition on Health Patterns in East Central Mississippi: Evidence from Infection.
The transition from Woodland to Mississippian cultures resulted in sociopolitical and economic changes affecting communal health. However, specific effects likely varied considerably by both region and site size. For this paper, 132 ibises from five small sites (Cofferdam, Shell Bluff, White Springs, Tibbee Creek, and Kellogg) in the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway area of Mississippi were evaluated for two general health indicators: periodontitis and osteomyelitis. Most series had levels well below 30%, likely reflecting low population densities, and few differences by sex were seen. Mississippian groups did demonstrate higher rates of infection than did their predecessors as well as possible presence of treponematoses. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 8:20)

Cook, Danielle (see Danforth, Marie)

Cordell, Ann (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Passion Variability and Clay Resource Utilization in 16th Century Aboriginal Pottery from the Fountain of Youth Park Site, St. Augustine, Florida.
Several seasons of excavations at the Fountain of Youth Park Site in St. Augustine, Florida, under the direction of Kathleen Deagan, have yielded a diverse assemblage of early contact period Native American pottery. This pottery consists mainly of St. Johns ware, grit and sand-tempered possible San Marcos wares, and gray-tempered San Pedro wares. Pottery samples were collected from close contexts 16th century deposits at the site for analysis.
Technological and petrographic analyses were undertaken to document paste variability and resource differences or similarities among the categories. Local clay samples were analyzed for comparison. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Cowan, Ellen (see Serrato, Keith)

Craik, James R. (see Miller, J. William)

Crescit, Alan (see Pope, Ebenezer)

Cresson, Jack (Society of Primitive Technology)
The Archaeology of Old Rag: Experimental Archaeology, Deep Time And Windows To The Past.
In 1972 an experimental archaeological project by Erenchel Callahan was designed and installed in the Appalachian foothills of Virginia. This seminal site became a window to the past and a reflection and check of data recovery and interpretation. The project site, documented on a continual basis since its creation, was archaeologically investigated. These investigations were conducted between 1999 and 2003 to analyze the Old Rag site through stages of work, analysis and interpretation. The work needed small-scale site surveys and investigations, and offers invaluable contributions to detect what on and within the landscape and a test of archaeological science. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 9:00)

Crites, Gary (see Kimball, Larry K.)

Cummings, Garrett B. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Gamo Ball and Earth Diver: Contagious Magic in Mound Construction at a Coales Creek Site.
Felux is a Coales Creek mound center located on the edge of the Natchez Bluffs overlooking the Mississippi floodplain. The site's mounds all share a surprising attribute: occasional loads of wet earth were used to build all three. In two mounds the wet earth consisted of globes of "gumbo" clay from the floodplain, deposited when still wet. Though not structural elements, their presence with ethnohistoric literature provides an equally suitable explanation: the guffalo ball as a ritual engagement with nyame, strongly bolstering previous claims concerning prehistoric mounds of the Southeast as cosmological representations of the Earth. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 11:00)

Dalan, Rina (see Clay, Rodney R.)

Dale, Emily K. (see Brunnert, Astron)

Danforth, Marie (University of Southern Mississippi)
Funkhouser, J. Lynn (University of Southern Mississippi)
Martin, D. C. (Southern Illinois University)
Cook, Danielle (University of Southern Mississippi)
Hester, Barbara T. (University of Southern Mississippi)
Excavation and Analysis of Skeletal Material from a Mexican War Hospital Cemetery
In Spring 2008, three coffins eroded out of the beach on Greenwood Island on Pascagoula Bay. A cemetery from a mid-nineteenth century military hospital had been located there, and the two individuals recovered were found to be Caucasian males in their mid-20s. The only pathology observed was dental caries. Conservation of the remains presented a challenge when the outer cortex of one skeleton cracked and flaked off upon drying, possibly due to differential drying rates and the presence of salt from the seawater. Several methods of drying and desalination were applied to the second skeleton to prevent similar occurrences. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 3-40)

Daniel, I. Randolph Jr. (see Moore, Christopher)
Daniel, Joshua (see Watts, Gordon)

Daniel, Shanna (QAR Conservation Laboratory, NC Underwater Archaeology Branch)
Conservation and Analysis of Artifacts at the Queen Anne's Revenge Conservation Laboratory
One important aspect to consider when excavating an underwater site is the conservation of its waterlogged and encrusted artifacts. Conservation plays a critical role in the archaeological investigations of shipwreck 3ICR314, believed to be Blackbeard's flagship. The conservation process at the QAR Conservation Lab is described as a 12-step process from on-site artifact recovery to their transfer to NC Maritime Museum (for display and curation). Steps involved include: post recovery documentation, examination and assessment, various cleaning/stabilization cycles, analysis, repair/reconstruction, and final documentation. To illustrate the various conservation methods conducted at the QAR Conservation Lab, two case studies will be presented. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 9-20)

Doncsecu, Claire (see Breton, Christina)
Davidson, James (see Teague, Megan)

Davis, Jeremy (University of Alabama)
Crafting in the Countryside: A Comparison of Three Late Prehistoric Northeastern Sites in the Black Warrior River Valley (Student Paper Competition Entrant)
Centralized control of resources by elites has been identified as the basis of institutionalized inequality at Moundville, in other Mississippian societies, and in other complex societies. This paper compares the lithic assemblages of three late Moundville III-early Moundville IV phase non-mound sites in the Black Warrior River Valley to assess the Moundville political-economy model's expectations concerning the distribution of exotic stone and craft production locales. It is found that neither exotic raw materials nor the production of socially valued goods such as pendants and paint palettes was confined to the regional center during the latter part of the chiefdom's history. This discovery is interpreted in terms of a decentralized ritual economy. (Co-published Paper, Session 12, Thursday 1-40)

Davis, R. P. Stephen Jr. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
The Contributions of Bennie Carlton Keel to the Development of North Carolina Archaeology: From 1961 to 1973, Bennie Keel practiced archaeology in North Carolina, first as resident archaeologist at Town Creek Indian Mound where he de-archaeology the site's interpretive facilities and then for more than a decade as senior staff archaeologist at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology in Chapel Hill. During his tenure at RLA archaeologist, he undertook substantial research into Cherokee origins, defined the pre-Cherokee cultural sequence for the Appalachian Susquehanna, laid the foundation for UNC's Paleo Indian Project, and helped train numerous students in archaeological methodology. As Bennie retires from the National Park Service, it is appropriate to reflect upon these and other important contributions he has made to the archaeology of the Old North State. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 1-00)

DePratter, Chester B. (see Quinney, Irvy R.)
Des Jem, Tom (National Park Service)

Tuney, Jesse
Moving Gray Conflicts to the Mainstream: Dating Diagnostics from the Upper Cumberland Plateau
Over the last two decades small archaeological testing projects have been undertaken to meet compliance requirements in advance of construction projects at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area in Kentucky and Tennessee. Several of these projects have found diagnostic projectile points located within datable contexts. However, the many compliance projects, most of these small discoveries get buried in Agency reports. This paper presents the results of several of these projects with the hope that eventually a larger chronology may be developed for this prehistorically occupied section of the Upper Cumberland Plateau. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 8:40)

Dunnall, Roderick Kevin (Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program, North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)
A Brief Discussion on the Legal History of Cemetery Legislation in North Carolina
What is the history of legislation with reference to cemeteries in North Carolina? How have particular statutes changed over time? And what implications does this reveal focused on cemetery legislation have on preservation strategies and management of cemeteries as well as other significant cultural resources? This paper will address these questions, as well as delve briefly into a discussion on expanding industrial development and the nature of cemetery studies. A part of the discussion will include how the legal system is reacting to prevalent cultural attitudes and behaviors associated with impacts on cemeteries as historical repositories. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 8:40)

Dowd, Elizabeth (University of Oklahoma)
Style as Process: A Design-based Analysis of Caddo Pottery from Southeastern Oklahoma (Student Paper Competition, Eager)
While archaeologists have long used stylistic analyses of Caddo pottery to study the identity and degrees of social interaction between different groups of ancestral Caddo, few have explicitly considered the relationship between pottery classification and the original design process. I argue that an effective method for analyzing stylistic variation must be situated in the process of pottery design, and in understanding of the social origins of stylistic choices. This paper illustrates a design-based methodology through the analysis of four understudied assemblages of vessels from Caddo sites in southeastern Oklahoma. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 10:00)

Dralet, Elizabeth (American Museum of Natural History)
Vessel Form, Site Function - Ceramic Vessel Morphology and Site Usage in Late Archaic Shell Rings
The possible site functions of the Late Archaic shell rings on St. Catherine's are integral to the understanding of social and economic structure of the island. The presence of two contemporaneous shell rings provides an opportunity to determine variation in site usage through a morphological comparison of the ceramic assemblages. Vessel size and form can shed light on the possible functions and changing usage of ceramics over time. This paper will explore the relationship of vessel morphology to the overall site function of these rings. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 10:20)

Dusas, Ashley (University of South Alabama)
New Data for the Middle Woodland Period on the Alabama Gulf Coast
The late Middle Woodland period on the Alabama Gulf coast is represented by the Porter phase. Recent excavations at Flath Island yielded a large amount of material culture, analysis of which confirms that the Porter heartland was the lower Mobile basin and Bay, and we now have more information on the diversity of Porter ceramics, including its strong Marksville traits. New radiocarbon dates indicate that the phase continued 150 to 200 years later than previously thought, altering conceptions about the persistence of Middle Woodland ceramic traditions, and perhaps other aspects of Porter culture, in the larger Gulf Coast region. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-10:30)

Dusa, Misty (Georgia Southern University)
Milner, Brian (Georgia Southern University)
Investigations at Mont Repose: The 2008 Season
This poster will address the preliminary results from investigations conducted at Mont Repose Plantation during the 2008 field season. Two areas were tested - a possible kichen structure and the possible slave dwellings. The testing revealed that the possible slave dwellings are almost certainly not dwellings but the remains of a family cemetery. Testing in the kitchen yielded large quantities of faunal remains that are
Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)  
Mississippian Symbolic Weaponry as Sacred Regalia  
Mississippian symbolic weaponry is depicted not only in representational art, but also in elite mortuary contexts. Such items of weaponry, especially arrows and war clubs, denote a special category of regalia and reveal the importance of combat behavior and success. The display of weaponry in representational art and mortuary contexts underscores the close links between leaders in this world and the supernatural world. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 8:20)

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)  
Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University)  
University of Tennessee-Works Progress Administration Excavations  
From July 1936 to January 1937, archaeologists from the University of Tennessee directed excavations at the Pack Site (40CH1) under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration. Limited excavations were conducted during this time at the Mount Bottom site. Charles Nash returned to Mount Bottom in February of 1940 for additional investigations. The records and collections from the excavations remain unpublished. On-going research on the curated Mount Bottom and Pack Site materials is summarized. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 8:40)

Dye, David H. (see Moore, Michael C.)

Dye, David H. (see Walker, Chester P.)

Dyson, John (Indiana University/Chickasaw Nation Division of History, Research and Scholarship)  
Who Were the Chickasaw? What Language Can Tell of Origins  
In December, 1540, Hernando de Soto and his retinue of Spaniards and Indian guides and bearers encountered a people whose name de Soto's chroniclers recorded as chichaouas or chickasaws. From that moment on, the tribe entered written history with versions of that same name in documents of the French and the English as well. Yet the language and early history of the Chickasaws hints at a prior identity that was not tribal at all but instead clan-like or familial. This paper examines those linguistic clues and proposes an outside origin for the tribal name Chakashba. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 8:20)

Early, Ann (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
Walker, Leslie (University of Arkansas)  
Sabo, George (Arkansas Archeological Survey)  
Caddo Ceramics in the Central Arkansas River Valley  
Prehistoric cultural complexes (A.D. 1500 - 1700) in the Central Arkansas River Valley are understood almost entirely from whole vessel collections looted from cemeteries in the 1920s. An enduring puzzle is the co-occurrence within these assemblages of Mississippian and Caddoan ceramics. What cultural dynamics account for this circumstance, and what was the nature of the Caddo presence in this region? To address these questions, we compare Caddoan vessels from the Central Arkansas River Valley with related examples from the Ouachita and Red River valleys of southwest Arkansas. Mechanisms accounting for similarities and differences are discussed. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 9:20)

Eastman, Jane M. (Western Carolina University)  
Evidence for Foodways at Spikeblack Town  
Small-scale excavations at the 31CV2, an Early Quain phase community near Spikeblack Mound, in Clay County, NC, have yielded pottery and paleoenobotanical remains that allow for some reconstruction of early Cherokee diet. An analysis of features and review of ethnographic and ethnobotanical accounts of Cherokee food preparation and consumption are also considered to more broadly discuss foodways at the site. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 3:20)

Ehrhardt, Kathleen L. (Illinois State Museum)  
Early Thoughts on Native Copper Working Technology at Cahokia  
Results of investigations at a newly-discovered copper working locale beneath Mount 34 at Cahokia have yielded sufficient data, in the form of copper working tools and debris, to begin to think about reconstructing copper working procedures and sequences there. I draw together information from what little is known about prehistoric native North American copper working elsewhere, from experimental replication studies, and from traditional copper working processes to offer some preliminary
suggestions as to how Caballians were
manipulating this material, I then place these
findings within larger contexts of Cabalian and
Mississippian copper procurement,
manufacturing, and use (Symposium Paper,
Session 17, Thursday 1:00)

Elдержан, Kathleen L. (see Bellnap, Lori)

Eppley, Lively (American Museum of Natural
History)

On Pies and Needles: Anticipating Form and
Function of Late Archaic Bone Pans

Within the past three years, the American
Museum of Natural History has recovered
numerous worked bone pans from two late
Archaic shellfishing sites on St. Catherine's Island,
Georgia. The focus of this presentation will
be based on the analysis of these bone pans. The
study includes overall results of physical
observations as well as ideas on material
acquisition, preparation, and production
methods. In addition to exploring the various
practical functions such as clothing and hair fasteners,
this paper will discuss the potential social,
political, and economic roles of these pans.
(Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 10:40)

Emor, H. Blaine (American Resources Group)

Capps: A Levantine-like Prepared Core
Technology in the Southeastern United States

Beautily patented stone artifacts from the Capps
and Shelley sites, southeastern Alabama are
described. A prepared core technology
designated as Capps is defined. Capps core
technology involves systematic preparation of
core surfaces prior to removal of flake-blade
blanks or end products in a Levantine-like
manner. This technology resembles Old World
Levantine-fake-core technology in many
respects. While the resemblance of Capps core
technology to Old World Levantine core
technology is acknowledged, the age and
cultural affiliation of Capps technology is
previously unknown. This paper provides a basic
description of the technology and compares it
with Late Pleistocene/Holocene lithic
technologies in the southeastern United States.
(Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 10:40)

Ewenstein, Ellen (see Hargrove, Michael)

Esary, Dana (University of North Carolina-
Chapel Hill)

Colonization Before Contact: Interrogating
Theoretical Limitations of Contact Period

Archaeology

Studies termed "contact period" archaeology
are practiced throughout the Americas, Australia,
and New Zealand, as well as (to a lesser extent)
the Philippines and Indonesia. Yet, the term
"contact period" appears to be essentially absent
in the Anglophone archaeology of other
extensively colonized areas - e.g., China, Africa,
the Middle East, India, and most of Southeast
Asia. Are contact period archaeologies
perceived as 'better suited' to those areas most
massively reworked by colonization and
population replacement? If so, why? Thought-
provoking clues may be found in the theoretical
shortcomings of contact period archaeology in
North America. (Contributed Paper, Session 19,
Friday 8:40)

Essex, Katherine (University of Redlands)

Lipo, Carl

Detecting Prehistoric Earthworks in the Yazoo
Basin, Mississippi

Using LIDAR imagery and GIS

Geographic information systems (GIS) provide a
powerful tool for systematically analyzing
landscapes for archaeological earthworks. In this
way, GIS becomes a remarkable means for
detecting archaeological deposits. The analysis
presented in this paper and ET
Geowaiverd to create a streamlined and
consistent process to pinpoint areas of interest
within topographic data that have attributes
consistent with archaeological earthworks.
Using light detecting and ranging (LIDAR) data
from the upper part of the Yazoo Basin,
Mississippi, and ground-based surveys, new
developments can be recognized, existing deposits
be spatially located, and changes in landscape
use can be identified. (Poster, Session 18,
Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Espoushode, Chris (New South Associates)

The Importance of Vessel-Based Analysis in the
Sand Hills of North Carolina

The results of the recent ceramic analysis for
three data recovery investigations at Fort Jarrag
undermine the importance of vessel-based
analysis. The study of vessels from 3IC871,
3IC664, and 3IC665 provides significant
insights into past behavior, insights that could
not have been garnered from sherd-based
analysis. The pottery analysis is reviewed, and
the results are considered relative to current
models of settlement and subsistence in the Sand

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Wills. (Symposium Paper, Session 27, Friday 2:20)

Espenbude, Chris (New South Associates)
Where Cutting Edge Meets Curried-Fill:
Transportation Compliance and Innovation
Cultural resource compliance on transportation projects has driven a significant amount of 
archaeological research in North Carolina. Key attributes of the NCDOT program – a broad 
geographic scope, significant funding, strong oversight, and diverse consultant participants – 
have driven innovation and benefited all archaeological research in the state. Using three 
recent excavations near Fayetteville as examples, this paper explores the positive 
relationship between transportation compliance and new approaches to archaeological 
investigations. The collaboration of private sector and university experts is emphasized. 
(Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 8:40)

Ewan, Charles R. (see Palco, Sheri L.)

Faucher, Rachel (University of Oklahoma)
Burial Associations from Akers (34LF32): A Preliminary Investigation
A preliminary investigation of the associated artifacts from Akers (34LF32) in southeastern 
Oklahoma will be discussed. This site, excavated in 1940 by the WPA in LeFlore County, 
is a Fourth Muzzle burial midden with many ceramic burial vessels. This paper will 
focus on these ceramic vessels, the problems with utilizing WPA collections, and a general 
overview of the other associated artifacts from this large burial site. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 8:00)

Faulkner, Charles (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)
Symposium Discussant (Session 37, Saturday 11:20)

Fidleroff, Michael (University of Southern Mississippi)
Pine Hills Cooking Technology
In the Pine Hills region of Southeast Mississippi, excavations have documented what appears to be 
the remains of clay-lined baking pits. The actual method of prehistoric cooking technology is 
tougher to envision without some experimentation. This research endeavors to illuminate possible uses of earth oven 
technology as they are revealed in archaeological context, and provide an 
experimental approach to their creation and decoration. The results are presented as 
preliminary, yet this experimental/theoretical framework outlines possible reverse-engineering 
methods in experimental archaeology which could be applied to prehistoric cooking 
technology in other regions. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-10:30)

Ferguson, Terry A. (Wofford College)
Charles, Tommy (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Late Woodland/ Mississippian Components at 
the Robinson Farm Sites: 3GR1 and 3RP36: 
The Pogash Phase in Northwest South Carolina 
Seventeen calibrated radiocarbon dates ranging 
from A.D. 960 to 1450 document continuous 
Late Woodland/ Mississippian occupation of 
two multi-component sites in the South Saluda 
drainage of northwest South Carolina. Ceramics 
indicate affinities with the culture traditions of 
the Appalachian Highlands, particularly the 
Pogash Phase. Cultural continuity is indicated for 
carrier but not later cultural periods. Feature 
morphology and botanical evidence from 
settlement are consistent with other Appalachian 
Highland sites. Masie recovered dates from 
calibrated A.D. 1300-1420. Posthole patterns 
indicate the presence of large structures 
(calibrated A.D. 1390 to 1420) and a palisade 
(calibrated A.D. 1390 to 1420). (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 8:00)

Fields, Rita (Mississippi National Guard)
Jackson, H. Edwin (University of Southern Mississippi)

Hayes, Hyraz
Using Geophysical Technology in the 
Identification of Cultural Resources at the Camp 
Shelby Joint Forces Training Center
This paper presents the results of a joint project 
by the Mississippi National Guard, the 
University of Southern Mississippi, and the 
University of Mississippi that evaluated remote 
sensing methods for identifying prehistoric 
features in Southeast Mississippi. Geophysical 
and conductivity data were collected by UM 
from two archaeological sites at the Camp 
Shelby Joint Forces Training Center in southeast 
Mississippi. Anomalies possibly representing 
cultural features were then tested by USM and 
Guard archaeologists and the results compared. 
The ultimate goal is to integrate remote sensing in 
site evaluation and interpretation as a 
component of cultural resource management at 

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Camp Shelby. (Powers, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Fitts, Mary Beth (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Sara de Choctaw: Community Relocation in the Carolinas
In the winter of 1712, Captain John Barwell visited Indian communities in the Southeast. He returned to the Lost Town and Coastal Plain, amusing his army to fight the Tuscarora. One of these settlements consisted of "Sara" Indians living adjacent to the Pee Dee River. While archaeological sites attributable to Sara villages on the Dan River (ca. 1670-1716) and in the Catawba Nation (ca. 1756) have been identified, until recently the location of the settlement Barwell encountered remained elusive. This paper will consider community relocation both as a strategy the Sara used to achieve security and autonomy, and as a commemorative practice in the present. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 9:20)

Fenning, Lacey (Middle Tennessee State University)
Peres, Tanya M. (Middle Tennessee State University)
Ingalls, Teresa L. (University of Hawaii)
Ayes, Beads, and Tobacco: Non-Food Uses of Animals in the Archaeology of Middle Tennessee
The importance of animals in multiple non-food roles - as tools, commodities, companions, helpers, and items of personal adornment — has not been intensively explored at archaeological sites in Middle Tennessee. To more fully interpret and understand past human-animal relationships we must separate out uses of animals from on a contextual basis. Using the faunal assemblage from the Fernvale Site (40WM51), as the basis of our study, we explore these roles and compare them to contemporaneous sites in the region. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 9:20)

Focht, Adria (East Carolina University)
Blackboard Sails Again: Conservation of Textiles from the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck (1715)
This poster presents the results of a recent study of textile fragments recovered from the shipwreck believed to be the pirate Blackboard's sloop. The Queen Anne's Revenge (QAR), by addressing critical conservation issues including storage, cleaning, and dehydration, this research has helped establish a protocol for the future conservation of QAR textiles. A typology of specific textiles in the QAR assemblage was also developed. Key attributes diagnostic of early 18th century sailcloth manufacture were identified in several QAR samples; other QAR textiles that have been identified as the same textile type can now be functionally classified as sailcloth. (Powers, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Francis, J. Michael (University of North Florida)
Koer, Kathleen M. (University of North Florida)
Politics, Murder, and Morality in Spanish Florida: Don Juan and the Guale Uprising of 1597
This paper explores the 1597 Guale uprising in Spanish Florida, and its aftermath. It chronicles a remarkable five-year period, from the initial investigations of 1597 and 1598, to the 1601 capture and execution of Don Juan, the Guale ruler ultimately held responsible for the uprising. Based on a careful examination of documents from Spain's Archivo General de Indias, the paper offers a unique perspective on the uprising and its participants. What emerges is a complex web of shifting alliances, political competition, and violence, as Florida's Indian peoples struggle to adapt, resist, and conform to the challenges of Spanish colonial rule. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 8:40)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)
Brow, Sierra M. (East Tennessee State University)
The Upper Cumberland Plateau Archaeological Luminescence Dating Project
In this presentation, we discuss a new and comprehensive methodology aimed at defining the prehistoric culture history of the Upper Cumberland Plateau. Our primary focus is on the Woodland ceramic sequence for the region. We highlight recent excavation and survey projects used to evaluate our approach. We suggest that this approach is applicable for both scholars and cultural resource managers and is especially useful for obtaining meaningful historical and chronological information from survey level projects. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 8:20)

Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)
Rays, Maren A.
Lagaiton, Lucinda (East Tennessee State University)
Godsey, Jessica
Lithic Technology and Site Function, Eagle Drink Bluff Shelter, Upper Cumberland Plateau, Tennessee

Eagle Drink Bluff Shelter is a small sandstone rock shelter in the highlands of the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Three years of excavations of components ranging from the Middle Archaic through the late Middle Woodland. This paper explores lithic reduction strategies and stone tool function at the site over the course of several thousand years. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 10:40)

Franklin, Jay (see Beck, Chase)
Franklin, Jay (see Langston, Lucinda)
Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University) (see Pope, Elayne)
Franklin, Jay (see Sherwood, Sarah)
Franklin, Jay (see Simek, Jan)

Friberg, Christina (American Museum of Natural History)
The Right Tool for the Job: Analysis of Whelk Shell Tools from St. Catherine's Island, Georgia

Stone is not natural to St. Catherine's Island and numerous prehistoric shell middens provide evidence documenting the use of shell tools. Excavations on barrier islands during the 1890's showed that whelk shells served as a durable, plentiful alternative tool material for indigenous peoples. Decades of American Museum of Natural History excavations on St. Catherine's Island have recovered more than 800 whelks, many of which have been fashioned into tools. This paper presents whelk analysis and distribution from island-wide excavations and explores the use of whelk in trade. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 9:20)

Friend, Jennifer (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program)
Carnes-McNaughton, Linda F. (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Management Program)

"Did you but know the worth that's buried here": Managing Fort Bragg's Historic Cemeteries

Since 1996 the Fort Bragg's Cultural Resources Management Program has conducted intensive and extensive annual monitoring of its 27 historic cemeteries located on its 160,000-acre reservation. As stewards/managers for these resources, our challenge is to bring the information within these graveyards to descendant groups, Civil War enthusiasts, historians, and researchers. Policy issues to manage these resources are presented, along with case studies to demonstrate how DoD regulations, US Code (Public Law) and Installation Requirements are implemented. Discussion includes use of non-intrusive techniques to locate interments, along with demographics related to the types of cemeteries, their use dates and preservation issues. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 9:40)

Fuerst, David (University of Kentucky)
Later Woodland Crab Orchard Series Pottery

Gastropod or snail shell-tempered pottery was first identified at the Late Woodland Crab Orchard village site (44721) in Tazewell County, Virginia (Eglolf 1987). The pottery, which is occasionally mixed with crushed limestone tempering, occurs at numerous village sites in the upper Tennessee River and lower New River watersheds of southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. Its surface treatments mirror the ones found on contemporaneous limestone-tempered Radiod pottery. This paper provides a description of its paste, surface treatment, form, chronology, and geographic distribution, and proposes referring to it as the Crab Orchard Series ware. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 3:00)

Funk, Chas (Engineering & Environment)
Move Out! Beyond Compliance at Fort Jackson, SC

Archaeologists working with the Environmental Division at Fort Jackson, SC have identified over 670 cultural sites since the late 1980's. Today, 54 of these sites are eligible for listing in the National Register. This poster provides context and research potential for these and other sites located in the heart of the South Carolina sandhills. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Funkhouser, J. Lynn (see Danforth, Marie)

Gage, Matthew (University of Tennessee)
Sherwood, Sarah C. (University of the South)
The Whitesburg Bridge Mound: A Late Archaic Earthen Mound in the Middle Tennessee Valley

The recognition of pre-Woodland monumental architecture in the Southeast has expanded rapidly in recent years. During the excavations of the Whitesburg Bridge Site in north Alabama, another such feature was identified. Its presence
in the Middle Tennessee River Valley is unprecedented, but fits with trends of communal development, centralization, and mound construction found elsewhere in the region. The intent of this paper is to highlight the variability of Late Archaic efforts at cultural identity and discuss the socio-political implications for this time period in the Middle Tennessee Valley. (Contributed Paper, Session 10, Thursday 2:00)

Guillard, Meg (see Slotoher, Erika)

Gillam, J. Christopher (see Cobb, Charles R.)

Gillispie, Elizabeth (Georgia Southern University) Ice House or Cistern? A Deep Subterranean Feature at Old Town Plantation Investigators at Old Town Plantation near Louisville, Georgia has revealed the presence of a deep subterranean structure. This feature is believed to be either an ice house or cistern. This poster will present the evidence for the identification along with data about the dating and construction of this structure. The fill seems to consist of early twentieth century artifacts although the structure is believed to have been built in the early 1800s. Preliminary analysis of the artifacts will be discussed. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:39)

Gilmore, Zachary J. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Girard, Jeffrey S. (Northwestern State University of Louisiana)

Morgan, David W. (National Center for Preservation Technology and Training) Ferrulis, Timothy K. (Archaeological and Environmental Consultants) Copper Artifacts from Cahokian and Other Sites in the Southern Caddo Area Missouri flint clay figures and Cahokia-style arrow points in graves at the Cahagan site, northwest Louisiana, suggest a connection with Cahokia. These same mortuary contexts contain copper artifacts, including long-tongue god maskettes, hand effigies, and ear ornaments. We summarize contexts in which copper items have been found at Cahagan and other sites in the southern Caddo area, and we report on a preliminary study of the elemental composition of the Cahagan specimens using portable x-ray fluorescence (pXRF). Although pXRF has some inherent limitations, it provides an economical, rapid technique for comparison of copper objects from different regions that may complement traditional elemental studies. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 4:40)

Gjerde, Sara (University of California, Santa Barbara) VanDerwarker, Amber M. (University of California, Santa Barbara) Subsistence at the Ruskamp site: The Paleoethnobotany of a Burned House Located in the Central Illinois Valley, the Ruskamp site is one of many Mississippian-period sites that was catastrophically burned in this region, probably as a result of systemic, endemically warfare. This paper considers the plant remains from a burned structure at this small farmstead. We address issues of agricultural intensification as it relates to sedentism and political complexity. In order to provide a broader context for interpretations, we present a comparative analysis of plant data from contemporaneous farmsteads located in the nearby American Bottom region of Illinois. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 10:40)

Glessner, Valerie (see Holstein, Ivy)

Godsey, Jessica (see Frinklin, Jay)

Goodmaster, Christopher (University of Arkansas) The Potentials of Clone-Array, Three-dimensional Laser Scanning for the Documentation, Analysis, and Digital Archiving of Southeastern Archaeological Artifacts Given the recent advances in close-range, three-dimensional laser scanning equipment and methods, this technology is well-suited for the documentation, metric analysis, archiving, and dissemination of high-definition digital models of archaeological materials. This paper will discuss the potentials of three-dimensional laser scanning, using several case studies from the southeastern United States to provide evidence of the utility of this non-destructive technology. (Contributed Paper, Session 2, Thursday 9:40)

Goodmaster, Christopher (University of Arkansas) Payne, Angela (University of Arkansas) Limp, W. Fredrick (University of Arkansas) Cole, Keenan (University of Arkansas) Mowdy, Marion (University of Arkansas) The Virtual Hampton Museum Project: Laser Scanning and 3D Visualization for Documentation, Digital Curation, and Public Education The Virtual Hampton Museum Project, using three-dimensional laser scanning technology,
has created high-definition, metrically accurate digital models for hundreds of artifacts curated by the Hampton Archaeological Museum State Park in Wilson, AR. These models are displayed via an interactive website along with archival images, artifact descriptions, and interpretive text. Artifacts data are made available for downloand, and are provided with free viewing software and in several formats. This project has also created detailed virtual reconstructions of the Upper Redoma site (3MS4) based on archaeological and ethnographically data, further interpreting the Redoma culture to the public in a visually interesting manner. (Contributed Paper, Session 2, Thursday 11:00)

Goodman, Christopher (see King, Adam)

Goodyear, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) A Summary of Early Prehistory in South Carolina Archaeology Research results spanning the last four decades in South Carolina are summarized. Findings in early prehistory have paralleled that of much of the Southeast's traditional Paleoindian and Early Archaic studies. Because of the prevalence of shallow and often disturbed sites, excavated data from sites with stratigraphic clarity and datable organics have been difficult to find. Artifact mapping on the regional scale and the excavation of a few key sites have provided important information that allows inferences about Pleistocene and Early Holocene settlement systems. Great strides in recognizing Clovis in particular have come from excavations at Topper and Big Pine Tree. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 8:20)

Goodyear, Albert C. (see Smallwood, Ashley)

Goodyear, Albert C. (see Sweezy, Kara Bridgman)

Gorman, Rebecca D., University of Florida Continuity and Change at the Spanish Mission San Juan del Puerto (1587-1762), Fort George Island, Florida Since identified in 1951, the mission of San Juan del Puerto has been the subject of limited archaeological surveys and excavations conducted primarily in an effort to delineate the mission period extent of the site on the landscape of Fort George Island. The current reconsideration of this site is important not only for a cohesive understanding of the mission period occupation, and the many prehistoric and historic archaeological sites that overlap and surround it, but is substantially important for better understanding questions pertaining to indigenous continuity and change before and throughout the duration of the Spanish mission period in the Southeast. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 9:20)

Gougeon, Randee (Paraamerican Consultants) Testing an Architectural Grammar The work of architect Christopher Alexander was used to develop an architectural grammar for the late prehistoric period of northwest Georgia, including patterns for the built-environment at the scales of the chieftain, village/town, house clusters, and individual houses. Understanding architectural grammars from neighboring areas in the broader southern Appalachian region during the late prehistoric and early protohistoric periods will further our understanding of the Mississippiian Southeast at a variety of scales and through time. Working towards this end, I examine the architectural grammars of the late protohistoric period in the Appalachian and western Piedmont regions of North Carolina. (Contributed Paper, Session 11, Thursday 3:20)

Graff, Amber (see Miller, Sarah E.)

Green, Grayson (University of North Carolina-Winston-Salem) Shipwreck Preservation: Developing a Model to Preserves Our Underwater Cultural Heritage Southeastern North Carolina has many historically and culturally significant shipwrecks off its coast due to its unique geography. It is important for these shipwrecks to be preserved and that the public have the opportunity to visit these sites. Since underwater archeological sites are more difficult to visit and harder to regulate than terrestrial sites, it is necessary to establish underwater parks that will aid in preservation and recreation. By looking at examples of existing underwater parks a model can be proposed that will work for the area and involve the local community. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Green, William (SAMS) Schaldein, Joseph (SAMS) Nagle, Kimberly People of the Other Shells: Preliminary Results of Archaeological and Geomorphological Investigations at the Tree House Site located
along the Saluda River near Columbia, South Carolina.
The Tree House site (38LX531) is a large, deeply stratified Early Paleolithic through Mississippian period site located along the Saluda River near Columbia, South Carolina. Survey and testing conducted from 2006 through 2008 indicated the site contained a wealth of information regarding the pre-contact inhabitants of the area, and was potentially one of the most important sites in the region. Data recovery, excavations conducted over the past seven months have recently been completed. Although in-depth analyses have just begun, this paper provides a preliminary account of the archaeological and geomorphological investigations that have taken place at this important site. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 10:20)

Greenlee, Dian (University of Louisiana – Monroe / Poverty Point Station: Archaeology Program) Saunders, Joe
Is Earthwork Construction in the Lower Mississippi Valley Discontinuous, or Does It Only Appear That Way?
Earthworks extend back at least 6000 years in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Once assumed to be a continuum since the Middle Archaic, recent studies indicate that mound building may have ceased between the Middle and Late Archaic periods (Saunders 2008), and then again between the Late Archaic and Woodland periods (Kidder 2008). We examine the distribution of radiocarbon data from the Lower Mississippi Valley to evaluate the likelihood that the apparent hiatuses in earthwork construction are products of perturbations, or secular variation, in the radiocarbon time spectrum. (Poster, Session 2, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Gregory, Danny (New South Associates) Tippett, J. Lee (Louis Berger Group)
Site Function and Lithic Technology on the Eastern Highland Rim: A Comparison between Rock Shelters and Open-air Sites
DOT sponsored a Phase II investigation of eight sites in Overton County, Tennessee. An in-depth lithic analysis was performed on a sample of the assemblages. The goal was to identify differences among the rock shelter sites and open sites in terms of site function and lithic reduction activities during the Archaic Period. Platform remnant morphology was used to study variation in the reduction stage among debitage samples. The results suggest little difference in the lithic technology employed at each site. This paper will focus on the behavioral and methodological implications of the study for future lithic research in the region. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 10:00)

Gregory, H. F. (see Hingrave, Michael)

Hadley, Alison (University of Kansas)
Early Woodland Exploration and Gypsum Mining in Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky (Student Paper Project Competition)
In 2005, a systematic survey was conducted to determine the scale and pattern of Early Woodland (3,000-2,200 years BP) gypsum mining in Mammoth Cave. Torch mounds were systematically quantified as a proxy for assessing prehistoric activity through the cave. An experimental sampling method utilizing a laser level was employed in a 2.8 mi (4.5 km) section of passage along transects placed at 250-foot intervals. The utility of this sampling method is assessed in relation to future cave research. The data collected provide insight into the scale of mining and the importance of cave minerals during the Early Woodland. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 3:40)

Haley, Bryan S. (see Fields, Rita)
Haley, Bryan S. (see Johnson, Jay K.)
Holly, David J. (see Higginbotham, Martin)

Halsey, John R. (Michigan Historical Center)
Mississippian Copper Sources: Usage and Probabilities: A View from Up North
Where did the copper come from that was made into some of the most iconic artifacts in North American archaeology? How can we tell? Where does the availability of flat copper fit into the picture? How did the tradition of copper usage in the North differ from that in the Southeast? These are just a few of the questions facing Mississippian specialists as they attempt to sort out the origins and trajectory of this revered metal. The author gives his perspective from Michigan and the upper Great Lakes, the largest source of native copper on the planet. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 1:40)

Hamman, Stephen A. (URS/Robins AFB, GA)
Archaeology at Robins AFB, GA
This talk will be an overview of the archaeological findings at Robins AFB, GA - in Middle Georgia just south of Macon - over the
course of the last 30 years. Fifty-eight known archaeological sites exist on the 8,435-acre base, the largest employer and industrial complex in Georgia, which is situated near the Occoneechee River in northern Houston County. Although little has been found to connect the base to the Macon Plateau site in neighboring Bibb County, the heavy Archaic period and later occupations will be discussed, as will the historic Fagan Plantation Newberry Farm site (1820–1942).

Additionally, the recent GPR survey of the historic Fagan and King cemeteries will also be addressed. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 11:00)

Hammerstedt, Scott (University of Oklahoma)
Livingood, Patrick (University of Oklahoma)
Regnier, Amaud (University of Oklahoma)
2006 Excavations at the Clement Site (34M65), McCurtain County, Oklahoma
This paper will discuss the results of the University of Oklahoma’s 2006 Field School excavations at the Clement site (34M65). Clement is a multi-cummed Caddo center located along the Glover River in southeast Oklahoma that was first excavated by a WPA crew under the supervision of David Barrett. We will present a summary of the 1941 excavations as well as report on the recent geophysical survey and excavaions into a round mound, a deep midden area, and overlapping buried structures. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 10:40)

Hardison, Joel (National Forests in North Carolina)
Snedeker, Rodney (National Forests in North Carolina)
"If not for the Trees": Developing a Cemetery Database for the National Forests in North Carolina
Numerous known and forgotten cemeteries welcome the rising sun across more than a million acres designated as the National Forests in North Carolina (FS). This paper presents several current research initiatives towards understanding this resource. A FS site cemetery database is planned for completion in 2009, and will be available for cultural resource management and public genealogical research. Also, OSA and the Passport-in-Time Program have teamed to document the Jones County Hiffield Freeman Community, which contains a large African American Cemetery. The ultimate research goal is to define what occurred between the dash [Birth date - Death date], a symbol we all have in common. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 9:20)

Harigrafe, Michael (ERDC CEPL)
Ernawein, Eileen (University of Arkansas)
Avery, George (Stephen F. Austin University)
Gregory, H. F. (Northwestern State University - Louisiana)
Geophysical Investigations at Presidio Los Adaes, Louisiana
The Los Adaes site (16NA16) located in northwestern Louisiana was occupied between 1721 and 1773. Built as a mission and fort, the site is important as a center for economic and social activities among French, Spanish, and Caddo peoples. Archival records include an architectural plan for the presidio and a detailed report made in 1767 that shows the hexagonal presidio, mission, and surrounding structures. Excavations conducted between 1986 and 1979 documented portions of the presidio’s palisade, two bastions, the Governor’s house, and three outlying structures. Results of recent magnetometric, resistivity, and GPR surveys, and plans for future investigations are discussed. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 11:00)

Harigrafe, Michael (see Clay, Rudolf B.)
Harper, Cassandra Rae (Florida Public Archaeology Network)
Beyond Artifacts: Creating a Resource for Teaching Archaeology in the Classroom
The Florida Public Archaeology Network’s primary focus is on public awareness and education among staff, opportunities to develop, implement, and support archaeological curricula in schools. This presentation will focus on the development and implementation of the Beyond Artifacts workbook. Designed by staff, teachers, and advocates, this publication provides educators with the necessary tools to incorporate archaeology in the classroom while highlighting the importance and expense of Florida’s cultural heritage. All sections of information - activities, curricula, internet and published resources - will be updated on an annual basis to stay current and reflect trends in archaeological outreach. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 1:20)

Harrelson, Kevin (see Thompson, Brandon)
Harris, Scott (see Pyszka, Kimberly)
Early eighteenth-century primary documents evidence the dispersal of French colonial sites on and around the Biloxi peninsula, such as Fort Maurepas, whose exact location remains controversial. New Biloxi, the site of the ongoing excavation of a French colonial cemetery, and an African habitation and briquetage located on the Biloxi Back Bay, an area that is currently threatened by impending community development and casino expansion projects. The objective of this poster is not only to present a French colonial settlement diagram of the Biloxi peninsula but also to disseminate the status of the ongoing archaeological investigation of the Back Bay area. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Hester, Barbara T. (see Danforth, Marie)

Hill, M. Cassandra
An Unusual Household at the King Site: Revisiting Individuals Who May Have Been Two-Spirits/Berdaches
The King site was a protohistoric village located on the Coosa River just outside present-day Rome, GA. Two series of excavations conducted by the University of Georgia resulted in data sets that have been examined more or less continuously for over thirty years. This paper reviews the remains and artifacts of a male, female, and infant who were associated with a single house, and explores the possibility that there was opposite gender identity of the male and female. In Native American cultures, Two-Spirits/Berdachus were thought to be the “middle gender” and regarded as almost mystic. Physical characteristics of the human remains conform to roles and activities performed by Berdache. (Contributed Paper, Session 11, Thursday 4:20)

Hill, William (SUNY Binghamton)
Cherokee Lithic Utilization: A Preliminary Assessment of Materials Recovered from Two Winter Houses at the Ravensford Site, Western North Carolina
Recent investigations at the Ravensford site near Cherokee, North Carolina, have resulted in the excavation of several Historic Cherokee homesteads (circa A.D. 1670-1740). The lithic materials recovered from several “winter houses” provide preliminary insights regarding the practices that took place within these structures. Lithic reduction appears to have focused on the manufacture of both formal and expedient flake tools, although relatively little

Hays, Maureen A. (see Franklin, Jay)

Hays, Maureen A. (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

Henry, Edward (University of Mississippi)
Searching for Signs of Ceremony: Geophysical Remote Sensing at an Adaene Earthen Enclosure in Bourbon County, Kentucky
A geophysical remote sensing survey, including gradientmeter, as well as horizontal and down hole magnetic susceptibility, was performed at the LeBus Circle, an Adaene earthwork enclosure. Primary goals include the collection of data that can be used to compare the LeBus Circle to other Adaene sacred circles located in the Middle Ohio River Valley and to identify possible activity areas within the circle. The remote sensing survey identified multiple anomalies associated with the circle, some of which were examined through excavation. This paper will discuss the methodology and results of the remote sensing survey and subsequent excavations. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 4:00)

Henry, Natalie (NC Underwater Archaeology Branch)
The Ship’s Armament
The armament from the Queen Anne’s Revenge site is a key component of this shipwreck. In this presentation, the recovered artillery, small arms components, and ammunition will be discussed. It will be shown that physical attributes of the recovered artillies suggest an early 18th century context, 1713 being the terminus post quem. The primary ship’s armament of at least twenty-one guns: seventeen 6-pounders and four to 4-pounders is equivalent to that of a Royal Navy Sixth Rate warship or a French light-igate. The presence of large cal shot suggests a predator or heavily armed merchantman vessel rather than a Royal Navy warship. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 10:40)

Hibbert, Joseph (Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program)
Symposium Discussant (Session 27, Friday 2:40)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Black, Rachel)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Yerka, Stephen J.)

Hester, Barbara T. (University of Southern Mississippi)
French Colonial Archaeology on the Mississippi Gulf Coast
evidence of bipolar reduction is apparent. While robust analysis of Cherokee lithic assemblages are uncommon, such research holds the potential to reveal important insights regarding the variability involved in Contact period stone tool production and use. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 11:00)

Hockersmith, Kelly (see Stautyard, William)

Hodge, Shannon Chappell (Middle Tennessee State University)

Life and Health among Enslaved African-Americans at Ingleside Plantation (1822-1864), Nashville, Tennessee

Bioarchaeological analysis of the skeletal remains from a forgotten 19th-century cemetery has identified them as enslaved African-Americans who were once the property of William Jefferson Dornelson, uncle of Rachel Dornelson Jackson, wife of President Andrew Jackson. Preliminary results reveal impacts of diet and disease and newly-identified patterns of occupational pathology. This is the first public presentation of research regarding those who lived and died on Dornelson's Ingleside Plantation, and represents the first year of an ongoing multidisciplinary investigation into the impact of slavery on the health and well-being of enslaved peoples in Middle Tennessee. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 9:00)

Hodge, Shannon Chappell (see Porth, Erik)

Haisma, Harry (Jacksonville State University)

Ridley, Rebecca Turley (Jacksonville State University)

Glenn, Valerie (Jacksonville State University)

prehistoric Stone Structures in Northeast Alabama

Throughout Northeast Alabama there are hundreds of loose stone mounds, walls, and effigies. Jacksonville State University Archaeological Resource Laboratory archaeologists believe they were constructed during Woodland and Mississippian periods as commemorative markers and/or mortuary structures. This assumption is based on a substantial body of evidence from archaeological investigations of similar stone structure sites throughout the eastern United States, 18th and 19th century ethnohistoric documents, and environmental data. This paper explores these three avenues of evidence and discusses several stone structure sites that have been investigated by the ARL in northeast Alabama. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Ingalls, Teresa L. (see Fleming, Lacey)

Ingalls, Teresa L. (see Peres, Tanya M.)

Inglis, Teresa L. (University of Hawai'i)

Peres, Tanya M. (Middle Tennessee State University)

Trumam, Mary (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Alexander, Lawrence (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)

Native and Exotic Animals from Mississippian Mortuary Contexts at the David Davis Farm Site (40HA301), Tennessee

Mortuary artifacts from burial contexts are considered to be intentionally deposited. We argue that animal remains recovered from these contexts are also the result of this intentionality, and must be taken into account, as it is doubtful their inclusion was accidental. Using the David Davis Farm Site (40HA301) as our case study, we show that incorporating all of the zooarchaeological remains allows us to more fully interpret the types of mortuary activities that were practiced during the late Mississippian Period. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 11:00)

Ivester, Andrew (Hi Solutions)

Poplin, Eric (Brecklington and Associates)

Brooks, Mark (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

Geomorphological Analysis of the Mathis Lake Sand/Rim: Implications for Late Quaternary Site Formation Processes at Carolina Bays

Recent investigations of 38AK602 on the east rim of Mathis Lake, Aiken County, SC permits the reconstruction of the evolution of this landform. Sponsored by the SC Department of Transportation, this project examined changes in the bay rim through time. The rim was affected by Late Paleocoldian through Late Archaic occupations of the site, and by environmental and climate changes. Sedimentary and dating analyses have yielded a chronology of site formation processes. Implications for other sites throughout the region are explored through comparisons with past research at similar sites in other portions of the South Carolina Coastal Plain. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Jackson, H. Edwin (see Fields, Rita)

James, Jenna (see Johnson, Jay K.)
James, Jenna (University of Mississippi)
Weebol, Gabriel (University of Mississippi)
Connaway, John (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)
Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)
Monteith Practices at the Carson Mound Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi
Salvage excavations at the prehistoric site of Carson Mounds have revealed a complex series of groupings of secondary interments, likely related to the use of a charnel house. These cemeteries have been removed by site blocks and currently are being excavated in a controlled laboratory environment. The burial clusters vary in preservation, number of individuals, and degree of articulation. All ages and both sexes appear to be represented, suggesting the long-term use by the community. This paper discusses excavation techniques, descriptions of several of the clusters that have been excavated, and future research directions. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 10:00)

Jateff, Emily (Fiddlers University)
Poplin, Eric (Brockington)
Combatee Ferry Historic District: A South Carolina Riverine Maritime Cultural Landscape Combination of underwater, intertidal, and terrestrial data provides a holistic view of the Combatee Ferry Historic District. The Combatee Ferry is a long-term maritime transport corridor and an excellent example of a riverine maritime cultural landscape. Combining individual site elements into interpreted groups, we address cohesively the cultural landscape represented by all aspects of the ferry operation. Archival and field research, site formation analyses, and comparisons with other ferries and dock/wharf structures in the South Carolina Lowcountry permit intra-site correlations, identification of temporal variation in cross-river transport modes, and adaptation in changes in social and economic development of the region. (Symposium Paper, Session 29, Friday 1:40)

Jonte, David (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Whose Pot? What Pot? A Fortification Find From Lafayette County, Arkansas
In 1848 a large ceramic vessel was found weathering into the channel of Bodou Bacot in Southwest Arkansas. The vessel was found to contain cremated human remains of one individual greater than 25 years and weathered portions of a second individual. The site, 3LA46, is a recorded Parche Marine Culture site. While the vessel size, composition, and a recent radiocarbon date place it in the Parche Marine Culture, the vessel shape is unrecorded for the Caddoan area. Also there has been no known cremation in an urn ever found in Arkansas for any known culture. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 10:20)

Jeffries, Richard (University of Kentucky)
Monroe, Christopher R. (University of Kentucky)
In Search of Mission San José de Sapala: Mission Period Archaeological Research on Sapelo Island, Georgia
Archaeological investigations conducted north of the Sapelo Shell Ring complex (9Mc23) from 2003 to 2008 have revealed Mission period features and potsherds, as well as 17th century Native American and Spanish artifacts. Numerous Atsaka-Mahi sherds indicate that a sizeable Guale population lived there. Spanish artifacts, reflecting a variety of kitchen, military, construction, and personal activities, suggest the presence of mission and military personnel. Information presented in this paper provides supporting documentation for the site being the location of the Guale towns of Sapala and Mission San Jose de Sapala. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Jenkins, Casey (see Pyszka, Kimberly)
Johnson, Hunter B. (see Thomason, Brandon)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)
Connaway, John M. (I)
Haley, Bryan S. (University of Mississippi)
Weebol, Gabriel (University of Mississippi)
James, Jenna
Smith, Louise
First Season Results from the Carson Mound Group in northwestern Mississippi
The 1894 map of the Carson Mound Group published by Cyrus Thomas shows 82 mounds. On the basis of mound count, this makes it the second largest Mississippi mound site in eastern United States. Land leveling/field fall uncovered numerous burials and house patterns in the field to the east of the Montgomery mound. Subsequent geophysical survey and a limited amount of ground truth test excavations combined with the correlation of historic and modern maps suggest a dense, highly structured habitation in this part of the site with several large pits filled with secondary burials occurring.
late in the sequence (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 2:20)

Johnson, Jay K. (see James, Jenna)

Jones, Douglas S. (see Quitmyer, Irvy R.)

Jones, Dwight (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
King, Adam (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Regalia to Die For: The Accouterments of Eteowah's Burial 57
Flowshaws: Mound C contained some 350 baskets, many accompanied by finely crafted objects. Arguably the richest burial in Mound C is Limut's Burial 57, interred in a lobe on the northern side of the mound. Burial 57 contained an adult male with an impressive collection of objects and dressed in elaborate regalia.

According to Larson, the creation of Burial 57 represented a pivotal moment in the history of Mound C and probably Eteowah. In this paper, we use iconographic studies, sacred narratives, and archaeology to investigate the meaning of the regalia worn by the occupant of Burial 57. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 8:46)

Jones, Scott (Society of Primitive Technology)
Laboratory and Analysis Methods for Old Rag (44RA63)
This paper provides a general overview of laboratory methods and artifact analysis for material collected during archaeological investigations at the Old Rag (44RA63) experimental site. It includes artifacts recovered in all stages of investigation excluding site furniture, ecofacts, and other items not subjected to laboratory analysis. (Symposium Paper, Session 32, Saturday 6:30)

Jorgenson, Matthew W. (see Cassedy, Daniel)

Jorgenson, Matthew W. (see Peterson, Sharr C.)
Joyce, DeeDee (see Pyszka, Kimberly)

Judge, Christopher (University of South Carolina - Lancaster)
A Landscape View of the Late Woodland/Mississippian Interface along the Upper Great Pee Dee River, SC
This paper presents a landscape view based on Late Woodland and Mississippian site distribution in the Upper Pee Dee drainage to address the question how these groups "mapped onto the landscape" during their initial interface and beyond. Questions posed for this session will take a multi-sited approach and view the land at several scales. Site specific, creek drainage, and Upper Great Pee Dee will be covered. Ultimately I hope utilizing such data will reveal that Late Woodland and Mississippian peoples occupied the landscape contemporaneously. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 10:20)

Kassabbaum, Megan C. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Looking Beyond the Obvious: Identifying Patterns in Cole Creek Mortuary Data (Student Paper Competition Entry)
While the lack of grave goods has been the focus of most scholarly discussion of Cole Creek burials, the mortuary analyses presented here focus on recognizing correspondences between age, sex and burial position. Using assemblages from three Cole Creek sites (Greenhouse, Lake George, and Mount Nebo), I suggest that while there was not a consistent mortuary program during the Cole Creek period, certain age groups are consistently treated differently from each other and from everyone else. Thus, interments were being made with care and consideration for those involved, and are not merely unintentional and disorderly as previously thought. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 9:40)

Kaufmann, Kira (Florida Public Archaeology Network)
Promoting Public Archaeology in Florida - Underwater
Developing a sensitive attitude towards submerged cultural resources, such as shipwrecks along Florida's coasts, is a very challenging endeavor. A new effort started by the Florida Public Archaeology Network encourages the public to become engaged with history, to understand the significance of historical events associated with shipwrecks, and to conserve these Underwater Archaeological sites. Through multi-component learning strategies, members of the public were exposed to Archaeological values for submerged cultural resources. Several projects, which incorporated cultural heritage tourism, provided real-world, "hands-on" opportunities for the public to learn about Marine/Nautical Archaeological resources and the relevance of maritime sites to modern concerns. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 2:40)
Kay, Marvin (see McDonald, Jerry)
Kelly, John E. (Washington University)
Symposium Discussant (Session 36, Friday 1:00)
Kelly, John E. (see Bilknap, Lori)
Kelly, Loretta S. (see Bilknap, Lori)
Kimbail, Larry R. (Appalachian State University)
Whyte, Thomas R. (Appalachian State University)
Cities, Gary (University of Tennessee)
The Billmore Mound and Hopewellian Mound Use in the Southern Appalachians
Billmore Mound is the earliest Hopewellian platform mound in the Southern Appalachians -- nine mound stages (300-500 AD), and 60 m wide. A very large structure (18-25 m) is indicated by a row of large postholes forming the wall. The importance of the research lies in the emergent understanding of mound construction and use. Over 54,532 animal remains have been analyzed and provide our first detailed look at Cherokee economy and ritual related to animals. Archaeological remains yielded a total of 13 seed genera, five nutshell genera, and 10 tree species. Our research focuses on the interrelationship of Hopewellian subsistence, economy, and ritual. (Symposium Paper, Session 16, Thursday 1:10)

Koay, Adam (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Goodman, Christopher (Geo-Marine)
Three Dimensional Laser Scanning of Copper Plates from Etoiawah
The copper plates excavated by John Logan from Etowah's Mound C are some of the most famous images in the Southeast. Long-term stylistic studies place these images in the Classic Brodien style of the American Bottom. At least five birdman plates were excavated from Mound C by Moorehead and Larson. The images on two of these plates are obscured by corrosion, making it impossible to determine their stylistic connections. In this paper we present the results of our effort to use three-dimensional laser scanning to clarify the imagery recorded on two plates recovered by Larson. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 4:00)

King, Adam (see Jones, Dwight)
Knight, Vernon James (University of Alabama)
Elk Ridge and Negale at Moundville
While locally-crafted Moundville art only rarely focused on humans as subject, in contrast the abundant burial records from excavated cemeteries allow a reasonably clear picture of how elites actually dressed. The manner in which Moundville's elites distinguished themselves from others by appearance is broadly similar to patterns seen at other major Mississippian centers and in representational art; however, there are local differences as well. I will review several attempts to distinguish subgroups based on patterns of personal adornment and associated regalia. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 9:00)

Koerser, Shannon D. (University of Tennessee)
Mississippian Mound Use and Disease in the Tennessee Valley
Archaeologists in the Tennessee Valley are beginning to piece together the enigma that was the Mississippian world. Recent syntheses of the Etowah site, adjacent to the Tennessee Valley, have identified variations in platform mound construction and use. Tennessee Valley Mississippian sites likely interacted with Etowah during its prominence. This paper reviews many of these historical connections and presents data from excavations at the DeArmyn's (46RE12) mound and village site in eastern Tennessee. A re-analysis of DeArmyn has uncovered evidence of long-term contacts along the Ridge and Valley province and with Etowah that are manifest in fluctuating mound use. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 10:40)

Koerser, Shannon D. (see Sallin, Lynne)
Koef, Kathleen M. (see Francis, J. Michael)
Koliasos, Philis (Pinellas County, Florida DEM)
Rau, Donna (Florida State Museum)
Shoreline Cave Site-AP11624: Florida's First Prehistoric Gulf Coast Dogon Cave
From amateur to professionals for location, documentation, significance, and research of Florida's first recorded prehistoric open water Gulf Coast dogon is the focus of this paper. The combined efforts of individuals with a public outreach perspective worked together to accomplish the recording, photographing, and sampling of this important and unique dogon. Discussion of the history of the cave and other caves throughout Florida prehistoric dogons. (Contributed Paper, Session 2, Thursday 11:20)
Kowalski, Jessica (University of Southern Mississippi)

Plaquemine Ceramics: A View from Winterville
During the 2007 field season, a large pit feature filled with feasting refuse was partially excavated at Winterville Mound site in the Southern Yazoo Basin. Two radiocarbon dates of 1150-1250 A.D. place this feature at the point of transition between the Coles Creek Cripton Point II and Plaquemine Winterville I phases. This paper presents the preliminary results of the ceramic analysis and attempts to place the feature within its regional context, particularly addressing questions of the nature of early Plaquemine culture at Winterville and its similarities and differences with Plaquemine sites in the Tensas Basin and the Natchez Bluffs.

(Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 3:40)

Krus, Anthony (Indiana University)

Reforming Cahokia: Finding Changes in the Number of Wooden Posts in Cahokia’s Central Pialetes
Cahokia’s central pialetes was rebuilt four times in the final two centuries (AD 1100-1300) of major occupation. The number of wooden posts (NOWP) in the four pialetes is almost always presumed to be equal, despite their architectural differences. Based on recent excavations, the pialetes’ postcount is smaller than that assumed in previous calculations of their NOWP. My analysis of plans documenting the pialetes suggests their combined NOWP to be 23-63 percent smaller than previously published, and that their individual NOWP declined with each rebuilding. This study may have implications for theories linking the ‘pialetes’ NOWP to Cahokia’s ecological and political relationships.

(Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 9:26)

Kuttruff, Curt (Louisiana State University)

The 1974 and 1975 Vanderbilt University Archaeological Field School Excavations at the Mound Bottom Site (40CH8), Kingston Springs, Tennessee
Investigations by the Vanderbilt University Archaeological Field School were done at the Mound Bottom Site in 1974 and 1975 in conjunction with Tennessee Division of Archaeology excavations. Excavations on Mound A, on the north side of the plaza provided construction details and a large exposure of the surface of the first stage and associated features. A test at the base of Mound A defined the pre-mound surface and early construction stages.

Work in a residential area west of Mound A exposed several house structures, including one semi-subterranean structure. This paper presents the results of those two excavations.

(Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 9:00)

Kuttruff, Jenna Todorick (Louisiana State University)

Textile Evidence from Ceramics at Mound Bottom (40CH8), Tennessee
The manufacture and use of textiles by Mississippian period populations from the Mound Bottom site are addressed in this study, which is based on an analysis of fabric impressions on pottery sherds. Positive casts were examined for textile structure and techniques of manufacture, as well as for their usage as tools in the manufacture of fabric-pressed pottery. Several types of spaced, or open weave twining predominated the fabric structures identified in the textiles, followed by considerably fewer examples of possible contract weave twining and other more complex examples than combined different fabric structures. An ordinal index of textile production complexity was also applied to the analysis of these sherds to examine intrastate and interstate variability.

(Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 10:00)

Laquerre, Cameron (University of Alabama)

Recalculating Mound Volume at Moundville (Souten Paper Competition Emuss)
Volume is a critical measure in quantifying differences among earth mounds. Previous methods for measuring mound volume are prone to error by oversimplifying the symmetries of earthworks. However, the wide availability of contouring software has made it simpler to estimate volume. In this paper, I present a method for measuring mound volume that I refer to as the gridding method. I compare the results obtained using this method with previous mound volume estimates at Moundville. My results show that volumes calculated using the gridding method are on average 30% smaller than estimates based on solid geometry.

(Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 1:00)

Laugust, Lucinda (East Tennessee State University)

Franklin Jay (East Tennessee State University)

Archaeological Survey of Pogue Creek State Natural Area: A GIS Perspective
Rock Shelters were used for a variety of
purposes for thousands of years on the Upper Cumberland Plateau (UCP). Different from adjacent lowland regions, the UCP is unique in that rock shelters played a major role in prehistoric cultural adaptations. In an effort to shed light on prehistoric rock shelter occupation in the region, GIS was used to analyze data collected from the past two years of the Pogue Creek State Natural Area archaeological survey. The primary goal of this research is to look at patterns of rock shelter use through time in order to elucidate diachronic prehistoric human-social relationships. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 8:00)

Lungtaa, Lucinda (see Franklin, Lay)

Lankford, George R. (Lyons College)
Heads, I Win...
The famous headnot of the Mississippi Valley is an art form restricted in time and place, but its function remains unknown. Clues from oral traditions provide the basis for a new hypothesis about the use of the headnot as personal regalia. This paper offers an interpretation of the ceramic art form as a special, local development of the widespread society's inspiration of artistic pursuits and gambling. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 9:20)

Laschel, Brent (University of Mississippi)
A Chronological Assessment of the Carsons Mound Group Stovall, Mississippi
The Carson Mound Group in northwest Mississippi is comprised of six mounds but when it was first surveyed in the 1970's as many as 66 mounds and a large earthwork were present on the site. Though previous research had established a broad chronological range for the site, the current research was designed to define a more fine-grained chronology for the mound group. The primary method used was to identify temporal ceramic assemblages, as defined elsewhere in the Lower Mississippi Valley, in existing collections from the site. Additional small-scale field collections, excavations, and mapping of exposed features were undertaken to supplement the existing collection analysis. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 2:00)

Lautzani, Gregory D. (Temple University)
Red Metal, Domestic Cedi, Copper and Its Significance in Middle Atlantic Prehistoric Exchange (Student Paper Competition Entrant)
In the Middle Atlantic region, copper played an influential role as prehistoric social behavior patterns.

Archaeologists assumed that it originated from Midwestern sources. While true chalices are not evident in this region, woodland groups utilizing copper extracted within elaborate exchange networks. Preliminary results of a study of pre-contact copper artifacts from Middle Atlantic sites using Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) indicate that local sources are being utilized for copper artifacts making us rethink notions of exchanges and social organization. Results of this study and an assessment of the technique's advantages, limitations, and potential in Mississippian research are presented. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 3:40)

Lautze, Louise (Coastal Carolina Research)
Building Bridges from the Past to the Present: How the US 17 Bridge Replacement Project Brought Seventeenth Century North Carolina to Life
While probably the largest archaeology program in the state, NCDOT's is almost unknown to the general population. Local interest in the excavations of a seventeenth-century site in coastal NC prompted an open house showcasing NCDOT-sponsored archaeology in action. This generated extensive publicity, which in turn resulted in requests from such organizations as state government, local historical societies, and tourism to participate in similar activities. As a result of the public involvement element of the project, CCR and NCDOT secured the Federal Highway Administration's Environmental Excellence Award. By sharing our findings with the public our archeological work truly gains importance. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 9:20)

Lawrence, Richard (NCDCR Underwater Archaeology Branch)
Conspirr, Slave Ships, Pirate Ship: A Historical Conflict for the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site
In November 1717, English pirates captured the French slave-ship La Concorde near Martinique. Led by Blackbeard, the pirates converted La Concorde into their flagship, renaming it the Queen Anne's Revenge. After searching for prizes in the Caribbean, the pirate fleet, consisting of Queen Anne's Revenge and three sloops, blockaded Charleston's port in May 1718. Continuing up the coast, Blackbeard
Lawrence, William L. (see Walker, Chester F.)

Lawton, Coryn (Tulane University)  
First Creek- A New Approach in Sourc-ing Southeastern Cereals  
Advances in X-Ray Fluorescence technology provide archaeologists with new possibilities for addressing regional exchange networks. For decades, elemental analysis of other lithic source materials supplied researchers with a good basis for understanding trade patterns, but similar sourcing of chert has proved time consuming, cost prohibitive and ineffective as matching artifact to source. The result is a dearth of research targeting regional chert elemental databases. This paper details ongoing research sponsored by National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, focused on the use of a portable X-Ray Fluorescence device to develop a chert source database for Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. (Contributed Paper: Session 7, Thursday 8:00)

Leader, Jonathan M. (South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology)  
Copper Working at Ewok: Continuing Analyses of Manufacture, Repair and Reuse at a Major Site in the Mississippian Southeast  
The Ewok site continues to be of seminal research interest. This paper provides a current evaluation of metal artifacts recently analyzed from the collections and their incorporation within the greater database of previous research. The evidence continues to point strongly to the presence of copper working tools, artifact remnants, and workshops at Ewok. The focus on site burial has provided us with a wealth of data and artifacts and a skewed perspective of the crafts center. Research in the wider site is essential for providing balance and nuance to the analysis. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 1:20)

Lewi, Kenneth (Michigan State University)  
Agency and the Emergence of Integrating Institutions on the Backcountry Frontier  
Cumberland played a distinctive role in the settlement of the South Carolina Backcountry and its economic transition, a process that created central institutions that integrated the region. Although this process may be observed on a broad scale, it cannot be understood without analyzing the strategies employed by key individuals on the narrower scale of communities. Such strategies implemented the course of larger frontiers integration and resulted in emergent changes that affected its course. Their role is critical in understanding the course of regional development and its manifestations at the settlement level. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 1:20)

Lewis, Tom (University of Alabama)  
Excavations at the Chitolahosa Site (2WR831): An Investigation of the Lower Black Region of West-Central Mississippi as a Possible Plaquemine-Mississippian Frontier  
Some have speculated that a frontier developed between Mississippian and Plaquemine groups in the Lower Black region of west-central Mississippi, but data for this are unclear. This paper describes archeological survey and excavations that were carried out in an effort to bring clarity to this problem. Excavations at Chitolahosa provided stratigraphic data that were used to create a sequence for the mound. By comparing these data to similar data from nearby mound and non-mound sites, the regional cultural sequence was refined and the idea of the Lower Black as a frontier between Mississippian and Plaquemine cultures explored. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 3:20)

Linsp, W. Fredrick (see Goodmaste, Christopher)

Listo, Giuseppe (Louisiana State University)  
Bioarchaeological Analysis of Diet during the Coles Creek Period  
In the southern Lower Mississippi Valley, complex societies are first recognized during the Late Woodland Coles Creek Period (A.D. 700-1800). Though Coles Creek diet was traditionally believed to have been based on maize agriculture, little direct evidence for maize has been found in the southern Lower Mississippi Valley prior to A.D. 1000. The present study assesses Coles Creek diet from a bioarchaeological perspective through the evaluation of dental abscissess, antemortem tooth loss, calculus, caries, periodontal disease, and tooth wear. Results indicate that the frequencies
of pathologies in Coles Creek populations examined in this study are similar to hunter-gatherer populations. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 10:40)

Livingood, Patrick (see Hammerstedt, Scott)

Lockhart, Jandi (Arkansas Archeological Survey) Mizrak, Juliet E. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) Averett, Shaan (Arkansas Archeological Survey) Aerial and Near-Surface Remote Sensing at Old Town Ridge (SCGAI) Promoted by surface finds and interpretations of aerial photos, a geophysical survey at the Middle Mississippian Old Town Ridge site in southeastern Arkansas has revealed numerous mononials that are consistent with prehistoric structures and other buried and unburned archeological features. The imagery clearly indicates perimeter earthenworks, as well as irregular trends of decrusted mounds identified as earthquake liquefaction features that likely post-date cultural occupation. The southern portion of the 25-acre enclosure is of particular importance to archeology in the region because this area has been land leveled for agriculture, yet likely archeological features remain apparent. (Poster, Session 8, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Luke, Matthew (Georgia Southern University) Investigation of the Battlefield at Deaver's Neck, Jasper County, South Carolina During the summer of 2008 students from Georgia Southern University began a reexcavation to locate the remains of a civil war battle site near present day Ridgeland, South Carolina. Mapping and very limited testing have revealed the presence of earthworks along with an encampment that were still believed to have been destroyed by construction of I-95. This poster will present the results of these preliminary investigations along with future plans. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 9:30-11:30)

Mahar, Ginnea (American Museum of Natural History) Without Lifting a Sheel. . . .Theorizing Formation and Function through Shallow Geophysics The formation processes and functional histories of shell rings is a central topic in Late Archaic studies. Despite extensive excavations, debate continues about the origin and meaning of deposition, the presence or absence of hierarchical relations, and the usage of the rings. The American Museum of Natural History has conducted multiple remote sensing surveys on two Late Archaic shell rings on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia. These methods include soil resistivity, gravimetry and the systematic mapping of vegetation, shell density and topography. This paper proposes that ring formation and function can be theorized based solely on the results of these surveys. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 1:00)

Mallison, David (East Carolina University) (see Moore, Christopher)

Marcoux, Jon Bernard (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill) Chronology from Glass Beads: The English Period in the Southeast, ca. A.D. 1607-1783 The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were an incredibly dynamic and pivotal time for Indian groups living in the Southeast. Archaeology has great potential to address how this tumultuous period played out among the untold number of historically undocumented Indian communities across the Southeast. In order to do this we must first create reliable ways of identifying seventeenth and eighteenth-century occupations in the archaeological record. In this paper, I will discuss the results of my attempt to establish a chronology for assemblages of glass trade beads spanning the English Period in the Southeast (i.e. A.D. 1607-1783). (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 10:20)

Markin, Julie Farm Living in the Late Woodland Southeast "Great ages is the place ..." for Terminal Late Woodland farmers. Subsistence practices and settlement distributions of Late Woodland populations in northern Georgia and central Arkansas indicate a roughly similar land use pattern. During this period, populations in both areas were cultivating native seed plants and around the same time shifted toward the cultivation of maize. The similarities in settlement preferences are not only important for aiding the search for as yet unrecovered sites but also tantalizingly suggest that there may be even more parallels between Terminal Late Woodland groups across the Southeast. (Contributed Paper, Session 15, Thursday 1:40)

Markus, David (see Rootes, Clete)

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Marquardt, William (Florida Museum of Natural History)

Epistemological Considerations in Shell Mound Interpretation

Mollusk shells accumulated by humans are found on coast, rivers, and lakes throughout the world, and have been studied for decades from many different perspectives. These accumulations vary from one another in shape, thickness, shell species, and relative shell content. Their contexts, shapes, and functions can vary through time. They have been interpreted as garbage dumps, temple mounds, ceremonial mounds, and feasting loots, or some combination of these. I critically review a number of interpretations of shell mounds and argue for a firmer empirical substantiation of behavioral interpretations and for more attention to environmental contexts of mound formation and destruction. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 8:40)

Marrisan, Rockelle (Florida State University)

Early Mississippian Fecal Assemblages from Northeast Florida

Fecal assemblages from three sites in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Florida recently have been excavated and analyzed. Shields Mound (80U-12), Gruit Mound (80E14), and the Grand Shell Ring (80U-1) date to the early Mississippian period (ca. AD 900 to 1200). These faunal samples include both vertebrate and invertebrate remains and provide the opportunity to examine dietary choice, seasonal occupation of the sites, environmental exploitation, and technology. The results of our analyses indicate year-round site use and the constancy of an intensive fishing and collecting adaptation (site change) from Late Archaic times. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 10:20)

Marshall, Ann (see Thompson, Brandon)

Marin, D. C. (Southern Illinois University) (see Danforth, Marie)

Martinez, Daniel J. (Middle Tennessee State University)

Interregional Perspectives on Middle Cumberland Mississippian Culture

Despite recognition as a key area of Mississippian cultural development, the Middle Cumberland region of north-central Tennessee has seen minimal discussion in modern regional studies of the late prehistoric Southeast. Middle Cumberland Mississippian cultures exhibit a range of commonalities and differences in comparison to other Mississippian cultural regions. This paper considers how the fairly unique physiography of north-central Tennessee influenced local adaptations to adopt manifestations of Mississippian cultural adaptations distinct from those of broader Mississippian adaptive patterns. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 8:40)

Martinez, Daniel J. (Middle Tennessee State University)

Settlement Patterns at the Moss-Wright Park Site (4OSU61 and 4OSU120). A Fortified Mississippian Town in the Middle Cumberland Region.

Excavations at the Moss-Wright Park Site (4OSU61 and 4OSU120) in Sumner County, Tennessee, have yielded evidence of a fortified Mississippian town and associated burial mound. Based upon architectural and artifact data, primary habitation of the site is suggested to be Early Mississippian. The site provides insight into Middle Cumberland culture settlement patterns for a period where such data is poorly understood relative to later Mississippian contexts in the region. Excavations revealed a large village area consisting of numerous structures located within a bastioned palisade; a platform mound and plaza area may also be present within the fortified region. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Matternes, Hugh B. (New South Associates)

Emberger, Melissa (New South Associates)

Sarin, Karen (New South Associates)

Historical Archaeological Investigations of the ISC-20 Cemeteries in St. Clair County, Alabama

Historical and archaeological data were examined to learn who made a small rural upland folk cemetery near Ragland, Alabama. Historical documents recorded landowners and land use, but did not address the cemetery. Archaeological excavations revealed that the facility contained 19 interments. Graves were marked with fieldstones; most interments were placed in hexagonal coffins and deposited in "vaulted" grave shafts. Artifacts indicated that graves were deposited in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. These data implicated multigenerational use by a single family or by unrelated generations. The cemetery documents perhaps the only record of
their presence in St. Clair County's history. (Poster, Session 2b, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Materne, Hugh B. (New South Associates) Discussant (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 11:20)

May, Jay Allen (Scheibe Museum of Natural History) Old Rag Experimental Archaeology: Experience with Some Implications

The 1972 experimental archaeological project by Ernest Callaway has become a reflection and check of data recovery and interpretation. The Old Rag site, 4JR4:43, documented on a continual basis since its creation, was also archaeologically investigated and interpreted “in the usual manner.” Currently, a number of open sites, primarily in Europe, are interpreted and preserved as living history centers. In the United States, primitive skills specialists and historical reenactors engage the public to promote history; Old Salem and Jamestown are examples. There are a few examples of collaborations between archaeologists and practicing primitives in the Southeast for preliminary. I explore why there aren’t more. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 10:20)

McDonald, Jerry (see Wiederhold, Jim)

McDonald, Jerry (Virginia Museum of Natural History) Pre-Clovis Resource Extraction and Conversion Activities at SV-2, Salville, Virginia

The three Pre-Clovis horizons at SV-2, Salville, Virginia, date from 14,500 to ca. 13,000 C14BP, and present a complex view of transient resource procurement and utilization by Pre-Clovis people. The tool inventory consists of bone and stone implements, ranging from probable fish/schists and a specialized barbed tool through the use of opportunisticly available bone and stone resources for butchering, bone reduction, hide processing, task reduction and conversion to rods, and woodworking. The resource utilization activities evident here include butchering; processing the bones, meat, fat, hide, and/or tasks of large mammals; and gathering and consuming marine, fish, and herps. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 3:30-4:30)

McGaha, Shawn (see Lockhart, Jim)

McGee, Charles R. (Louisiana Division of Archaeology) The Transitions to Coles Creek: Ceramic Stratigraphy and Mortuary Traditions from Two Louisiana Sites

The beginnings of the Coles Creek period in the Lower Mississippi Valley are generally recognized by the occurrence of a specific ceramic set and a shift in individual (rare?) burial traditions that make their appearance between AD 700 and 100. The Gold Mine site (in northeastern Louisiana) and the Morton Shell Mound site (in coastal Louisiana) demonstrate that becoming Coles Creek was a multifaceted and temporally variable process, with some
McGoun, William E.  
People of the Big Lake  
Until quite recently, the cultures of the Lake Okeechobee Basin were arguably the most known of all those in South Florida prehistory. That has changed with the discovery of new sites exposed by recent drought and by work on a major site in Highlands County. We now know people inhabited the basin 9000 years ago and that the makers of the distinctive Belle Glade pottery were extending their influence northward in late prehistory. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 11:40)

McVay, Karen  
University of Florida  
Messages from the Kitchen: Integrating Food and Identity with the African American Experience in the Antebellum American South  
Food is ubiquitous in human culture, providing a means for the communication of both symbolic human relationships and personal identity. After reviewing the approaches employed in traditional studies of slave diet, this paper explores the potential of incorporating a more holistic, comprehensive examination of archaeological remains, in conjunction with the application of current anthropological and historical approaches, to provide valuable insight into slave life. To investigate the applicability of such an approach, this paper will include a case study drawn from current research being performed at Kingsley Plantation in Duval County, Florida. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 8:40)

McKinnon, Duncan  
University of Arkansas  
No Vacancy: An Archaeophysical Analysis of Settlement Patterns at Battle Mound (3A1) in Lafayette County, Arkansas  
In the Domingo Te‘rin de los Ríos map of 1691, a lack of structures around the mound has been posited as a settlement model for other Red River mound centers. Testing this model, an archaeophysical survey was conducted at Battle Mound. Results suggest three clusters of structures complete with hearths and pits, a possible large cemetery area, and the potential existence of a compound fence. Identification of these structures at Battle Mound proposes that the settlement pattern does not resemble the Te‘rin map and questions the applicability of a

McWhorter, Margaret Elizabeth  
University of South Carolina  
The Late Woodland Component at the Concrete Black Site (38KE192)  
I report on the Late Woodland component at the multicomponent Concrete Block site (38KE192) in Kennebec County, central South Carolina. Located on a first terrace near the Wateree River, this heavily flowed small village contains pit and postmold bases, and ceramic, lithic, and botanical remains. (Contributed Paper, Session 39, Saturday 8:40)

Mehda, Jay  
Mississippi Department of Archives and History  
Structural and Semiotic Archaeological Perspectives on Meaning  
Structuralist archaeologies (e.g. James Jelmets and Henry Glassie) have commonly taken their theoretical perspective from Saussure and structural linguistics. By focusing on the grammar between stylistic and functional elements of artifacts, structuralist archaeology looks for meaning in the syntagmatic combinations that compose the morphology of the object. Alternatively, using the philosophy of Charles Sanders Peirce as a heretofore archaeological semiotics assesses meaning through inherent and ascribed characteristics of the artifact. This paper explores the advantages of the semiotic approach by using Peirce’s tertiary sign concept to describe the material composition of the Native American sweat lodge. (Contributed Paper, Session 11, Thursday 3:40)

Meleker, Jennifer  
University of West Florida  
Towards Understanding Interactions: Colono Saws in the Southeast (Student Paper Competition Enlist)  
Colono Saws are an informative part of southeastern colonial assemblages. These saws, made with local clays irritating European vessel forms, were made in different contexts by both Native American and African American populations. The contexts in Spanish colonial settings where colono saws were found, and their number and technique of manufacture, can serve as indicators of the interaction between the Spanish and Native American populations. The presence of these saws at sites in Pensacola, ...
Florida provides information about local Native American groups and their interaction with the Spanish colonists. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Tuesday 10:40)

Meredith, Seven M. (University of Alabama Museum of Natural History)
Using Biface Form to Infer the Age and Purpose of Tallahatta Formation Quarries in Southwest Alabama
Tallahatta sanstone is a highly knappable, locally abundant stone that was used throughout prehistory in Alabama and Mississippi, from early Paleoindian to Mississippian periods. This stone was at times exchanged across a broad area of the Southeast. Previous studies of Tallahatta Formation quarries have focused on their location, the rock itself, or the debitage left behind. This study is an analysis of bifacial tools found at or near quarry sites. This approach can tell us about the purpose and chronology of quarry use. (Poster, Session 31, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Meyers, Maureen (University of Kentucky)
2008 Fieldwork at the Mississippian Frontier Carter Robinson Site (44LL10), Lee County, Virginia
The 2008 fieldwork at the Carter Robinson site investigated the size and occupation span of this town on the Mississippi frontier in Virginia. Multiple structures found include a post structure and a wall-wrench structure. Shovel testing across the site identified a sizable village occupation. Geophysical testing identified a probable mound structure, and a second structure southwest of the mound. Artifacts recovered from the excavations suggest occupation likely spanned the Early and Late Mississippian periods. This paper will present the results of these excavations and discuss the relations of Carter Robinson to other sites in surrounding regions during late prehistory. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 8:20)

Michelson, Andrew (University of Memphis)
Ames Mound Complex: 2007-2008 Research Results
Recent field research at the Early Mississippian, Ames Mound Complex located in the hillylands of western Tennessee will be discussed. Ongoing excavation and surface surveys have provided information regarding the site’s regional context. Ames was apparently a small mound center with no associated village that served as a gathering point for isolated farmers scattered across the surrounding countryside. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 4:00)

Michelson, Katherine (University of Memphis)
Patterns of Plant Use and Cultivation in the Lower Southeast and the Madison Park Site (IMT 318)
The Woodland-MS-Mississippian transition is a subject of much inquiry in eastern North America. One area of interest is the transition to a subsistence strategy dependent on a low-level food production economy where native cultivated and encouraged crops, such as manioc and chenopodiaceae, supplemented wild resources. A second area of interest is the development of a full-scale agricultural lifestyle where maize eclipsed many of the foraged and cultivated crops. Paleoecological remains from Madison Park in south-central Alabama (IMT318) add important archaeobotanical data that are useful for exploring the development of a low-level food production economy in the Late Woodland of the Lower Southeast. (Contributed Paper, Session 15, Thursday 8:20)

Mickwee, Christopher (University of West Florida)
Wakulla in the Sandhills: Analysis of a Late Woodland Island Site in the Northwest Florida Inter	

The Late Woodland-Wooden Island peoples that inhabited the interior uplands of Northwest Florida are poorly understood. Prehistoric research focuses on coastal regions and major river systems such as the Apalachicola, but it has left a significant proportion of the Wooden Island culture virtually unstudied beyond survey level. In addition, the more elaborate Early Wooden Island manifestations have received more academic scrutiny than the last Wakulla variant. This paper will present the preliminary results of a small Phase III excavation on a Wakulla occupation area located in the upland drainages of the Choctawhatchee River in Washington County. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 2:00)

Miller, D. Shane (University of Arizona)
Recovery Rates in the Paleoindian Database of the American Federation of Paleoanthropology (AMAP), or How to Not Throw the Baby Out with the Bathwater
While the PIA database shows that many areas across North America have relatively high
numbers of Paleolithic artifacts, many have argued that this pattern is due to modern recovery biases. This paper uses a GIS-based approach to show that modern population, urbanization, and the percentages of cultivated and forested land are poor indicators of Clovis blade density in the Southeastern United States. Instead, counties with the highest number of Paleolithic artifacts are consistent with landscape positions used by pastoral hunter-gatherers for aggregation loci. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 8:40)

Miller, D. Shane (University of Arizona) (see Smallwood, Ashley)

Miller, J. William (University of North Carolina-Ashville)

Craig, James R. (VPI-Blacksburg)

Role of Corrosion in Artifact Preservation
In everyday life instances, corrosion is a nuisance. Alternatively, corrosion can be an ally to archeologists because it serves as an agent against degradation of artifacts. All metals except gold are unstable under normal atmospheric conditions, particularly in ocean water, nature’s greatest solvent and corrosive fluid. Once a metal surface is corroded, however, an additional layer of rust prevents seawater contact with the metal, dramatically slowing degradation. Ambient ocean water conditions range between oxidizing and reducing. Metals such as tin, copper, lead, iron and silver are altered corroded by oxidizing and reducing conditions. The corrosion layer can reflect the underlying metal’s composition, determined by analytical techniques, including scanning electron microscopy/energy dispersive spectroscopy (SEM/EDS). (Symposia Paper, Session 35, Saturday 10:50)

Miller, Sarah E. (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Grafton-Weiss, Amanda (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

Coquina Quests: An Archaeology Activity Guide for Northeast Florida

Coquina is stone made from compact shells that was used to make Spanish forts, colonial houses, and even early cemetery markers. Archaeologists at the Northeast Regional FPAN Center published an activity guide to gather appreciation for these unique sites and demonstrate the interconnections of the material with the lives of past Floridians. This paper will discuss the development of the Coquina Quests publication and the Center’s grant to use the program to raise awareness of these regional archaeological sites, promote preservation within the northeast region, and assist local governments with management of these resources. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Friday 1:40)

Milsar, Brian (see Dunn, Misty)

Mintz, John J. (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology)

Beamina, Thomas E., Jr. (Tar River Archaeological Research)

"As Your Cemetery, So Your Community: A History of Grave Investigations in North Carolina"

Anthropologists and archaeologists have always been interested in graves and graveyards, for how a society treats a deceased member reveals much of the way a society views its overall place within the universe. Today both are regularly called upon more than ever to re-evaluate graves and graveyards. This presentation will provide a method and theory overview of cemetery research as it has been historically practiced in North Carolina. This review will serve to establish an historic context upon which other symposium papers will build, and eventually redefine, for the modern era. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 8:00)

Mintz, John J. (see Robinson, Kenneth W.)

Mistak-Coughron, Sarah (Mississippi State University)

Understanding and Modeling Climate Change: Freshwater Mussel Analysis from Mocc Rocks Shelter and Watson Brooke (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

Climate change is a topic receiving attention from many scientific disciplines. A way to recognize modern climate change is to understand prehistoric climate change. The Hypothesis on Climate Interval receives much scientific debate over whether climatic conditions in Eastern North America were blancketed or mosaic. Research using modern climatic data to build a model of climatic conditions during the Hypothesis is now as well as to collect hypotheses to test this model using archaeological data is discussed in this paper. Methods to test these hypotheses using data from archaeological freshwater mussel shell from the Mocc Rocks Shelter (Illinois) and
Watson Brake (Louisiana) sites is proposed and results from this research are discussed. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 9:00)

Mithen, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) Mississippian Copper Artifacts from Arkansas Mississippian period sites. Copper artifacts are rare in Arkansas. Most of these reported have come from the northeast and northern portions of the state. This overview summarizes discoveries of Mississippian copper in the state, including new information obtained from collections. Special attention is paid to distinctive cutout hawk plates found at several sites in the St. Francis River valley. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 2:20)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey, see Austin, Robert)

Mustes, Jeff (Florida Public Archaeology Network) Reaching Out to Other Publics: Assisting Local Governments in the Tampa Bay Region. Assistance to local governments is another of the primary goals of the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN). Each Regional Center supports local governments in their efforts to preserve and protect their cultural resources. FPAN staffs assist local governments and citizens with the review and updating of local archaeological ordinances as well as elements to comprehensive and preservation plans. The West Central Regional Center of FPAN has supported a number of government-related endeavors regarding archaeological and historical resources by providing professional archaeological assistance and advising on the best management practices for municipally and county-owned undeveloped or managed cultural sites. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 2:20)

Mohler, Paul J. (NCDOC: Archaeology Group) "Remixed, and It Feels So Good": History, Burial Relocation by the North Carolina Department of Transportation. North Carolina's rapid development has brought about much-welcomed and needed transformations. Yet, this very development has also created greater awareness regarding thousands of abandoned graves holding clues to the past lives of our State's earliest populations. This paper's primary focus is to illustrate the process taken by the North Carolina Department of Transportation's Archaeology Group, in order to address and comply with North Carolina's civil statutes pertaining to burial sites. (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 3:00)

Moore, Robert (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) Exploratory Archaeology in the Summerville Cemetery of Augusta, Georgia. Early in 2008 the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) was contacted by the Church of the Good Shepherd in Augusta, Georgia to help resolve a nagging problem. For years, Good Shepherd has owned two seemingly empty plots in the Summerville Cemetery (PRI121). The big question, could be: two plots be used for modern interments? Early non-invasive efforts, including ground penetrating radar, produced questionable and unreliable results. Through limited trench excavation looking for burial shafts we were able to finally determine the status of the two plots. This poster will discuss our efforts that revealed, not only had the plots already been used, but apparently they were used multiple times. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Moore, Christopher (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program) Daniel, J. Randolph, Jr. (East Carolina University)

Saranum, Keith

Mallinson, David

O'Driscoll, Michael

Gazarchaeological Investigations of Stratified Holocene Aeolian Deposits along the Tar River in North Carolina. Recent geochronological investigations along the Tar River in North Carolina have focused on identifying the geologic context for site burial and stratification through aeolian processes. Subsequent archaeological survey and testing revealed numerous sites with stratified Early Archaic through Woodland occupations, Geophysical, archaeostratigraphic and sedimentological analysis along with luminescence (OSL) dating of source-bordering aeolian sediments along the Tar River in North Carolina indicate dune drifts (c. 1 meter) accreted episodically throughout much of the Holocene. Combined radiocarbon and OSL ages from Butcher Creek (31PD255) and Squires Ridge (31PD365) suggest initiation of dune deposition during the Younger Dryas stadial (ca. 12,900-11,500 CALBP). (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Moore, Christopher (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program) Daniel, J. Randolph, Jr. (East Carolina University)
Moore, Christopher R. (University of Kentucky)  
A Macroscopic Investigation of Technological Style and the Production of Middle to Late Archaic Fishehooks at the Chiggerville, Road, and Baker Sites, Western Kentucky (Student Paper Competition Entry)  
Manufacturing trajectories represent a series of choices made by an essaying the process of transforming a raw material into a useful object.  
In some cases these choices explicitly communicate a message; in others patterned behaviors result in a kind of technological style that can be used to make inferences about the identity of the manufacturer. Investigation of bone tools from three Archaic shell middens in Kentucky has resulted in the identification of at least four distinct methods of manufacturing fishhooks. These fishhook types are interpreted as evidence for the movement of individuals throughout the Middle in the process of social interaction and exchange.  
(Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 10:49)

Moore, Christopher R. (see Jeffries, Richard)

In November 1996, the remains of an early 18th century shipwreck were located off Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina that may represent the pirate Blackbeard's flagship, Queen Anne's Revenge, a vessel abandoned in the vicinity after running aground in June 1718. This paper addresses the analysis and interpretational efforts focused on the remaining hull structure, including limited fragments of frames, bilge planks, streriicial planking, and a substantial portion of the sternpost. Historical research in French and British archives has provided researchers with a more finely-timed glimpse into the pirate flagship's structural parameters and additional support for its positive identification.  
(Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 16:20)

Moors David G. (Warren Wilson College)  
Fifty Years of Piggah Phase Studies in North Carolina  
Bennie Keel was an integral member of the UNC-Chapel Hill, Research Laboratory of Anthropology, Cherokee Project from 1964 to 1972. This paper examines the evolution of our understanding of the Piggah phase, the primary Mississippian period component investigated during the Cherokee Project. It especially considers those issues associated with the identification of the Piggah phase with the material remains of the Historic period Cherokee Indians.  
(Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 22:00)

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

Moore, David G. (see Sandies, Merlin M.)

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

Moore, Michael C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)  
Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University)  
Mound Bottom and Pack in the 1920s - The Excavations of William Myer and Pancrento Cox  
During the 1920s, two significant excavation projects were conducted at the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality. In 1923, William E. Myer directed excavations at the Pack Site under the auspices of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Only a brief summary was published before his death later that year. In 1926, P.E. Cox directed excavations at Mound Bottom in his position as the first state archaeologist of Tennessee. Both of these early archaeologists left substantive unpublished records of excavations of houses and mounds, along with the production of important maps and photographs. These early projects are summarized and evaluated.  
(Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 8:20)

Moore, Palmyra (University of Tennessee)  
Scurroled, Gerald F. (University of Tennessee)  
Geophysical Survey of Two Locations within the Kittawau Archaeological District (3ISW1), Swain County, North Carolina  
Investigations at the Kittawau Archaeological District (3ISW1) have revealed evidence of 12th century Piggah and 18th century Qualla occupations close to each other and the Kittawau Mound. The most recent study used geophysical methods to discover residence- and townhouse sized anomalies in the two village areas. These findings were confirmed and contrasted to results of earlier excavations in western North Carolina.  
(Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 10:40)

Moore, Sue (Georgia Southern University)  
Overview of Mon Repos Plantation  
This paper will provide an overview of the
archaeological excavations and history of Mont Repose Plantation located near Gooseylvania, Olds Carolina. Mont Repose was a lowcountry rice plantation occupied from the late 1700’s until 1835. Work has focused on identifying various structures and site layout. Recent work has uncovered a structure believed to have been destroyed by a storm as well as a possible family cemetery. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 830-11:30)

Morgan, David W. (see Girard, Jeffrey S.)

Morrow, Juliet E. (see Lockhart, Janet)

Moros, Dar F. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) 
Artifact Recovery and Analysis 
Screen size is one of paramount importance to the recovery of artifacts. At Zebada, all standard sizes up to 1/2 inch mesh hardware cloth were utilized depending upon the needs for specific classes of recovered data such as lithics, ceramics, faunas, and foras. Pottery was analyzed from the standpoint of manufacture and function, including the importance of marking the border of Woodland to Mississippian. The study of lithics included an investigation of the production and use of microliths, as well as basalt celt manufacture. The nature and function of pit features (ditches, house elements and storage pits) were also examined. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Friday 1:20)

Moros, Phyllis A. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) 
Artifact Processing and Non-Artifact Analyses 
Processing of artifacts was done as swiftly as possible after recovery with a field lab, unusual in the 1960's but primitive by today's field standards with computers. Environmental reconstruction of the region immediately west of Big Lake was accomplished. Corps were taken of Big Lake itself. Fora and particularly fauna analyses were done but are incomplete. Burial analyses were incorporated in a MA thesis and stable carbon isotope studies were made. 

Inspects of the New Madrid earthquake on the site and on Big Lake were unexcavated sides issues. (Symposium Paper, Session 30, Friday 1:40)

Mowery, Marlon (see Goodmaster, Christopher)

Napaitano, Matthew (University of West Florida) 
Gradual or Punctual Punctation? Reconsidering the Decorative Trajectory of Late Archaic Ceramics 
Pottery was first manufactured along the Georgia coast during the late Archaic. According to conventional models, ceramic vessels were originally plain wares and it wasn’t until 3700 B.P., almost a thousand years after their onset, that they were first decorated. But this linear model may be an oversimplification. Radiocarbon dates from two late Archaic shell rings on St. Catherine’s Island, Georgia show that both rings are contemporaneous, yet one yields significantly more decorated sherds. Using ceramic analysis and radiocarbon data, this paper addresses the need for a reconsideration of the St. Simon’s phase for the coastal Late Archaic. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 11:00)

Northeast, Maggie (Savannah River Archeology Research Program) 
The Southeast Boundary Project 
Recent archaeological investigations at Augusta State University, formerly Augusta Arsenal, associated with the South Boundry Project (SBP) unearthed a number of artifacts. Artifacts recovery methods were used and most artifact retrieval was done by untrained heavy equipment operators. The unconventional recovery method did not permit accurate records of artifact dispositions. However, routine cleaning, classification and analysis was implemented in order to determine the age, manufacture, source, and use of each bottle. Through the additional study of archival maps and site geography suggests that over a period of 60 years a random collection of disposal pits were dug to discard waste material. (Poster, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Nelson, Brie (see Roosby, Clete)

Nelson, Michael (see Webb, Paul)

Norris, Sean (TRC Environmental) 
Sudder, Colin (TRC Environmental) 
Preliminary Results of Human Burial Excavations at the Spirit Hill Site (1A6462), a Late Woodland/Mississippian Village and Cemetery Complex, in Jackson County, Alabama in May 2008. TRC completed data recovery excavations at the Spirit Hill site (1A6462) along the Tennessee River in northeastern Alabama. As a result of this investigation, 27 late Woodland and Mississippian Period human burials were excavated. This paper presents the preliminary results of the life, health and death of the individuals interred at the site. Final analysis will address the biological profile and
O'Driscol, Michael (see Moore, Christopher)

O'Brie, Michael Jr. (University of Missouri)
The 1975 Tennessee Division of Archeology Excavations at the Mound Bottom Site (40CH38), Kingston Springs, Tennessee
The Tennessee Division of Archeology undertook archeological investigations at Mound Bottom during the summer and fall of 1975. Excavations and surface collections were made in numerous areas in and around the plaza, and a topographic map of the site was compiled. The work demonstrated that the plaza was “voidant” but that areas surrounding the plaza were rich in artifacts, houses, and pits. Excavation of one structure that had escaped the effects of deepplowing yielded insights into not only architectural details but also positioning of interior work areas. This paper describes and illustrates the results of some of the 1975 work.
(Symposia Paper, Session 55, Friday 9:20)

O'Dougherty, Jason (University of Florida)
Living in the Low Country: Modeling Archeological Site Location in the France Marion National Forest, South Carolina
The Francis Marion National Forest (FMNF), located in the Lower Coastal Pau of South Carolina, has a rich archeological record generated by over 30 years of compliance-based research. Much of the cultural resource management activity in the FMNF has been guided by a probabilistic model of archeological site location, which has seen only limited testing. This study examines the spatial location and environmental associations of the entire sample of archeological sites in the FMNF to evaluate the extant model and develop an improved model of archeological site location. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 11:20)

Ogden, Quinn-Monte (Hunter College)
Exploring the Shelling of the Southeast using Google Earth
In my paper, I will present how I plotted the possible Google Earth locations of the Late Archaic Shell Rings on the coast of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. I plan to show the process how these locations from Google Earth can be plotted on ArcGIS. That, I will present the resulting ArcGIS maps with artifacts information and dimensions. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 9:20)

O'Neal, Michael (ACC, Inc.)
Putting the Tar in Tar Heels: The Naval Store Industry and Plantations in North Carolina
The picture of the iconic “Southern Plantation” with large cotton fields, slave rows, and the stately manor does not apply well to the plantations of the North Carolina coast. During the Colonial and Antebellum periods, the naval stores industry was the driving economic force for eastern North Carolina, and there were distinct differences between the plantation and labor management of naval stores plantations and plantations elsewhere. Data recovery at 31ON1562, the Spicer Plantation, has provided an opportunity to compare and contrast the unique characteristics of plantations focused on naval stores with the more traditional plantations, particularly those in South Carolina and Virginia. (Symposium Paper, Session 31, Friday 10:00)

Palmitto, Andrea (SCDNR Heritage Trust)
An Examination of Fossil Assemblages from Middle Woodland through Mississippian Period Sites in South Carolina
Few studies offer in-depth examinations of faunal assemblages within prehistoric contexts in South Carolina. Any correlations that would clearly delineate a distinction between Middle Woodland and Mississippian periods have therefore gone unnoticed. This paper will examine frequencies of taxa distributed across time and determine what information can be derived using faunal analyses. Multiple sites in South Carolina and surrounding areas will be discussed, including the implications that faunal remains have concerning subsistence technology and resource utilization during these periods. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 10:00)

Paris, Ryan (Murray State University)
Chart Source:ing Investigations Using Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy: Visible/Near-Infrared Reflectance Spectroscopy utilizes a non-destructive hyperspectral device capable of recording light interactions within materials. Previously used within the fields of remote sensing and geology, the technique holds great potential for cheat provenience studies. The author will first investigate its capability to...
Fighting between macroscopically distinct chert types (inter-outcrop variation) then focus on a single chert type sampled from different outcrops within the same geologic formation (inter-outcrop variation). The application of this technique will be on samples from the numerous prehistoric quarry sites in and around the Dover, TN area. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Parker, Kathryn (see Birnbaum, Lori)

Patch, Shawn (New South Associates) 
Artifact Clusters, Features, and Prehistoric Site Structure in the North Carolina Sandhills. In 2006, large test excavations completed for the NCDOT at three sites (31CI04, 31CD65, and 31CDW71) in the North Carolina Sandhills yielded high frequencies of lithics and ceramics in discrete spatial clusters. Numerous features were also identified, some with preserved organic materials. Radiocarbon dates provide direct evidence for site occupations dating to the Archaic and Woodland Periods. These data have important implications for understanding internal site structure, preservation, and behavior of prehistoric hunter-gatherers. (Symposium Paper, Session 27, Friday 2:00)

Patchett, Vanessa R. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) 
An Analysis of Cedar Creek Period Vessel Shapes and Sizes
Three-dimensional modeling programs can greatly assist archaeologists in reconstructing vessel shapes and sizes from sherds fragments, especially when whole vessels are unavailable or scarce. Utilizing prior research and CAD technology, this paper explores vessel shapes and sizes for an assemblage from Feltus Mounds, Mississippi. Size distributions of cooking and serving vessels indicate the existence of modal volume categories in each. The functional and social implications of this pattern will be discussed. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 9:00)

Pauketat, Timothy R. (University of Illinois) 
Symposium Discussant. (Session 30, Friday 2:40)

Payne, Angela (see Goodmister, Christopher) 
Peacock, Eva (Mississippi State University) 
Palmer, Ronald 
Yunji Xia
Chemical Source of a Prehistoric Freshwater Shell Artifact Using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry
Three "spoons" made of freshwater mussel (Unionidae) shell were recovered decades ago from a prehistoric burial at Lyon's Bluff, a site in eastern Mississippi, southeastern U.S.A., located on a terrace just above high up the Tombigbee River drainage. Based on shell morphology, at least one of the artifacts was considered a likely import from the Tombigbee River valley proper. Chemical testing of shell from Lyon's Bluff and sites along the Tombigbee River using Laser Ablation-Inductively Coupled Plasma-Mass Spectrometry indicates that the artifact, and by extension the other burial goods, was fashioned from locally available shell and therefore not imported. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 8:40)

Penland, Spencer (see Holley, Finah)

Peters, Tanya M. (Middle Tennessee State University) 
Ingalls, Teresa L. (University of Hawai'i) 
Mississippian Animal Use and Functional Variation at the Castalian Springs Site, Tennessee
A significant goal of the multi-year Castalian Springs Archaeological Project is to build a site-specific understanding of the complex relationships between the late prehistoric peoples of Middle Tennessee and native fauna. Thus far, we have realized and interpreted the faunal remains from three years of excavations at the Castalian Springs Site (50SU114), Sumner County, Tennessee. We present our ideas on differential use at Castalian Springs by comparing faunal assemblages from three distinct contexts within the site to identify patterns in white-tailed deer butchering, site-associated areas, and mortuary/ritual areas. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Peters, Tanya M. (see Ingalls, Teresa L.)

Perdula, Timothy K. (see Girard, Jeffrey S.)

Petersen, Shane C. (North Carolina Department of Transportation) 
The Archeology of Transportation Archaeology: A Brief Introduction
Like most other occurrences of compliance studies, archaeology associated with transportation studies is limited by a number of mundane, non-archaeological, factors.
Limitations on these studies, both artificial and cultural, need not cripple our ability to contribute to our discipline. Cautious and ambitious approaches to cultural resource protection laws, when applied to circumstances unique to transportation projects, may transform mundane compliance requirements into golden opportunities for archaeology. This brief commentary serves as an introduction to the presentations that follow, wherein such transformations have been made manifest. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 8:00)

Peirven, Shane C. (North Carolina Department of Transportation)
Jorgenson, Matt (URS)
The Widening of NC 24/27: An Intra Regional Examination of Localized Lithic Economics in the Uwharrie Mountains Area
Recent NCLOT plans to widen the 15-mile long segment of NC 24/27 between Albemarle and Troy, North Carolina, as part of a strategic economic corridor results in archaeological surveys through the heart of the Uwharries region. As critical resource base for lithic economies in the Pre-Columbian South Atlantic Slope, the quartzes of the Uwharrie Mountains remain largely terra incognita despite attempts to gain a better understanding of the region. The NC 24/27 surveys may be seen as "thin section" sampling of the area, providing data for the building and testing of middle-range theory for behaviors associated with these resources. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 8:20)

Phillips, Eric (University of Alabama)
The Hempstead Style in the Round
The Hempstead style is a Moundville's representational art style. While most of the representations or engraved pottery depict their subjects in profile, there are a number of depictions that are shown "in the round" with the characters generally depicted in four parts, a front, a back, two sides. This paper examines examples of the round depictions in each of the style's main themes. I point out possible examples of this form of design structure for the center symbols & bands and trophy themes in addition to the more recognizable pretensions of winged serpent, crested bird, and raptor themes. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 1:20)

Pluichabo, Thomas J. (see Thompson, Victor)

Pepe, Elyane (University of West Florida)
Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)
Samoch, Jane, Edv. (University of Tennessee - Knoxville)
Crester, Alan
Caves and Rock Shelters as Moratory Sites on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee
We examine the use of rock shelters and rock zone cave environments as moratory sites or, the Upper Cumberland Plateau. We also address factors such as geological processes, fluvial transport, natural tectonics, and preservation. Moratory context range from special purpose sites to habitation sites and from rural to moderate locations. Based on several years of archaeological survey and testing, we suggest that these is often clear distinction between these sites on the Upper Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. Rather, there is a continuum of such sites in the region. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 10:20)

Peplin, Carol (The History Workshop)
As a Living Part of Our Community: Sharing the Past with the Public through CRM
The 1966 National Historic Preservation Act generated a cultural resource management industry eager to conduct new federal and state mandated archaeological and historical investigations. Until recently, sharing this information with the public has not been a priority. This paper explores the challenges of presenting archaeology to the public within the framework of CRM and offers ideas for transcending the boundaries that often exist between archaeological research and public interpretation. The public programs designed for the SC Department of Transportation's Combatrie Ferry Historic Districts mitigation project serves as a case study. (Symposium Paper, Session 29, Friday 2:00)

Peplin, Eric (see Iveson, Andrew)
Peplin, Eric (see Jarrett, Emily)

Parr, Erik (Middle Tennessee State University)
Hodge, Shannon Chappell (Middle Tennessee State University)
Evidence of Prehistoric Scuplting and Survival, from a Cave Site in Southern Kentucky
In 2007, an isolated human skull from a cave site in southern Kentucky was placed on temporary loan with the Biotechnology Laboratory at Middle Tennessee State University. This skull of an adult female exhibits
cut marks indicative of scalping and an infectious lesion that circumnavigates the skull at approximately the margin of soft tissue damage. This individual clearly survived the attack long enough to develop a strong response to infection, and a perforating wound at Briggs was probably the ultimate cause of death. New information suggests that this skull may be a lost member of a large Archaic Period collection. (Poster, Session 4, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Potts, Tara (see Carter, Philip)

Potts, Tara (University of South Alabama) Historic Creek Hide Processing: Identifying Gender Roles through Lithics Ethnohistorical and subarchaeological research has provided insight into the gender roles of the Historic Creek populations of Central Alabama and data regarding gender roles and stone tool manufacturing, respectively. Recent excavation at a Historic Creek site (1FE839) in Elmore County, Alabama produced artifacts and features associated with hide processing. Combined, these three data sets allow an exploration of gender roles, specifically female tool use and manufacturing, of the Historic Creek populations and how these activities are expressed in the archaeological record. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Friday 10:00)

Price, Franklin II, IQAR Shipwreck Unit, NCDOR Mysteria from the Sediment: The Microarchaeology of an 18th-century Shipwreck The excavation and recovery of site 31CR214 resulted in the removal of literally tons of sediment and overburden, itself loaded with tiny artifacts, including lead shot, glass beads, and gold dust. This paper will explore the methods used to extract this cultural material from this context, as well as discuss some of the findings. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 9:30)

Price, Sarah (University of South Alabama) Exploring the Impacts of Differential Access to Lithic Materials in the Alabama Coastal Plain Recent excavations of four sites in the Alabama Coastal Plain have yielded new information regarding an array of archaeological topics, including social status, subsistence, and settlement. This paper examines the lithic assemblages from these sites to compare and contrast trends in raw materials, organization of technology, and the inferences about lifeways from the Early Archaic to Mississippian. This assessment is possible because of the consistent analytical framework, and represents an important step in building a comparative dataset for future research. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 11:40)

Price, Sarah (see Carter, Philip)

Purcell, Corin (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale) Growing Estimates of Site Size at Kincaid Mounds New excavations at Kincaid Mounds have confirmed extensive additional occupation outside the previously recognized site limits, as well as a new palisade line far to the west of any previously recognized site boundary. Evidence suggests this western habitation area of the site was occupied for a considerable period of time, at least some of which dates to the Angelevi phase (1200-1300 AD). The new area identified expands our estimates of the area of occupation contained within Kincaid's walls to more than 76 hectares, suggesting Kincaid was one of the most extensive Mississippian mound centers. (Contributed Paper, Session 26, Friday 8:40)

Pysska, Kimberly (University of Tennessee) Hoxie, Maurice (College of Charleston) Joyce, DeDee (College of Charleston) Harris, Scott (College of Charleston) Jenkins, Casey (College of Charleston) Archaeological Investigations at Dixie Plantation, Charleston, SC This poster presents initial archaeological and GPR findings from Dixie Plantation, located near Charleston, SC. Dixie has tremendous historic interest and archaeological potential as evidenced by intact rice temples, the ruins of St. Paul's parish church burned during the 1711 Yamasee War, and it was owned by Titanic survivor, Mackline Assor Dick Twombly. During the 2008 field season, undergraduate students from the College of Charleston and graduate students from the University of Tennessee revealed evidence of the Assor home, the location of unmarked burials near the burned church, an antebellum component, and a prehistoric component. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)
Quinney, Ivy R. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Jones, Douglas S.
DePrater, Chester B. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)
The Schenck chronology of Modern, and Escarpmentoids: A record of subsurface and over-occupation
Shell middens contain an extensive record of human occupation from the post-Holocene to Spanish contact. Two of the most informative and productive questions regarding coastal archaeological sites ask: (1) when is the annual cycle did people use a given site and (2) is there evidence for climatic and anthropogenic change? This investigation uses a well-established chronological record of seasonal increment shell formation to identify season of hand clan hearths and over-exploitation from 21 shell middens in the Georgia Bight. We use recent work from Littlefield Beach South Carolina as a case study for the region. (Sympoium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 4:00)

Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University)
ATVEY, JEFFREY
NACC, KEITH A. (Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University)
A Systematic Approach to Site Significance Assessment
CRM survey projects usually require assessment of site significance. Most often considered is whether the site has potential to yield important data, commonly evaluated unsystematically or measured solely using site integrity. Work on a 31,000 acre survey in central Mississippi allowed us to employ a plan for significance determinations that emphasizes variability among occupations. We devised a classification composed of attributes representing five dimensions: temporal placement, duration, intensity, and artifact class-richness and evenness. Integrity is to be evaluated separately, for each group of classified occupations. This allows that archaeologically significant variability is sampled during Phase II investigations. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 10:40)

Randall, A. R. (University of Florida)
Savannah, Kenneth E. (University of Florida)
St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2008

Part II: Mount Taylor Shell Paddle at Silver Glen Run
The University of Florida St. Johns Field School conducted investigations of the Pre-Derangement Archaic Mount Taylor (ca. 6000-4100 BP) shell mound situated within the Silver Glen Run complex on Lake George. Excavations targeted select trailing excavations and exposed deep 2- and 3-m-long sequences of intact deposits. Evident within the sequence are numerous household occupations and abandonment episodes. Such nearly-seen macrostratigraphy presents a critical viewshed for examining the reproduction and transformation of settlements, and at the regional scale provides key contextual data for understanding the socio-cultural emergence and long term histories of ceremonial mound construction. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 9:00)

Redwine, Charles (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)
Alexander, Lawrence (Alexander Archaeological Consultants)
An Analysis of Projectile from the Duck River Project
Data recovery from Middle and Late Archaic components at Sites 4OH54 and 4OH57-4 along the Duck River in western Middle Tennessee was initiated by the Tennessee Department of Transportation. Investigation of the Archaic occupations resulted in the analysis of a prehistoric site (6000-4100 BC) at the site of the Duck River. Analysis of the shell debitage as well as an artifact analysis of
the bifaces assemblage resulted in the definition of the bifaces production stages and settlement panel differences. (Contributed Paper, Session 24, Saturday 11:40)

Regula, Amanda (see Hammerstein, Scott) Reporting on the University of Mississippi, A Preliminary Bifaces Traceography of a Middle Archaic Tallahatta Quarry in Lauderdale County, Mississippi. The Benton Interaction Sphere is one of the earliest trade networks in North America. Benton exchange consists of over-sized ceremonial bifaces and smaller utilitarian bifaces, most often made of Blue-Gray Fr. Payne chert. These bifaces were traded along the Tchefuncte River in Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee. The Tony-Thompson site is a Tallahatta Quarternary processing area situated near Tallahatta Quarternary outcrops near Meridian in Lauderdale County, Mississippi. Preliminary lithic analysis has demonstrated that Benton exchange was a facet of the Middle Archaic occupation there, and may have coincided with the production of Tallahatta Quarternary bifaces often found in association with Bentions (Poster, Session 5, Thursday 2:30-11:30).

Reif, Dawn (ACC, Inc.) Food, Sport, and Income: Animal Exploitation at 31ON1582. Archival evidence notes that a wide range of domestic animals were raised by the Sipsey family at site 31ON1582 for a variety of purposes. These animals provided meat, milk, and wool for the site residents. They were also frequently sold, providing a source of income. The variety of wild species, particularly fish, in the assemblage indicates that they were frequent diet supplements and illustrate not only food preferences but also favored recreational activities (i.e., hunting and fishing). Each of these modes of animal exploitation are reflected in the faunal assemblage recovered from 31ON1582 and are discussed in this paper. (Symposium Paper, Session 31, Friday 2:20)

Reilly, F. Kent (Texas State University-San Marcos) The Regalia of Horses and Cattle Bearers Stylistic and iconographic studies of the motifs and symbol components of Mississippian regalia reveal shared patterns of usage. These usage patterns suggest a common understanding of both ritual and regalia within a specific temporal period but across a large geographic distance. Specifically, long-rusted gold and silver ornaments, bird-bead-arranged, and "Moundville circle" regalia accoutrements, rendered as both three dimensional objects and second imagery, appear to have their origin in the workshop and underlying ideology visualized in the "Greater Bladen" style. The use of such regalia items appears to link the wearer to identifiable supernatural entities. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 10:00)

Reitz, Elizabeth H. (University of Georgia) Environmental Archaeology in the Georgia Right Many questions intrigue environmental archaeologists working on the Georgia coast, but answers have eluded us. This is changing as these questions are being addressed through bioarchaeological and geophysical methods combined with traditional biocultural studies. Although these results are preliminary, already some questions have been redefined, we are closer to answering these questions, and new questions are emerging. Through this work, evidence is emerging for changes in land management and exploitation strategies, fish populations, the timing and consequences of farming, human biology, climate, sea levels, and marsh configuration. These results show that the responses of environmental change are inter-related and accessible in the archaeological record. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 1:00)

Riedes, Rebecca Turley (see Holtsch, Harry)

Riggs, Brett M. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) Ecological Trends in Catawba Ceramics Ronnie Kee's 1972 work at Upper Summerow was the opening salvo of the KRA's 30-year Summer Project, which continues under the guidance of the ongoing Catawba Project. Kee's early work at the protohistoric Raritan and early historic era Belk Farms sites in the Catawba River Valley continues to inform the current phase of piedmont Summer research. This study compares and contrasts Kee's Harding and Belk Farm ceramic assemblages with those from the later Catawba sites of Niswonger Town, Old Town, and New Town to achieve a diachronic view of Catawba ceramic development. This comparison reveals a long span of stylistic and technological continuity abruptly terminated by rapid emergence of the modern Catawba ceramic...
Roberts, Bruce B. (see Webb, Paul)

Roberts, Amnada (University of West Florida)

Secret Exchange: Alternative Economies of Presidio Santa Maria de Galve and Isla de Santa Rosa

The mercantilist policy of Spain enacted strict trade regulations within its colonial territories. Occupants were prohibited from trading with non-Spanish individuals and were expected to exist off of supplies from the Spanish supply network. However, historical documents suggest that the enacting supply system was inadequate and spurred individuals to participate in alternative exchange networks with other actions to support their economic interests. A systematic archaeological evaluation of these exchanges is needed. Specifically, Santa Maria de Galve and Presidio Isla de Santa Rosa, two presidios in Northwest Florida, will be examined for evidence of alternative economic behavior.

(Contributed Paper, Session 31, Saturday 11:20)

Roberts, Erika (University of Florida)

Analysis of One-Piece Metal Buttons from Kingsley Plantation, Fort George Island, Florida

This paper addresses the frequency and temporal distribution of "one-piece" metal buttons recovered from the Kingsley Plantation slave cabins. The cabins used for this analysis were occupied from approximately 1814-1833. Drawing upon South's (1964) seminal button typology, I compare these data with collections from the Florida Museum of Natural History. Historic St. Augustine Collection to determine whether these buttons are found on sites outside of South's proposed time range. After the establishment of a general chronology these buttons, this paper focuses on issues of esthetics, economics, identity, and consumer choice within this remarkably unique African-American context.

(Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 8:29)

Robinson, Kenneth W. (Wake Forest University)

Archaeic and Woodland Settlement East of the Cape Fear: A View from Site 31CP403 in the Upper Cape Fear Valley, Cumberland County, North Carolina

Excavations at site 31CP403, a multi-component prehistoric site in the Upper Cape Fear Valley of North Carolina, have yielded information about Archaic and Woodland settlement of the region. This paper examines the separation of the two components within the structure of the site and the types of artifacts associated with each component. Examples of Archaic diagnostic points and Woodland ceramics, principally Harrover series, are described and considered Daniel features containing Harrover ceramics are critically examined.

(Contributed Paper, Session 27, Friday 1:20)

Robinson, Kenneth W. (Wake Forest University)

Mintz, Joel A.

Beam, Thomas E., Jr.

Confederate Graves and Commemorative Re-interments at Bentonville Battlefield

Some of the Confederate soldiers killed in the battle of Bentonville were interred near a house used as a field hospital. In 1895 their remains were excavated and contemporaneously re-interred, though when the property was obtained by the State of North Carolina in the 1960s, their location was largely forgotten. Following a 2006 GPR survey, archaeological testing resulted in the discovery of the re-interred Confederate graves. This presentation describes the events that led to the re-discovery of the remains of Confederate soldiers, the archeological investigations, and a new effort to restore the burial site back to its historical appearance.

(Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 19:40)

Rolting, Christopher B. (Tulane University)

Architectural Symbolism and Cherokee Towns

Public structures known as towns were hubs of public life within native towns in the southern Appalachian before and after European contact. Townhouses closely resembled domestic structures, but in some respects, towns were shaped, platform roundhouses. These similarities are evident in the series of Cherokee towns at the Coweta Creek site in southwestern North Carolina, which dates from the 1600s through the early 1700s. This paper considers the townhouse sequence at Coweta Creek, and the role of Cherokees today as sources of cultural stability for native groups in the southern Appalachian in the aftermath of European contact.

(Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 3:40)

Rolting, Christopher B. (see back; Robin A., Jr.)

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Roth, Christopher B. (see Sanders, Merrit M.)

Roo, Lori (Tulane University)
Questioning Coles Creek Hierarchy
Coles Creek culture is often viewed as an emergent Mississippian culture characterized by reciprocal forms of the hierarchical socio-political institutions manifested in Mississippian chiefdoms. Despite the presence of platform mound centers and multi-tiered settlement patterns, however, Coles Creek archaeological remains lack clear evidence of social ranking. Research at the Raffman mound site, like many earlier Coles Creek studies, suggests that a system of social ranking was either not well-developed or was masked in Coles Creek society. This paper describes the contents of mound middens at Raffman and discusses alternative interpretations of Coles Creek sociopolitical organization. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 8:40)

Rogers, J. Daniel (Smithsonian Institution)
Symposium Discussant (Session 38, Saturday 11:40)

Rogers, John J. W. (see Wolfraz, Elisabete R.)

Rottland, Vicki
Ashley, Keith (University of North Florida)
Tides and Seasons: Negotiating Daily Life within the Salt Marsh
St. Johns II (AD 900-1250) communities of northeastern Florida acquired exotic items from throughout the early Mississippian world, powerful materials needed for ritual, mortuary, and cultural reproduction. But for these coastal foragers the stuff of life came from the local estuary and salt marsh system. Their domestic discard, mostly in the form of shell middens, reveals the daily needs and innovative responses of these highly successful fisher-shellfish collectors. In this paper, we explore domestic material culture, environments exploited, and subsistence practices engaged in the local web of the rivers, tidal creeks, and salt marshes.

(Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 10:00)

Rooney, Clete (University of Florida)
Marquis, David
Nelson, Blue
Space, Place, and Landscape at Kingsley Plantation
Kingsley Plantation in Duval County, Florida was the starting point of African American archaeology in the United States. Charles Fairbanks’ pioneering work focused on slave household materiality and African cultural traditions. This research expands that framework, encompassing the broader site landscape. The University of Florida’s current multi-year archaeological project at Kingsley has been examining areas and time periods that have been previously little studied. During the 2008 field season, the plantation’s historic sugar mill was discovered, enhancing our understanding of its plantation landscape. This paper discusses recent findings, interpretations, and approaches in studying space and architecture at this key site. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 8:00)

Ross-Straifings, Nancy (AMEC Earth and Environmental)
Huskpuckena vs. Oliver Osteology and Mortuary Treatments: Different Phases, With Different Populations?
The Huskpuckena II and Oliver Phases, Late Prehistoric and Contact Period Phases on the Mississippi Delta, have been examined over the course of several decades with alternating hypotheses. One suggests development of Oliver from Huskpuckena II. The other suggests Oliver was the result of population movement around the time of initial Historic Contact. Osteological characteristics and mortuary treatments are compared and contrasted in sample of interments from both time periods, in an attempt to determine which scenario may be correct one. (Contributed Paper, Session 12, Thursday 3:00)

Rowe, Simone (University of Oklahoma)
A Preliminary Bioarchaeological Analysis of the Akers Site (34LF32), a Fourche Maline Burial Midden
The Akers site (34LF32) of southeastern Oklahoma is located in the Wister Valley of LeFlore county. The site is a shallow black midden mound excavated by the WPA in 1940-1941. Over 200 individuals were excavated from this Fourche Maline/burial midden. A demographic profile based on age and sex determination will be presented, followed by a discussion of preservation status and the sample available for study. A preliminary overview of health status from metric and paleopathological assessments will be discussed. The presentation concludes with a discussion of future research. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 8:20)
Ruhl, Donna L. (see Kohlman, Phyllis)
Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida Museum of Natural History)
Bridging the 20th and 21st Centuries: St. Catherine's Island Archaeobotany from Shell Rings
During the 1980s and 1990s archaeobotany on St. Catherine's Island focused on the Spanish missions, addressing dietary reconstruction and transculturation between Native Americans and Spaniards at Mission Santa Catalina de Oglethorpe. Archaeological work done at other sites, including recent excavations at two Late Archaic shell rings, is currently under study. Data generated from both ends of this temporal spectrum stimulated new analysis and research objectives. AMS dates on corn from a few sites and pronominal finds from one of the shell rings are discussed in light of plant husbandry origins and practices and their impact on the island's landscape. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 2-20)

Russ, Terri (see Seibel, Scott)
Russ, Terri (see Seibel, Scott)

Ryan, Joanne (Coastal Environments)
Wells, Douglas C. (Coastal Environments)
Baton Rouge to Addis: A Reflection of the Coles Creek to Mississippian Period Transition
Grog-tempered/quantity and thin section analyses were conducted of almost 40,000 primarily grog-tempered/plainsware sherds from Hegedorn 16C191, a small Coles Creek mound site in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. The assemblage reflects the evolution of grog-tempered pottery from the Coles Creek through early Mississippian periods. Of particular importance is the appearance and possible technological advantage of Addis ware. The results of this study were then used to help date two small late Coles-Creek through early Mississippian period mound sites (16V94 and 16V119) excavated south of Plaquemine, Louisiana. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 8:30)

Sabo, George III (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Caddo Regalia in Context: Historic and Ethnographic Examples
The Caddo Indians of the Trans-Mississippi South reserve the use of special clothing and associated material accouterments for specific ceremonial occasions. This paper examines such

Sabo, Ed (Brockington)
Archival Research of Ferry Transportation in the South Carolina Lowcountry
South Carolina's geography made essential the construction of crossings of rivers. Ferries played an essential role in the development of transportation networks, and the economic, social, and political development of the colony. Focusing on the Combahee Ferry, this paper examines the socio-political aspects of the transportation network. This assessment demonstrates that they served as important transportation components and also as a means for the planter elite to gain and retain economic hegemony. As the state developed during the 1800s, the ferries remained an important to transportation, but the creation of the modern automobile infrastructure finally made the
Samuelson, John (see Brandon, Jamie)

Sanctus, Merrith M. (Tulane University)
Roebling, Christopher B. (Tulane University)
Beck, Robis A., Jr. (University of Oklahoma)
Moor, David G. (Warren Wilson College)
Methods of Excavation of Sixteenth-Century Burned Structures at the Berry Site in North Carolina

Situated at the upper Catawba Valley of western North Carolina, the Berry site is the location of the Native American town of Jonau, established by Captain Juan Pardo. Five burned structures at the site are thought to be associated with the sixteenth-century Spanish occupation. Fieldwork during 2007 and 2008 has focused on the excavation of two of these well-preserved buildings. This paper discusses our excavation methods, as well as our procedures for collecting artifacts and organic materials, total station mapping, and digital photography. (Contributed paper, Session 13, Saturday 8:40)

Sanger, Matthew C. (Columbia University / American Museum of Natural History)
Pairing Rings – Shared and Divergent Histories amongst Late Archaic Shell Rings (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

More than half of 40+ Late Archaic shell rings known along the American Southeastern coastline are paired with one or more other rings. The existence of multiple rings within bounded locales suggests either a duplicity or divergence in function, symbolism, and/or identity. Published accounts of paired rings will be presented along with new information from a set of rings currently being studied in St. Catherine’s Island, Georgia. The presentation will focus on the relation between rings as suggested by the material culture, radiocarbon record, and site morphology found at each ring. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 11:20)

Sassman, Kenneth E. (see Randall, Aas)

Sassman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida)
Randall, Aas R. (University of Florida)
Wallis, Neil J. (University of Florida)
Blessing, Megan E. (University of Florida)
Gilmore, Zachary L. (University of Florida)
St. John’s Archaeological Field School 2008, Pair I: Shellworks and Villages of Silver Glen

Run (The St. John’s Archeological Field School) returned to Lake George in 2008 to continue testing shell-bearing sites along Silver Glen Run. We expanded efforts to locate basal remnants of a massive U-shaped monument dating to the Orange period; exposed additional deep depressions in the summits of a 200-m-long Mount Taylor ring; added 8 square meters of testing to an Orange period village site, and opened two test units at the site of a St. Johns period village. The constellation of ritual and domestic deposits offers excellent opportunity to investigate the dynamic between structure and practice in the long-term. (Coauthored Paper, Session 22, Friday 8:40)

Saunders, Rebecca (see Schiffling, Timothy)

Sawyer, Johana (Texas State University - San Marcos)
Thorndock, Christopher (Texas State University - San Marcos)

Identity and Meaning in Mississippi Female Regalia

Gender studies are an important emerging field in Mississippi studies. However, the role of gender in relation to regalia and symbolism has been largely overlooked. Within the Southern Appalachian region, female regalia consisted of apparel with a series of symbols and motifs. In addition to exploring these regalia types and motifs, this paper provides insights into the function of female regalia and symbols in social context. Furthermore, this paper provides possible explanations into the meaning behind the symbols associated with female regalia as it relates to social identification, group identity, ideology, and cosmology. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 10:49)

Sceery, John V. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Mississippi Regalia at Lake Jackson: Elaborate Finery, Insignia of Office, Ritual Paraphernalia, and Material Symbols of Elite Status

The elite individuals ritually entombed at Lake Jackson were buried in rich finery, with symbols and paraphernalia linked to ritual and political positions. Whether the goods were the possessions of the buried or of the living who participated in the funerary rituals is not certain. Nevertheless, we can argue that the ceremonial and material goods constitute a Mississippiian
regalia that included indicators of elite status, material manifestations of worldly and other-worldly power, and insignia of office. Examinations of regalia and its iconography provide evidence of social structure, mechanisms of legitimation, and systems of meanings at Lake Jackson. (Symposium Paper, Session 8, Thursday 11:00)

Schilling, Timothy M. (Washington University) Saunders, Rebecca A. (Louisiana State University)
Notes from the Coast: Ongoing Research into the Bayou Grande Cheniere Mounds
Researchers usually define the Coles Creek period societies in the Eastern Mississippi River Delta in relation to the better known the Lower Mississippi Valley tradition. One research suggests coastal peoples in late prehistoric times had cultural connections with the Lower Mississippi Valley region, but important differences existed in material culture styles and plant usage. Data from the Bayou Grande Cheniere Mounds, including new radiocarbon dates and paleoenobotanical remains, emphasize these differences and provide initial insights into the independent historical trajectory of coastal societies. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 8:20)

Schindler, Bill (Washington College, Maryland)
Discourse: Questions and Applications
Living archaeology diverges from experimental archaeology through the creation of a period correct context within which participants live while conducting experimental and/or experiential research. The advantage to this style of research is that this "immersion" can impact decision-making processes, implementation of experiments, and potentially "consensus" results to produce outcomes probable in the past. However, this style of research has been criticized for its lack of control, formal models, and guidelines. In this light, the contributions and criticisms of the Old Bag project and other experimental research will be discussed. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 10:40)

Schober, Theresa M. (Town of Fort Myers Beach)
Recent Investigations at Mount Elizabeth: A Late Archaic Site in the East Okeechobee Region
The Mount Elizabeth site (#MT30), Martin County, Florida is a large midden dating to the Late Archaic, located on a coastal dune bordering the brackish Indian River. Recent excavations reveal five meters of shell midden deposits separated by a series of living surfaces with evidence of posts. Adjacent more elevated site areas also contain a 1.5-meter thick black earth midden with abundant fish and terrestrial animal remains. Radiocarbon results reveal the rate of site accumulation and allow temporal correlative of site areas. At least three meters of deposits contain fire-tempered pottery, with the possibility of ceramic deposits underlying. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 10:40)

Schoeninger, Margaret J. (University of California, San Diego)
Thomas, David Hurst (American Museum of Natural History)
When Did St. Catherine's Mounds Start Growing Maize? New Stable Isotope and AMS Results
Bioarchaeology is a major focus of research on St. Catherine's Island (Georgia). The initial analysis of stable isotopes in the St. Catherine's Island burial population was conducted in 1990, but today, we have a better understanding of isotopic data and new technology to fine-tune the results. Numerous isotopic analyses and complementary AMS dates have just been completed on samples of human bone from late prehistoric contexts on St. Catherine's Island. This paper reports, for the first time, the results of this extensive reanalysis, with particular attention to the question of maize cultivation in the barrier islands of coastal Georgia. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 3:00)

Schroeder, Sibel (University of Wisconsin)
From Holes to Houses: Building Inferences about Ancient Construction Technology
The Jonathan Creek site in Kentucky was excavated in the early 1940s in an effort to uncover the community plan of an entire Mississippian town and mound center. Although the project terminated prematurely, the remains of 89 structures representing a diverse array of architectural styles were documented. The analysis of multiple attributes, such as posthole diameter and spacing, wall trench width and depth, roof supports, and floor area, is necessary to adequately parse the variation in architecture, construct inferences about the above ground appearance of buildings, and suggest origins for the diverse construction methods used at the site. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 8:20)
Schoenle, Gerald F. (see Moore, Patricia)
Schultheiss, Joseph (see Green, William)
Scott, Robert J. (see Butler, Brian M.)

Scott, Robin McBride (Oklahoma Native American Basketweavers Association)
Putting the Faces Back Together: Reconstructing Pre-contact Rivercore Mats. Pre-contact rivercore mats were an important part of everyday life for early Native Peoples. Mats were used for sleeping, flooring, roofing, wall coverings and partitions as well as used for wrapping the dead. Some small fragments have survived in burials while a few larger pieces have survived in dry rock shelters. These rivercore fragments are being pieced back together during intensive research. As a result of this research, many ancient mat designs and weaving techniques have been revealed.
(Contribution Paper, Session 7, Thursday 11:20)

Selbed, Scott (Environmental Services)

Russ, Terri (Environmental Services)
Sandy Point Plantation: Two Centuries of Continuity and Change in the North Carolina Coastal Plain
During 2005 and 2008, Environmental Services, Inc., conducted archaeological investigations at the proposed Sandy Point development in Bertie County, North Carolina. This property contains the National Register-listed Sandy Point plantation house (ca. 1850) as well as the archaeological remains from eighteenth century structures, slave cabins, and post-Civil War tenant houses. Documentary research revealed a community of occupation at the plantation for freed slaves from 1839 through 1930. While archaeological investigations revealed a changing occupational landscape from the mid-eighteenth through late twentieth centuries.
(Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Selbed, Scott (Environmental Services)

Russ, Terri (Environmental Services)
The Backhoe and the Troubled Archaeological Investigations at the Windsor Site and Construction of the US 17 Windsor Bypass: Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) conducted excavations at the Windsor Site (31BR201/201***) in Bertie County, North Carolina, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). This work was conducted concurrently with construction activities, and a close degree of coordination between ESI, NCDOT, and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office ensured that the archaeological investigations were not pressured by construction and that construction was not delayed by the archaeology. The investigations revealed Transitional to Middle Woodland components, and showed that despite the cultural changes between ca. 1500 BC and AD 1000 in the Mid-Atlantic, many aspects of subsistence and their archaeological signatures remained quite similar.
(Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 9:00)

Senoff, Anna M. (American Museum of Natural History)
Scratching the Surface - Analysis of Recent Excavations at Back Creek Village
During spring 2008, the American Museum of Natural History excavated and performed a vibracore survey at Back Creek Village. This late prehistoric site consists of several distinct shell middens surrounding a large depression, that once contained an artisan spring. Vibracore profiles suggest the intentional alteration and enhancement of the natural landscape and ceramic and radiocarbon data indicate long term site usage. This paper presents the results of the recent field work and analysis, as well as explores ideas related to the function and meaning of landscape enhancement.
(Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 9:00)

Seramur, Keith (Appalachian State University)
Cowen, Ellen
An Alternative Model for Holocene Aeolian Sedimentation in the Sandhills of North Carolina
Previous Sandhills geomorphology models propose aeolian sedimentation and dune migration during the LGM and ending prior to the Holocene. We propose an alternative model based on evidence of aeolian sedimentation throughout the Holocene. The Sandhills was an eroded basaltic landscape with little vegetation during the LGM. Vegetation density increased with the onset of wetter climatic conditions at the end of the Pleistocene. This vegetation acted as a sediment trap and during the Holocene up to a meter of sand has been deposited on this eroded landscape. Sand dunes have buried archaeology sites with the potential for preservation of cultural context.
(Symposium Paper, Session 27, Friday 1:00)

Seramer, Keith (see Moore, Christopher)
Serio, Karen (see Mattemes, Hugh)

Sharp, Robert V. (The Art Institute of Chicago)
Mississippian Region: From the Natural World to the Beneath World
Starting with an iconographical study of female effigy figures of the Cumberland River basin and the connection between the symbolic motifs of their regalia and elements of the natural world, this presentation also explores the influence of the Classic Redstone style on a corpus of ceramic ware rooted in Middle Tennessee. In addition, this paper will suggest the existence of other similar patterns of regalia evident on ceramic female effigies across a broad region of the Mississippian world. (Symposium Paper, Session 7, Thursday 11:20)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (University of the South)
Franklin, Jay (East Tennessee State University)
Windingstad, Jason
Geoarchaeological Results from Two Rock Shelters in the Sevieran Conglomerate, Fentress County, Tennessee
Rock shelters and cave entrances on the Upper Cumberland Plateau include anthropogenic sediments revealing specific human activities through time. They are also composed of sediments and sedimentary structures that suggest colluvial, aeolian, local hydrological, biostabilization, and buried soil formation processes were common contributors to complex depositional histories. Two sandstone rock shelters, Eagle Erink and Far View Gap, contain deposits that suggest these sites were primarily occupied from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland. We present the results from the stratigraphic analysis of profiles in the rock shelters that indicate the micro-morphology of in situ block samples and ICP mass spectrometry bulk chemistry. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 9:00)

Sherwood, Sarah C. (University of the South)
Haley, Bryan S. (University of Mississippi)
Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)
Geoarchaeology and Geophysics at Fetal
This paper describes the results of preliminary geoarchaeological and geophysical investigations at the Fetulb Mounds, a Coles Creek site in Jefferson County, Mississippi. Microscopic thin-section analysis of sediments from mound-related contexts has shed light on the history and nature of these deposits. In addition, much of the site's central portion was subjected to a systematic magnetic survey using a fluxgate gradiometer. As always, the geophysical survey answered some questions and raised others. We evaluate the imagery and discuss failures as well as successes. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Fiday 10:40)

Shields, Ben (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
Memorable Mortuary and Hybrid Collectives of the Archaic Period in Northwest Alabama
Southeastern Archaic period research has become increasingly preoccupied with efforts to locate emergent forms of hierarchically social organization. These endeavors have largely focused on models of complexity that either move along a linear continuum or present examples that do not seem to fit what we think we know about hunter-gatherers-farmers. By performing transdisciplinary analysis of human burials from three Archaic sites in northwest Alabama, I develop an alternative model for understanding the hybrid movements of collective memory in mortuary practice. The analyses of burial contents reveal social sites through which difference was contested, negotiated, or extinguished at these sites. (Contributed Paper, Session 9, Thursday 12:00)

Shofner, Erika (University of South Carolina)
Gallard, Meg (University of South Carolina)
Archaeological Education of School Children in South Carolina
Public education has always seen a priority of archaeologist and especially in the state of South Carolina. Not only can the experiential and hands-on nature of archaeology spark an interest in history school children, but it can also teach them about the diversity of cultures, both past and present. Those children who grow up with an interest and understanding of the past could be more likely to fight to preserve archaeological remains in the future. By proposing a plan of study for primary and secondary school children while meeting South Carolina teaching standards, archaeologists will be better able to educate the youth of South Carolina. (Contributed Paper, Session 2, Thursday 11:44)

Sloehser, Erika (see Sweeney, Kara Braggs)
Shuler, Kristin (Auburn University)  
Sex Differences in Enamel Hypoplasia  
Formation among Pre-Contact Societies from Northern Mississippi  
This study investigates gender variability in enamel hypoplasias among five northern Mississippi sites along the Tombigbee River.  
Hypoplasia frequency and duration were explored from the Middle Woodland through Mississippian, when subsistence economies were shifting from hunting and foraging to increasing reliance on maize. Although changing gender roles may have led to differential access to resources and differential health for the sexes over time, no significant differences were observed between the sexes for LEH frequency in these samples; however, females in all groups display higher average LEH width suggesting greater severity of stress. Regional social causes are explored for these samples. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 10:20)  

Silliman, Garrett (Edwards-Potran, Environmental)  
Railroads, Cotton and Murder: Exploring the Archaeology, History and Public Memory of a Winterville Community  
This paper reports on the recent historical and archaeological research conducted at the former town site of Gabbettville, Georgia. The expansion of rail lines and industry throughout the interior south in the late nineteenth century established a vast network of regional centers. This network was fed by hinterland communities like Gabbettville. Today, the 1878 Potts Brothers store, where a brush Billy Metz is thought to have killed a man with a razor stands as the sole monument to Gabbettville’s past significance. This paper investigates the intersection of history, archaeology and public memory at a hinterland community. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 2:20)  

Sinck, Jan (University of Tennessee – Knoxville)  
Blanketschip, Sarah A.  
Please Historc Rock Art in the Upper Cumberland Plateau  
The northern Cumberland Plateau area of Tennessee and southern Kentucky has relatively few prehistoric rock art sites when compared with regions to the south and north, although the art that is found has affinities in both directions. The paucity of sites is not due to lack of survey. At the same time, the art found in the UCP is among the oldest known and is quite variable in theme, execution, and context. This paper reviews the UCP art record and suggests that this region may lie on a series of prehistoric boundaries that shifted but remained essentially intact over time. (Symposium Paper, Session 37, Saturday 9:20)  

Sinck, Jan (see Pope, Eliane)  
Smallwood, Ashley (Texas A&M University)  
Miller, D. Shane (University of Arizona)  
Goodyear, Albert C. (University of South Carolina)  
A Spatial Analysis of Bilace Reduction at the Topper Site, South Carolina  
The Topper Site in Allendale County, South Carolina is a quarry-related site that contains buried Clovis deposits. Included in the Clovis artifact assemblage are bifaces representing a reduction sequence from material procurement to preform manufacture. This paper provides a technological analysis of biface manufacture at Topper. Multiple metric attributes are then applied to an intra-site spatial analysis using a sample of 132m² from the 2005-2007 field seasons. This analysis identifies intra-site spatial patterns in distributions associated with biface reduction. With a detailed technological analysis of Topper, comparisons with other Clovis quarry-related sites and their technological organization can be pursued. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 9:40)  

Smith, Caleb (North Carolina Department of Transportation)  
Knowing When to Let Go: Identification of the Origin of a Structure in Winston-Salem, North Carolina  
The paper describes the identification of the age and origin of a structure in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Nothing was known about this structure because of its isolated location in an industrial part of town between a railroad, a highway, and a recycling facility. This paper describes the circumstantial journey through libraries, archives, and the internet that sketched the author’s research skills to the limit. From a Cultural Resources Perspective, it describes the often difficult processes of National Register of Historic Places evaluation, determining the limits of the scope of a project, and deciding if and when to stop the search. (Contributed Paper, Session 13, Thursday 3:40)
Smith, George S. (Southeast Archeological Center, National Park Service)
Bennie Carson Keel: The Rent of the Story
After leaving academia Bennie began his career as an archeologist with the Federal Government in 1976. There and one half years later he was the National Park Service (NPS) Assistant Director for Archaeology and the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist for the Department of the Interior. Currently he is the Regional Archaeologist for the Southeast Region of the NPS and acting Director of the Southeast Archaeological Center. In each of these positions it is clear that his interdisciplinary approach to fieldwork, administration, publications, project management, and problem solving has made him a leader in the fields of cultural resource management, archaeological law, public archaeology, program administration, and research, as demonstrated through his many books, publications, and papers at professional meetings. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 1:20)

Smith, Heather (Gaston College)
Degenerative Joint Disease in the Windover Population
The Windover collection, from an archaic site in central Florida, was selected to study the presence of Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD) in archaic populations in the New World. A sample of 65 individuals over the age of 18 and from burials which were not commingled was chosen to represent the collection. Visual examination of all major joints showed the presence of DJD in 64 of 65 individuals from the sample. Patterns and possible causes are discussed. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 11:20)

Smith, Jonathan (East Carolina University)
Hidden and Sacred: African-American Cemetery Location in Eastern North Carolina
Preliminary research into the location of African American cemeteries in North Carolina indicates these cemeteries occupy a range of locations ranging from traditional hilltop and high-ground burials to more non-traditional locations such as relatively low-lying ground along stream banks. Land ownership in the African American community seems to be the primary factor in the placement of these cemeteries. These non-traditionally located cemeteries are more vulnerable to development as they are often less visible on the landscape due to a lack of grave markers and have not been extensively documented. An increased awareness of the existence of these cemeteries among the archaeological community will assist in their documentation and preservation. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 9:20)

Smith, Karen Y. (see Stepheinson, Keith)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University) - Surrounded in Myth and Mystery: Two Centuries of Interest in the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality
For nearly two centuries, the complex of prehistoric mounds, fortifications, petroglyphs and bluff paintings located on the "Big Harpeth River near the mouth of Dog Creek" has intrigued the public, antiquarians, and archaeologists alike. This paper summarizes the history of antiquarian observations and archaeological investigations beginning in 1823 and ending in 2008. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 8:00)

Smith, Kevin E. (Middle Tennessee State University)
Mound, Michael C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)
The Mound Bottom Archeological Complex in Regional Perspective
Over the past two decades, archaeological explorations across the Middle Cumberland region have fine-tuned our understanding of Mississippian life after about A.D. 1200. Unfortunately, few projects have yielded substantial new insights into the pre-A.D. 1200 emergence and development of Mississippian chiefdoms in the region. In this paper, we compare and contrast the Mound Bottom-Pack Locality with other Mississippian centers in the Nashville Basin. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 11:00)

Smith, Kevin E. (see Brahm, Emily L.)
Smith, Kevin E. (see Dye, David H.)
Smith, Kevin E. (see Moore, Michael C.)
Smith, Louise (see Johnson, Jay K.)
Smith, Marion (see Steele, Willard)
Smith, Marvin (Valdosta State University)
Haltz, David J. (University of Georgia)
Worth, John E. (University of West Florida)
Sixteenth-Century European Artifact Dispersion in the Southeast
European artifacts, such as beads, bells, chisel
blades, and even swords and sword parts are frequently found in sixteenth-century Native American archaeological sites. How were these items obtained by Native Americans? Many mechanisms of acquisition can be identified from historical documents and the types of artifacts, but often it is the archaeological context of the artifacts which informs us the most. Mechanisms to be investigated include European gift giving, trade (both European and Native), tribute, pillaging, warfare plundering, and shipwreck salvage. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 8:20)

Soredeker, Rodney (see Haslewood, Joel)

Snider, Cate (see Norris, Steven)

Southern, Bobby (ACC, Inc.)

Towards Development of an Archaeological Signpost for the African American Residents of the Spicher Plantation At the Spicher Plantation (31ON1522) in Onslow County, North Carolina, African American slaves outnumbered the Spicher family members. However, the only archaeological indications of their presence were a very few pieces of colonoware. Thus in archaeological terms, the slave element of the plantation population is not distinguishable from the overall plantation background. Two factors may have influenced the lack of obvious distinction of material remains between whites and blacks: regional differences in attitudes about slaves and slavery, and the role of slaves as consumers in a broader market. This paper explores both of these issues as they relate to the slaves at 31ON1582. (Symposium Paper, Session 31, Friday 2:00)

Southernly, Chris (NC Underwater Archaeology Branch)

What's Where and Why? Assessing Site Formation, Artifact Distribution, and Site Stability at the Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Site

A shipwreck is typically very different from the original vessel. Understanding the natural and cultural processes of a vessel becoming part of the archaeological record is essential in deriving a reliable interpretation for a shipwreck site. These factors are also critical in determining the appropriate course of action as researchers and resource managers for the preservation of archaeological data. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 8:30)

Spofford, Darla (Cultural Resource Analysts)

Carved-Impressed Pottery at Late Prehistoric Sites in West Virginia

Recent excavations at Burning Spring Branch revealed pottery unlike typical Madisonville Series ceramics associated with Fort Ancient settlements. Approximately 20 percent of the pottery exhibited carved-impressed similar to that found in southwestern Virginia. A study of pottery from other sites in West Virginia discovered that this surface treatment was extensive. This discovery adds weight to the argument that Susquehanna groups migrated through West Virginia and may have inhabited the Kanawha Valley. It also suggests that further research is needed to determine associations between the precontact inhabitants of the Kanawha Valley and those in southwestern Virginia and the Ohio Valley. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 3:20)

Stahlman, Kathleen (see Hailey, Susan)

Stahlberg, Patty (see Vente, Frank)

Stallings, Richard (AM&SC Earth & Environmental)

Written in Bone: Microwear Analysis of Bone Tools from the Shippenpoint Site

Archaeologists have traditionally relied on macroscopic means to classify bone tools into groups with assumed functions. However, analysts have recently begun using techniques similar to those used in microwear analysis to more accurately define tool function and the materials that were being worked. Bone tools from the Shippenpoint component of the Shippenpoint site in Louisville, Kentucky, were first divided into traditional types, then select tools were examined microweptotically. The microwear analysis confirmed the function of some traditional types but led to the complete redefinition of others. It also allowed for much more refined determinations of the materials that were being worked. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday p:20)

Stewart, William (TRC)

Hockersmith, Kelly (TRC)

The Spirit Hill Site: Preliminary Results of Dass Recovery Excavations at a Large Late Woodland/ Mississippian Village and Cemetery Complex in Northeastern Alabama

In May 2003, TRC completed data recovery excavations at the Spirit Hill site (1JA642) along the Tensaw River in northeastern Alabama. In addition to being a focal point of monum
activity during the Late Woodland and Mississippiian periods (a total of 277 prehistoric human burials have been discovered and excavated at Spirit Hill), long-term or permanent settlements had been established during that time. This paper presents the preliminary results of our investigations, with a particular emphasis on Late Woodland and Mississippiian material culture, site structure, and mortuary behavior. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 10:00)

Steele, Willard (Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Seminole Tribe of Florida)

"On the edge of the pine woods": Toward an Understanding of Historic Seminole Settlement Patterns in Southwest Florida

Historical and archaeological research on the Hollywood and Big Cypress Reservation of the Seminole Tribe of Florida is testing a model of historic Seminole settlement in the pine-flat-swamp ecosystem. Dispersed clusters of clan camps (often identified as "towns" by visitors), characterized by Seminole settlement patterns from the earliest times until 1900 and beyond. Generalizing from work on the Snake Creek Community of Hollywood Reservation and the Big Cypress Community and Reservation 50 miles to the west, a shifting settlement pattern between pineflats and tree islands becomes apparent. This pattern appears highly dependent on both social and environmental factors. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Stephenson, Vicent P. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

O'Clear, John W. (Mississippi State University)

Recent Excavations at the Feltus Mounds: Preliminary Findings and Comparisons

Two excavation squares at the Feltus Mounds (Jefferson County, Mississippi) have shed considerable light on the site's history and structure. The major occupation began as a roughly circular mound in the 9th century AD. Four mounds were built on top of this mound and used ca. AD 800-1000. Feltus exhibits many features in common with other Coles Creek ceremonial centers, such as functional differences among the mounds, "spires" or terraces on mound margins, and dense submerged middens perhaps indicative of feasting. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 10:10)

Stephenson, Keith (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology)

Middle Sull Creek-Weeden Island 1 Ceremonialism in the Interior Coastal Plain of Georgia

Weedeon Island burial mounds with their diagnostic east-side pottery caches are ubiquitous in southwestern Georgia and Northwest Florida but few examples are known outside the core area. Shelly, located on the lower Ocmulgee River in central Georgia, appears to be the northeastern-most ceramic cache burial mound in the region and one long thought to be Weeden Island in nature. Investigated, we documented the ceramic cache and a surface collection from an adjacent occupation with metrics and photos in 2007. Here, we situate Shelly ceramic and contextual data within a theory of ritualism and tie these data to broader scale trends. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Stewart, James

Green (35K.E281) and Richardson (35KE288): Two Central South Carolina Late Woodland Villages

Testing of postmound within the Wateree River Correctional Institution between 2004 and 2006 identified two Late Woodland villages on a high bluff at the eastern edge of the Wateree River swamp. Few Late Woodland single-component sites have been identified in central South Carolina. The presence of intact feature bases makes these even more significant. Recovered remains include ceramic, lithic, and botanical artifacts. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 8:20)

Steele, Linda France (University of North Carolina-Greensboro)

Facing Death: Student Cemetery Case Studies

Historical archaeology students at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro often use local or hometown cemeteries to practice archaeological projects. The interpretation of material remains and different research questions can lead to interesting results. These studies occasionally inspire involvement by members of the community in cemetery clean up and
Sullivan, Lyne (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

Kornner, Shannon D. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

New Perspectives from Old Data on Late Woodland Architecture and Settlement Evidence of Late Woodland settlements has been difficult to find in eastern Tennessee. Burial mounds dating to this time period are well known and have been studied for many years, but the problem faced for decades has been locating contemporary habitation sites, especially those with evidence of structures. Such evidence was in fact found by a WPA-era crew at the Dearmond site (40RE12) or TVA’s Watts Bar reservoir area, but never reported. The evolution of this Late Woodland settlement into a major Mississippian mound center raises questions regarding the rise of complex social organization in this region. (Contributed Paper, Session 16, Thursday 2:20)

Sweeney, Kara Bridgman (University of Florida)

Goodyear, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Charles, Tommy (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

Shofner, Erika (University of South Carolina)

Achieved and Received Wisdom in the Archaeology of Edgefield Scrappers Edgefield Scrappers are distinctively angled and notched unifaces, made almost exclusively of Coastal Plain cherts. These artifacts are among the most easily identified formal tools recovered in the Early Archaic Coastal Plain landscape. Yet, their geographic distribution and specific cultural associations have not been widely publicized or understood. In this presentation, large frequencies of Edgefield Scrappers, both from collected and excavated localities, are discussed. This effort to place Edgefield Scrappers specific to regnants of the Early Archaic Southeast is based on research from throughout South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, conducted by few archaeologists over the past 25 years. (Contributed Paper, Session 34, Saturday 10:00)

Taylor, Megan (Savannah River Archeological Research Program)

Prospectors, Property, and Profit: The Commodification of a South Carolina Plantation, 1860-1943 Mirti Repose, a former rice plantation, reflects the larger theme concerning land usage and exchange in the postwar South. Following the decline of the rice industry and the destruction wrought by the Civil War, Southern elites were forced to sell their lush plantations for extremely low prices to Northern land speculators eager to turn a profit. A few fortunes were made, but many more were lost, as Yankees soon discovered that their road to wealth was nothing more than a pipe dream. Eventually, the land fell into the hands of Southern lumber barons, who exhausted the property’s timber resources for their own economic benefit. (Poster, Session 26, Friday 8:30-11:30)

Teague, Meg (University of Florida)

Davidson, James (University of Florida)

A Case of African-American Gender Negotiation, Freedman’s Town, Dallas, Texas (1860-1907) Modern perceptions of gender are deeply rooted in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when modernity first emerged. During this period, gender roles within African-American society were arguably distinct from Euro-American Victorian patriarchy. Additionally, Black urban society in the American West was distinct from rural economic more characteristics of the Deep South. These differences, including black women’s labor, their role as head of households, and their participation within the economy of Black Dallas, are explored archaeologically through the extant remains derived during the Freedman’s Cemetery Project and contextualized within the extensive archival record. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 10:00)

Thacker, Paul (see Conklin, Carolyn)

Thomas, David Hurst (American Museum of Natural History)

An Overview of Research Objectives on St. Catherines Island For four decades, the American Museum of Natural History has conducted archaeological investigations on St. Catherines Island. Current objectives emphasize community pattern, subsistence and technology at the temporal extremes of aboriginal occupation on St. Catherines Island: the initial occupation (St. Simons period and possibly earlier) and the late prehistoric/mission (Iroquois/Algonkian period)
interface. The papers presented here summarize some of the ongoing research directions and help frame the research design for upcoming sessions of fieldwork. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 8:00)

Thomas, David Hurst (American Museum of Natural History) Symposium Discussant (Session 15, Thursday 9:30)

Thomas,David Hurst (see Schoeninger, Margaret J.)

Thompson, Brandon (Southeastern Anthropological Institute) Johnson, Hunter B. Marshall, Aan Foster Cemetery (LIA151): The Relocation, Analysis, and Comparative Study of an African-American Cemetery in Lawrence County, Northeast Alabama Foster Cemetery, a large historic African-American cemetery on Town Creek near its junction with the Tennessee River, is associated with a local community of descendants of slaves and sharecroppers. In 2007, Southeastern Archaeological Institute excavated, removed, and relocated human remains, with associated hardware and artifacts from 224 burials. This paper summarizes osteological analyses, historical records searches, family interviews, and spatial and chronological patterning within the cemetery population. Research results are compared with other excavations in Southern African-American cemeteries. The cemetery yields important insights about the lives, health, and culture of African-Americans living in a poor rural community of the post-bellum South. (Contributed Paper, Session 1, Thursday 9:40)

Thompson, Brandon (University of Alabama) A Comparative Osteological Analysis of Historic African-American Cemetery Populations in the Southeast This study presents the results of field and osteological work at Foster Cemetery (LIA151). The goals of the study were to examine the overall health of the Foster Cemetery population and compare these results to cemetery populations from Elko Swivel (LIA305), Ridgley Graveyard (49W4208), and Cedar Grove Cemetery (31A97). Comparisons were made among the four cemetery populations in terms of demography, diet, growth and development, infection, degenerative joint disease, and trauma. The osteological analysis will ultimately be used to determine if the Foster cemetery population exhibited health characteristics commonly associated with African-American populations from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 9:20)

Thompson, Victor (University of West Florida) Phlechahn, Thomas J. (University of South Florida) The Crystal River Landscape: Shallow Geophysics at a Famous Florida Site Crystal River (8C11) is one of Florida’s most famous archaeological sites. Yet after over a century of investigations its place in the history of Florida and the southeast is not well understood. Here, we present the results of our pilot remote sensing program at the site. This research includes topographic mapping of the site, a resistance survey, and ground-penetrating radar transects over various architectural components at the site. These data lend insight into the scale and rapidity of landscape modification at the site, as well as providing information on the location of previous archaeological excavations and modern disturbances. (Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 10:00)

Thompson, Victor (see Turk, John)

Thorsness, Christopher (see Brummett, Aaron)

Thorsness, Christopher (see Sawyer, Johann)

Thune, Robert (University of North Florida) Cedar Point Excavation 2005-2007 The Cedar Point Site (8DU81) on Black Hammock Island in Jacksonville, Florida has been tested by the University of North Florida’s field school for three field seasons. In cooperation with the National Park Service, the field school has revealed evidence for the Spanish Mission of San Bartolome de Gualdalupe, a tax mission moved from St. Simon Island to Black Hammock Island in 1684. This paper presents an overview of the three field seasons including the discovery of pig bones, charred peaches, pits, and oysterbeds during the 2007 field season. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 10:00)

Thune, Robert (see Ashley, Kerth)
Tibbetts, Rachel (ACC, nc.)
The Rural Plantation: Data Recovery at 31ON1582, Onslow County, North Carolina
Data recovery at site 31ON1582 involved the identification, exposure, and assessment of nearly 100 features, including at least two structures. The results of field and labora-
tory analyses revealed a picture of a high-status family residing in simple structures at the turn of the nineteenth century. The daily activities of the re-"nus, among whom were slaves, included household and farm duties typical of the time period. The complexity of the site analysis lies in its lack of adherence to an established "pattern" to clarify the site function.
(Symposium Paper, Session 31, Friday 1:20)

Tippett, J. Lee (Louis Berger Group)
Vigil, Eric (Louis Berger Group)
Inmarment Neutron Activation Analysis and Petrographic Study of Woodland Pottery from the Maple Branch Site (31BF540), Beaufort County, North Carolina
Specimens from five different Woodland period pottery wares were recovered from the Maple Branch Site located within the Tar-Pamlico drainage of eastern North Carolina. Neutron activation analysis yielded statistically valid groups. Differentiated by elemental composition, Petrographic analysis also demonstrates differences in mineral inclusions among the pottery wares. The research was contextualized by including the results of a previous study conducted on sherds obtained from the Crabtree Creek Site (31WA1859). Results indicate that fine-grained analyses are essential to answering questions about regional culture history and have the potential to generate interpretations of mobility and exchange among contemporary Coastal Plain and Piedmont groups.
(Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 10:30)

Tippett, J. Lee (see Gregory, Danny)
Trinkley, Michael (Chicora Foundation)
Symposium Discussant (Symposium Paper, Session 4, Thursday 11:40)

Trinkley, Michael (Chicora Foundation)
Symposium Discussant (Session 39, Saturday 11:00)

Trovillo, Ruth (City Archaeologist, Washington, DC SHEPO)
The GIS Evolution Advances Archaeology in Washington, D.C.

Before GIS, traditional paper research was mixed with gut instinct to evaluate archaeological potential for projects in Washington, D.C. Now, fairly sophisticated GIS land-use analysis is regularly conducted. Standard and custom layers are used to create maps that inform recommendations for survey type, location, and intensity. The value of this approach is demonstrated by the NAC, a property considered too disturbed to warrant testing in 1990. The 17-acre parcel was reevaluated using GIS and three acres were identified as having high potential. Testing revealed the presence of a potentially eligible Late Woodland campsite with a lithic quarry.

Trubin, Mary Beth (Arkansas Archeological Survey)
Excavations at Two Caddo Mound Sites in Southwest Arkansas
Recent projects at two sites in Arkansas illustrate the ancient Caddo cultural practice of closing certain buildings by tumming and burying them under earthen mounds. Excavations at 3CR193 salvaged information about burned structures dating to the early fifteenth century A.D. in a mound near the Caddo and Ouachita rivers in southwest Arkansas. At 3SA115 on the Saline River, excavations adjacent to the large two-stage mound uncovered burned features dating from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries. These sites are described and compared with Caddo and Mississippian manifestations in the wider region.
(Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 9:30)

Trosttau, Mary (see Ingalls, Teresa L.)
Tucker, Bryan (University of Florida)
Inside the Seasonal Round: Using Stable Isotopes to Evaluate Subsistence and Settlement during the Florida Archaic at Harris Creek/Tick Island (Student Paper Competition Entrant)
This research uses new isotopic methods to recover time-series data from human molars from the Harris Creek site (8VD34) to evaluate settlement patterns in the St. Johns River Valley during the Florida Archaic Period. This method produces pulse-data data with sub-annual resolution which allow isotopic assessment of the seasonal round. Time-series data are combined with existing isotopic data sets to evaluate current settlement modes which...
suggest intensive occupation of the coast and interior St. Johns region during summer and fall. (Contributed Paper, Session 2, Friday 8:00)

To the Community of Georgia

To understand settlement patterns on the Georgia coast, data on the human occupation of back-barrier islands (dry upland areas within marshes) need to be considered. To evaluate such data, it is also necessary to understand the geomorphology of these back-barrier islands.

The size and shape of these islands changed over time due to environmental factors (e.g., relocation of marshes in response to sea level changes) and human factors (e.g., deposition of shell on the islands). Integrating the archaeology and geomorphology of Mary Hammond and Patterson Island provides a more complete understanding of the coastal settlement system of Georgia. (Symposium Paper, Session 15, Thursday 3:40)

Umbauer, Melissa (see Matternosi, Hugh)

Von Nest, JulieAnn (see Beltnap, Lori)

VanDerwarker, Amber M. (see Gjerde, Sara)

Vanier, Jeremy A. (University of South Carolina)

Societal Transitions: A Functional Analysis of Ceramic Fossils from the Beaufort Neck Site (38K26)

I examine how changes in prehistoric society during the transition from Late Woodland to Early Mississippian in southeastern South Carolina are visible in the ceramic record through the lens of a functional foodways analysis. I compare the ceramic assemblages at both the village and rural prehistoric sites of Early Mississippian mound town (Beaufort Neck) to those of three Late Woodland villages (Concrete Block, V. Green, and Redmondston sites), focusing on how the shift from Woodland to Mississippian is present in the archaeological record. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 9:00)

Vento, Frank (Clayton University)

Stahlmus, Patty (Clayton University)

Genetic Stratigraphy and Paleosol Development of St. Catherine's Island, Georgia

In May 2008 preliminary geomorphological investigations at St. Catherine's Island, Georgia, identified a series of now buried terrestrial paleosols (at least three distinct soil generations) on the seaward edge of the Pleistocene island core. The lower two buried A horizons have yielded dates of approximately 13,000 and 22,000 yrs. B.P. These paleosols hold the potential to provide important information on gradual sea-level changes and the potential for the occurrence of deeply buried prehistoric cultural resources. (Symposium Paper, Session 6, Thursday 11:40)

Villanueva, Kimberly (ACC, Inc.)

The Value of History: An Economic Snapshot of Onslow County

Analysis of the artifact assemblage recovered during data recovery at 3101N1582, the Spicer Plantation, led to a preliminary conclusion that the site's occupants were middle class. However, in-depth archival evidence indicated that the Spencers were one of Onslow County's wealthiest and most influential antebellum families. This paper uses primary archival data to present an economic picture of Onslow County from ca. 1780 to 1830 and discusses the role played by the Spicer family in the county's Colonial and Early American economy as well as in the development of the state of North Carolina. (Symposium Paper, Session 31, Friday 1:40)

Vogel, Gregory (Centis for American Archaeology)

Gone But Not Forgotten: The Research Potential of Cahokia Mounds in the Arkansas Basin

In 1995 the Cahokia Mounds in the Arkansas Basin, 48 have been completely destroyed and many of those remaining are badly disturbed. The primary causes of mound destruction are agriculture, archaeological excavation, looting, and reservoir construction. Even mounds that were leveled prior to formal documentation, however, still hold great potential to add to our understanding of the prehistoric past. Sources of information concerning these mounds include historic maps and aerial photographs, newspaper stories, personal recollections, and other "non-traditional" research sources. This paper highlights this research potential with examples from several sites. (Symposium Paper, Session 38, Saturday 8:40)

Voigt, Erik (see Tippet, J. Lee)

Wagenhorn, Janet (University of Florida)

Forest Cover and the Materiality of Hunter-Gatherer Landscapes: Implications for Late
Archaeological Burning in the Interior Coastal Plain

The interior Coastal Plain is often depicted as resource deficient and not suitable for settlement by large numbers of Late Archaic hunter-gatherers. This depiction stems largely from paleo-environmental reconstructions that characterize the region as having a homogeneous forest cover dominated by longleaf pine and the portrayal of prehistoric hunter-gatherers as pursuing a harmonic existence within pristine "natural" landscapes. Commonly referred to as a fire forest, the longleaf pine-wiregrass ecosystem is actually one of the most biodiverse in the world and was adapted to frequent, low-intensity burns that ensured its overall health and longevity. Using Geographic Information Systems, I examine the relationship between site and forest cover based on data from the Chickasawhatchee Archaeological Survey in southwest Georgia. (Contributed Paper, Session 19, Thursday 2:20)

Wagner, Gail E. (University of South Carolina)
Late Woodland and Mississippian Plant Use in Central South Carolina.

I report on plant remains recovered by flotation at three small late Woodland villages along the Waccamaw River in central South Carolina. I compare them to plant remains at the earliest Mississippian mound town, Belmont Neck (38KE6), whose occupation spans A.D. 900-1300. Pre-mound midden at Belmont Neck contains substantial amounts of mugwort and maize, along with other starchy seeds. Changes in wild nut use speak to anthropogenic changes through time. (Symposium Paper, Session 39, Saturday 9:20)

Walker, Chester P. (Archaeo-Geophysical Associates)
Lawrence, William L.
Dye, David H. (University of Memphis)
Archaeo-Geophysical Survey at Mound Bottom During November 2007 approximately 60,000 m2 were surveyed at the Mound Bottom site using a Fugro magnetic gradiometer. Results from the magnetometer data are complex, but several patterns of anomalies are evident. We interpret these geophysical patterns as prehistoric structures, mound bases, and previous excavation units. Data is being collected in order to assess the potential of using magnetometers to survey the entire prehistoric landscape present within the Mound Bottom Archaeological Complex. (Symposium Paper, Session 25, Friday 10:20)

Walker, Chester P. (University of Arkansas)
Enduring Portraits: Representations of the Human Body in Late Prehistoric Arkansas Art
Numerous representations of anthropomorphic figures are found in the late prehistoric art of the White and Arkansas River valleys. Ongoing research is examining the art and archaeology of this region as a united socio-cultural corpus. However, an examination of the representation and interpretation of the human body among these art works has yet to be completed. This paper seeks to draw together these anthropomorphic images and consider them within the current theoretical approaches of archaeology of the body with the goal of providing new insight into the role of individual identity in late prehistoric Arkansas. (Contributed Paper, Session 11, Thursday 4:50)

Walker, Leslie (see Early, Ann)
Wallis, Neil J. (University of Florida)
Swift Creek Interactions on the Atlantic Coast: Chemical, Mineralogical, and Technofunctional Evidence
Designs on Swift Creek pottery implicate Lower St. Johns River populations in interactions with distant people to the west and north. To interpret these interactions, I discuss the distribution of paddle matches, the frequency and locations of non-local pottery identified through Neutron Activation Analysis and petrography, and technofunctional variation of vessels among Swift Creek sites. Based on these data, the hypothesized interaction between populations on the lower St. Johns and the Florida panhandle remains enigmatic. Alternatively, interaction along the Atlantic Coast appears to have centered around mortuary ritual, thereby revealing symbolic density in Swift Creek vessels in some contexts. (Contributed Paper, Session 22, Friday 9:20)

Wallis, Neil J. (see Sussman, Kenneth E.)
Ward, H. Trawick (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)
My Buddy, Bennie
Most of the things I know about Bennie Keel, he wouldn't want to hear repeated. But as Bennie generously remembered me at my retirement symposium, I will attempt to honor him with
equal dignity, without releasing too many skeletons from the closet! I first met Bennie in 1964 at the SAA meetings he hosted with Joffre Cox. Our paths next crossed in 1972 when I began grad school at UNC. Bennie taught me everything I learned about archaeology during that first year. Although he left the following year, we have remained close friends and colleagues, sharing triumphs and defeats, with the candor that only redneck buddies can appreciate. (Symposium Paper, Session 14, Thursday 4:20)

Wadlow, Gregory (University of South Alabama) Some Thoughts on Historic Creek Ceramic Symbolism The looped square or guilloche decorative motif commonly found on early historic Creek ceramics, particularly on the rims of restricted and canted-bowls ("cuzualas"), has been interpreted in Mississippian contexts by George Lankford as the oor or Middle World symbol. Some questions considered in Charlotte, several months after this abstract is being written in Mobile in August, may include: How and why did this symbolism persist over half a millennium? What sorts of change in Creek lifeways contributed to alterations in the cosmological expression? What broader lessons about the significance of Creek ceramic motifs can we infer from this example? (Contributed Paper, Session 11, Thursday 3:00)

Watterson-Kenney, Sarah (JAR Conservation Laboratory, NCDCR) Casks and Pewter from the Beaufort Inlet Shipwreck (3ICR314) This presentation analyzes cask remains and pewter artifacts recovered between 1997-2007 from the 3ICR314 Shipwreck. The cask assemblage includes iron hoops, wood staves and heads. Studies of casks from shipwrecks provide information on coopering, trade and shipboard life. Data collected during conservation was collated to describe the whole assemblage and provide quantitative analysis. Pewter vessels are common on 17th-18th century shipwrecks, in contrast to land sites where such items are deemed "the missing artifacts". Pewter vessels occur on shipwreck sites as cargo and/or as galley goods (plates, chargers, dishes, containers), and medical items. Maker's marks on some provide origin and terminus post quem. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 11:20)

Watts, Gordon (Tidewater Atlantic Research) Daniel, Joshua (Tidewater Atlantic Research) Location, Documentation, and Reconstruction of a Vessel at Combahee Ferry A submerged cultural resource survey of the US Highway 17 Combahee River Bridge Replacement Project identified a number of anomalies. Target identification and assessment confirmed that one of these was the remains of a historic vessel. Initially thought to be an eighteenth or nineteenth century ferry boat or rice flat, excavation and documentation eliminated those interpretations. Computer reconstruction and historical research concerning military activities at the site during the Revolutionary and Civil War identified the vessel as a bridge pontoon. Although unlike most historically documented Civil War pontoon designs, the Combahee pontoon shares configuration and construction features that confirm this interpretation. (Symposium Paper, Session 29, Friday 1:20)

Watts, Steve (Smithsonian National History) A Light In The Forest: An Old Rag Archaeology Overview At the end of The Old Rag Project in 1972, Erez Ben-Yosef noted: "It is hoped that some day, after partial or complete disintegration, the site itself may be excavated using conventional archaeological methods. The findings may not be without relevance." Twenty-seven years later the recovery and analysis of the Old Rag materials began. An important chapter in the history of experimental archaeology in America could now be closed. The story of Old Rag's completion is as unique as the project itself. (Symposium Paper, Session 35, Saturday 8:00)

Welch, Paul (TRC Environmental) Zian, Jesse (North Carolina DOT) Riggis, Brett II. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) Nelson, Michael (TRC Environmental) Thirty Years Isn't That Long: Archaeology and the A-9 Corridor The proposed A-9 (U.S. 19/74 relocation) highway corridor in Graham County, North Carolina, has been the subject of archaeological and historical investigations for almost 30 years. An intensive survey of the corridor took place in 1985, and was followed in the 1990s by a focused attempt to identify potential Removal-era Cherokee resources. Most recently, a second intensive survey is underway to update the
earlier results and obtain additional information on resources related to the Trail of Tears. This paper presents the preliminary results of the most recent survey, and also considers how the varied goals and methods of the three projects reflect the changing nature of transportation, archaeology and cultural resource management in western North Carolina. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 10:20)

Webb, Paul (see Betyshek, Tasha)

Webb, Paul (see Zinn, Jesse)

Welsh, Wendy (QAR Conservation Laboratory, North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Branch) Conservation at Sea and Preliminary Examination of Concretions from the Queen Anne’s Revenge Shipwreck Site Archaeologists excavating artifacts from shipwreck 3ICR314, believed to be Queen Anne’s Revenge, are challenged with unique factors in an underwater environment. Field conservation plays a vital role in maintaining provenance, recovery and transportation of artifacts. Artifacts are recovered in an array of conditions; however, the majority of artifacts are embedded within concretions composed of corrosion products and layers of calcium carbonate, shell and sand. Numerous types of artifacts may be encased in one single concretion and x-radiography is used to identify, assess and develop an appropriate conservation plan. An overview of the tasks involved in recovering artifacts associated with a shipwreck, along with x-radiography analysis of concretions is presented. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 8:40)

Wentz, Rachel (Florida Public Archaeology Network) In Your Backyard: The Use of Local Archaeological Sites to Enhance Public Archaeology The use of local sites to engage the public has several benefits; it provides tangible proof of the prehistory/history of the area; it promotes community action; and it instills a sense of stewardship. Within the East Central Region, the Windover (8BR246) site provides an excellent example of public archaeology in action: the discovery of the site by construction crews; notification by a concerned landowner; the use of local volunteers for excavation; and the coordination of local government for continued protection of the site. Florida affords archaeologists the opportunity to enhance public education through the use of its numerous and valuable sites. (Symposium Paper, Session 28, Friday 2:00)

Wentz, Rachel (Florida Public Archaeology Network) Florida’s Beautiful Bones: Chemical and Physical Properties of Skeletal Preservation Among Florida’s Archaic Mortuary Ponds Skeletal preservation is highly dependent on the method of interment and depositional environment. Prehistoric burials in Florida usually experience extreme ephemeric degradation due to acidic, sandy soils. However, mortuary practices utilized during the Archaic period in Florida involved the use of natural bodies of water for the interment of the dead. At some locations, such as Windover (8BR246), the peat provided an anaerobic, neutral pH environment that promoted the preservation of skeletal material and, in some cases, bone tissue as well. This research examines the chemical and physical properties affecting skeletal preservation among these sites. (Symposium Paper, Session 24, Friday 11:00)

Westlund, James (Chattahoochee-Oconee NF) Thoughts on Historical Archaeology in the Georgia Piedmont Recent projects conducted by the Oconee National Forest have investigated a number of archaeological sites from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of these sites are associated with upland cotton farming in the Georgia piedmont. Previous investigations on National Forest land have not systematically addressed web sites, and as a result, the nature of, and variation in, such sites is poorly understood. The Forest Service has begun the process of developing an overview and management plan for nineteenth and early twentieth century cotton sites. This paper will present some preliminary thoughts and observations regarding these sites. (Contributed Paper, Session 15, Thursday 5:00)

White, Nancy (University of South Florida) Looking for Clarence, or, How We Find C.B. Moore’s Lost Mounds Many of the hundreds of prehistoric mounds recorded by Moore in the Southeast have never been relocated since he published his original descriptions of them. USF fieldworkers have
rediscovered several Moore mounds by combining fieldwork with fascinating public archaeology among knowledgeable local residents and avocationalists. Here are the stories of relocating the Chipola Cutoff, Indian Pass, and Umbilical Mounds, as well as the former location of the Mound Near Apalachicola, all of them were lost for a century. All surveys should seek out local information for a more complete picture of what's been lost to professional archaeology.

(Contributed Paper, Session 5, Thursday 8:00)

Whitley, Thomas (Brockington and Associates) Riverfront Village (88AX113): A Multi-component Mississippian and Contact Period Site on the Middle Savannah River.

This paper presents an overview of the excavations, analysis, and results of Phase IIli Data Recovery at a large multi-component Mississippian (1000 to 1200 AD) and Contact Period (1610 to 1730 AD) village, located within the City of North Augusta, South Carolina. The site was excavated as part of a revitalization project, and produced over 4500 features (including winter and summer structures, pit houses, and paliusade walls) and more than 90,000 artifacts. The archaeological evidence at Riverfront also suggests the site may have been raided, abandoned, and then reoccupied after the final destruction of the Westo in 1680. (Contributed Paper, Session 3, Thursday 11:20)

Whyte, Thomas R. (Appalachian State University) "Ichthyovertebrophobia" and What Happens When We Only Identify the Skull Bones of Fishes Zoarchaeological data are necessarily biased by things beyond our control, such as deposition and taphonomy, and unnecessarily biased by things we should control, such as recovery and identification. Identification has results from comparative collection deficiencies, anachronism, and intentional exploitation. The regular failure of analysts to identify fish vertebrae has resulted in the omission of entire fish families from zoarchaeological data and potentially, erroneous archaeological studies and mismanagement of wildlife resources that are based on those data. (Contributed Paper, Session 7, Thursday 10:00)

Whyte, Thomas R. (see Kimball, Larry R.)

Wiederholm, Jim (see McDonald, Jerry)

Wiederholm, Jim (Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M) McDonald, Jerry (Virginia Museum of Natural History) Patterned Microwear on Two Bone Tools from the Oldest Pre-Clovis Horizon at SF-2, Salisbury, Virginia

Two bone tools from the lowest Pre-Clovis horizon at SV-2, Salisbury, Virginia, present distinctly patterned microwear. A partial ribia of a woodpecker mussel (Boothiaea lambei) (VMNH 24) presents two distinct layers of patterned abrasive wear; the earlier layer consists of numerous sets of short, shallow, parallel multiple (>2) striate while the later layer consists of fewer sets of longer, deeper, fewer (<2) parallel striate. Random striate also occur occasionally. Another bone (VMNH 2262) contains a hemi-cylindrical groove within which occurs intense polish on surfaces of higher relief and numerous shallow, parallel striate on more lightly polished surfaces of lower relief. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Wilde-Ramsing, Mark (OAR Shipwreck Unit, NCDOT) Cultural Site Formation Processes and Queen Anne's Revenge Archaeological evidence gathered from the Queen Anne's Revenge site has been applied to a newly developed cultural site information model that is predicated on human responses occurring during catastrophic shipwrecking events. This paper will examine the model's utility and effectiveness in providing a theoretical platform upon which to interpret and manage this shipwreck as well as the many other sunken vessel remains that are known to lie in North Carolina waters. (Symposium Paper, Session 36, Saturday 12:00)

Wilkinson, Matt (North Carolina Department of Transportation) Symposium Discussant (Session 21, Friday 1:00)

Williams, Leah S. (University of Alabama) Plans, Use at the Feltus Mounds-Site: A Look at Coles Creek Subsistence (Student Paper Competition Entrant)

Through analysis of flotation samples, I seek to explore the use of plant resources at Feltus Mounds (ca. AD 700-1000), an early Coles Creek site in Jefferson County, Mississippi. The samples lack evidence of maize agriculture, and
instead suggest a reliance on wild and casually cultivated resources—findings generally consistent with other Coles Creek subsistence patterns. In order to examine the possibility of interregional variability, I compare the Feltus plant assemblage to Katherine Roberts’s data from three contemporaneous Coles Creek sites in the Texas Panhandle. These comparisons show broad similarities, but also point to key regional differences. (Symposium Paper, Session 23, Friday 11:20)

Wilson, Greg (University of California at Santa Barbara)

Weapons of War in the Mississippiian Central Illinois River Valley

This paper examines weaponry from the Mississippian Central Illinois River Valley (CIRV). An interregional comparison reveals organizational differences in weaponry production and use indicative of intensified hostilities throughout the Mississippian period occupation of the CIRV. This data corresponds with other evidence that interpersonal violence was more intense in the CIRV than in many other portions of the Mississippi World. (Contributed Paper, Session 20, Friday 10:40)

W indoors, Jason (see Shortwood, Sarah)

Woodfin, Elizabeth R. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Coleson, Drew S. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Rogers, John J. W. (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

Lead Isotope Analysis and the Provenience of Native American Copper Artifacts

Two sources of copper have been suggested for copper artifacts in the southeastern United States: native copper ores of northern Michigan (Keweenawan), and small amounts of native copper from Appalachian deposits. We tested the possibility that analysis of lead isotope ratios could discriminate Keweenawan ores from Appalachian, potentially helping establish which ores were employed in copper artifacts. The best discrimination is shown on a plot of lead 206/204 vs. lead 207/204 ratios. On this diagram, North Carolina ores form a tight group with higher 206/204 and 207/204 ratios than ores from Keweenaw and other parts of the Appalachians. (Symposium Paper, Session 17, Thursday 4:20)

Worth, John L. (University of West Florida)

Rediscovering Pensacola’s Lost Spanish Missions

In 1763, 108 Ysacaza and Apalachee Indians accompanied the Spanish warships from Pensacola to a new home in Veracruz, and two years later just 47 survivors laid out a new town north of Veracruz called San Carlos de Chalchalecas, electing dual mayors representing each ethnicity. These expatriates were the remnants of two Pensacola-area missions that had been burned by Creek raids in 1761—San Antonio de Punta Rosa and San Joseph de Escambie. This paper will explore the origins and history of these missions, and the ongoing search for archaeological traces of their existence. (Contributed Paper, Session 33, Saturday 10:20)

Worth, John L. (see, Szilh, Marcin)

Wren, Kioberry (University of Tennessee)

Evidences of Trauma among Historic Cherokee from the Southeastern United States

The objective of this study was to determine the frequency of trauma among historic Cherokee in the Southeastern United States. The skeletons of 66 individuals curated at the Frank H. McClung Museum were examined. These individuals originated from the historic components of 7 sites in Middle and East Tennessee. Among them 35 adults and 31 subadults were identified. Statistical results show that the frequency of trauma among these communities was extremely low, especially among subadults. This suggests that the socio-political climate at these sites during the Historic period was not conducive to inter- or interpersonal violence. (Poster, Session 9, Thursday 8:30-11:30)

Wrobel, Gabriel (see James, Icena)

Wrobel, Gabriel (see Johnson, Jay K.)

Yerka, Stephen J. (University of Tennessee)

Herrmann, Nicholas R. (Mississippi State University)

Carr, Megan (University of Tennessee)

Angel, Michael (University of Tennessee)

Ground Truthing Cherokee Farm Documenting 40K043 Living High Resolution Geophysical Survey and Excavation

Beginning in fall 2007, a large scale magnetic survey in combination with systematic testing of the second and third terraces along the Tennessee River was conducted to determine the...
extent and nature of archaeological deposits at Cherokee Farm (40KN45) in Knoxville, Tennessee. Geophysical data were assessed and then tested by mechanically stripping the plow-zone over selected anomalies. The magnetic survey covered 37.5 acres and 2.9 acres were exposed during testing. Anomalies examined include discrete large Archaic pits, Woodland midden zones, Mississippian structures, a large circle midden, historic fence lines, a historic silo foundation and other archaeological features. (Parker, Session 18, Thursday 1:30-4:30)

Vorka, Stephen J. (see Block, Rachel)

Yunju Xia (see Peacock, Evan)

Zawada, Michael (see Beck, Chase)

Zinn, Jesse (North Carolina Department of Transportation)

Webb, Paul (TRC)

*Skirting the Battle: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the Fort Neheroka Battlefield Site, Greene County, North Carolina*

The Tuscarora War of 1711-1715 resulted in the near-abandonment of North Carolina by the Tuscarora Indians. In particular, the battle at Fort Neheroka in 1713 marked the end of organized Tuscarora resistance and power in eastern North Carolina. Recent archaeological investigations sponsored by the North Carolina Department of Transportation have given attention to peripheral portions of the Neheroka battlefield, and have provided new data concerning the composition and occupation of the site. In the process, the work has expanded the scope of what may be accomplished through archaeological surveys for highway projects, and shows how North Carolina state agencies can sometimes be used to provide additional consideration of important resources affected by non-federal funded road projects. (Symposium Paper, Session 21, Friday 1:40)

Zinn, Jesse (see Webb, Paul)

Zych, Thomas (see Betznerhauser, Alleen)
Previous SEAC Meetings

2007 64th Annual Meeting, October 31-November 3, Knoxville, Tennessee (Boyce N Driskill, David G. Anderson, and Sarah C. Sherwood)

2006 63rd Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Little Rock, Arkansas (Claudine Payne, Julie Merkin, and Mary Beth Trubzo)

2005 62nd Annual Meeting, November 2-5, Columbia, South Carolina (Keith Stephenson, Adam King, Christopher Judge, Nana Rice, William Green, and Gail Wagner)

2004 61st Annual Meeting, October 20-23, St. Louis, Missouri (Timothy E. Baumgarte and John E. Kelly)


2002 59th Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Biloxi, Mississippi (John W. O’Hear, Jay K. Johnson, and Robbie F. Ethridge)

2001 58th Annual Meeting, November 14-17, Chattanooga, Tennessee (Clyde P. Sullivan and Nicholas Hoornkamp)

2000 57th Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Macon, Georgia (Adam King, Jennifer M. King, and Keith Stephens)

1999 56th Annual Meeting, November 10-13, Pensacola, Florida (Elizabeth D. Bencey and Judith A. Bense)

1998 55th Annual Meeting, November 11-14, Greenville, South Carolina (Kenneth E. Samsam, Christopher Judge, and Monica L. Beck)

1997 54th Annual Meeting, November 5-8, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (Rebecca Saunders, David B. Kelly, and Richard A. Weintraub)

1996 53rd Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Birmingham, Alabama (Ian W. Brown, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., and Judith Knight)

1995 52nd Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Knoxville, Tennessee (Gerald F. Schreuder and Jefferson Chapman)

1994 51st Annual Meeting, November 9-12, Lexington, Kentucky (Mary Lucas Powell, Richard Jeffries, C. Margaret Scarry, and John F. Scarry)

1993 50th Annual Meeting, November 3-6, Raleigh, North Carolina (Vincent P. Stepaniak and Mark A. Matlia)


1991 48th Annual Meeting, November 6-9, Jackson, Mississippi (Jane Ford, Patricia Galway, and Samuel O. Brookes)

1990 47th Annual Meeting, November 7-10, Mobile, Alabama (H. Edwin Jackson and Gregory A. Wandelov)

1989 46th Annual Meeting, November 8-11, Tampa, Florida (Nancy M. White and Lee Hutchinson-Neff)


1987 44th Annual Meeting, November 11-14, Charleston, South Carolina (Glen F. Hause and Albert C. Goodyear)

1986 43rd Annual Meeting, November 5-8, Nashville, Tennessee (Robert C. Manfort and Carl Kettied)

1985 42nd Annual Meeting, November 7-9, Birmingham, Alabama (Morvin D. Jones and C. Roger Nott)

1984 41st Annual Meeting, November 8-10, Pensacola, Florida (Judith A. Bense)

1983 40th Annual Meeting, November 1-3, Columbus, Georgia (Sharon W. Green and Albert C. Goodyear)


1980 37th Annual Meeting, November 13-15, New Orleans, Louisiana (Sharon I. Good and Thomas Ryni)

1979 36th Annual Meeting, November 6-10, Atlanta, Georgia (Robert L. Blakely, Anne F. Rogers, and Roy S. Dickson, Jr.)

1978 35th Annual Meeting, November 9-11, Knoxville, Tennessee (Jefferson Chapman)

1977 34th Annual Meeting, October 26-29, Lafayette, Louisiana (Doc L. Gibson)

1976 33rd Annual Meeting, November 4-6, Tuscaloosa, Alabama (John A. Walthall and Barry C. Oakley)

1975 32nd Annual Meeting, November 6-8, Gainesville, Florida (Kathleen Degan)

1974 31st Annual Meeting, October 24-27, Atlanta, Georgia (Levin H. Laman, Jr., and Roy D. Dickson, Jr.)

1973 30th Annual Meeting, October 5-8, Memphis, Tennessee (Dwight A. Peterson, Jr.)

1972 29th Annual Meeting, October 13-16, Morgantown, West Virginia (Betty J. Broyes and Dennis Fowler)

1971 28th Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Middletown, Georgia (Richard D. Faust)


1969 26th Annual Meeting, November 14-15, Macon, Georgia (John W. Griffin)

1968 25th Annual Meeting, November 8-9, Knoxville, Tennessee (Alfred K. Guth)

1967 24th Annual Meeting, November 10-11, Macon, Georgia (Betty J. Broyes and C. Fred Bohnstort)

1966 23rd Annual Meeting, November 4-5, Avery Island, Louisiana (William G. Haag)

1965 22nd Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Middletown, Georgia (William H. Sartis and George Fischer)

1964 21st Annual Meeting, November 6-7, New Orleans, Louisiana (Stephen Williams and Robert Wauchop)

1963 20th Annual Meeting, November 1-2, Macon, Georgia (Stephen Williams and Edward D. Johns)

1962 19th Annual Meeting, November 2-3, Montgomery, Alabama (Stephen Williams and David L. Dejarnette)

1961 18th Annual Meeting, December 1-2, Macon, Georgia (Stephen Williams and John W. Walker)

1960 17th Annual Meeting, November 4-5, Gainesville, Florida (John M. Goggin and William H. Sears)

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1959 16th Annual Meeting, November 13-14, Macon, Georgia (Stephen Williams and Louis R. Caywood)
1958 15th Annual Meeting, December 5-6, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (Joffre L. Cote)
1957 14th Annual Meeting, November 1-2, Macon, Georgia (Wilfred D. Logan)
1956 13th Annual Meeting, November 30-December 1, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (William G. Haag)
1955 12th Annual Meeting, October 21-22, Macon, Georgia (Joel L. Shinn)
1954 11th Annual Meeting, November 12-13, Muscle Shoals, Alabama (David L. Delarue)
1953 10th Annual Meeting, November 20-21, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (Joffre L. Cote)
1952 9th Annual Meeting, October 31-November 1, Macon, Georgia (Charles H. Fairbanks)
1951 8th Annual Meeting, November 2-3, Gainesville, Florida (John M. Goggins)
1950 7th Annual Meeting, October 13-14, Knoxville, Tennessee (T. M. N. Lewis)
1941 6th Annual Meeting, September 4-5, Lexington, Kentucky (William G. Haag)
1940 5th Annual Meeting, September 4-5, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (James A. Ford)
1939 4th Annual Meeting, November 10-11, Macon, Georgia (J. Joe Finkelnburg)
1939 3rd Annual Meeting, June 22-24, Birmingham, Alabama (Charles G. Wilder)
1938 2nd Annual Meeting, November 4-6, Birmingham, Alabama (Jesse B. Jennings)
1938 1st Annual Meeting, May 16-17, Ann Arbor, Michigan (James B. Griffin)
Awards

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference Award for Lifetime Achievement in Southeastern Archaeology

2007  Charles E. Faught
2006  Hunter A. Davis
2005  Dan and Phyllis Morse
2004  Parish J. Wolnosky
2003  Stanley A. South and John H. Hahn

SEAC Student Paper Award

2007  Glenn Stickland (University of Mississippi) – The Archaeological Utilizing Constant: Interpretations of a Late Mississippian Mound Group through Digital Spatial Modeling (2nd place)
       Chris Romney (University of Florida) – Beyond Kingsley: Reconceptualizing the Archaeology and Zoology of Fort George Island, Florida (2nd place)
2006  Mary Beth Tilts (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) – People of the River, People of the Trail: Mapping Caddoan Censitance (1st place)
       Adam Schieffer (University of South Florida) – What’s Cookin’? European Influence on Cherokee Subsistence at Coweta Creek during the Qualla Phase (A.D. 1300-1958) (1st place)
2005  Lance Greene (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) – Race, Class, and Material Culture in Antebellum North Carolina
2004  Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky) – The Formations and Function of Shell Rings: A Case Study from Sapelo Island
2003  Jon B. Marcoux (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) – The Materialization of Status and Social Structure at the Kings Island Cemetery, Alabama
2002  Jennifer Myr (University of Alabama) – Among the Few: Mississippian Settlement Patterns in the Black Warrior Valley
2001  Ashley Tuma (University of Alabama) – Planting the Past: A Study in Archaeological Method at the Original Tobacco Factory, Avery Island, Louisiana
1999  Barret Pavao-Zuckerman (University of Georgia) – Northside Subsistence in the Mississippian-Historic Period Transition
1998  Keith Little (University of Alabama) – The Emergence of Elevations: A Prehistoric polarity which Occupied Portions of the Valley and Ridge and Piedmont in Northwest Georgia and Northeast Alabama
1997  Amber VanDover (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) – Feeding and the Formulation of Food Use at the Togoo Site
1996  Jason McFray (Tulane University) – Elite Participation in Southeastern Chiefdoms
1995  Steven Schroeder (Pennsylvania State University) – Ancient Landscape and Sociopolitical Change in the American Bottom
1994  Mary Beth Trumpower (Northwestern University) – The Formation of House Floor and Vill Assemblies in the Mississippian American Bottom, Illinois
1993  Patrick Jones (Tulane University) – Like of the Tastes A Report on a Recent Survey of Lake W. Joseph, Louisiana
1992  Amy Lambeck Young (University of Tennessee) – An Analysis of Nails from the Gibbs House Site

The Lower Mississippi Valley Survey C.B. Moore Award for Excellence in Southeastern Archaeology

2007  Gregory D. Wilson
2006  Robin A. Beck
2005  Christopher B. Rodning
2004  Thomas J. Philliben
2003 Adam T. King
2002 Jane M. Eastman
2001 Rebecca A. Saunders
2000 Lucretia Kelly
1999 J. Randolph Daniel
1998 John E. Worth
1997 Penelope Drouther
1996 Joe W. Saunders
1995 Timurky R. Puckett
1994 Kenneth E. Swainman
1993 John B. House
1992 Marvin T. Smith
1991 Gayle J. Fritz
1990 David C. Anderson.
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150 E 83rd St, New York, NY

George S. Smith

Guggenheim
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Tony Powell 1 $1.00
Tobi Gnade 1 (in chair)
Tom Ammon 1 $1.50
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