

# Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Bulletin 47

2004

Program and Abstracts of the  
Fiftieth Midwest Archaeological Conference and the  
Sixty-First Southeastern Archaeological Conference  
October 20 – 23, 2004

St. Louis Marriott Pavilion Downtown  
St. Louis, Missouri

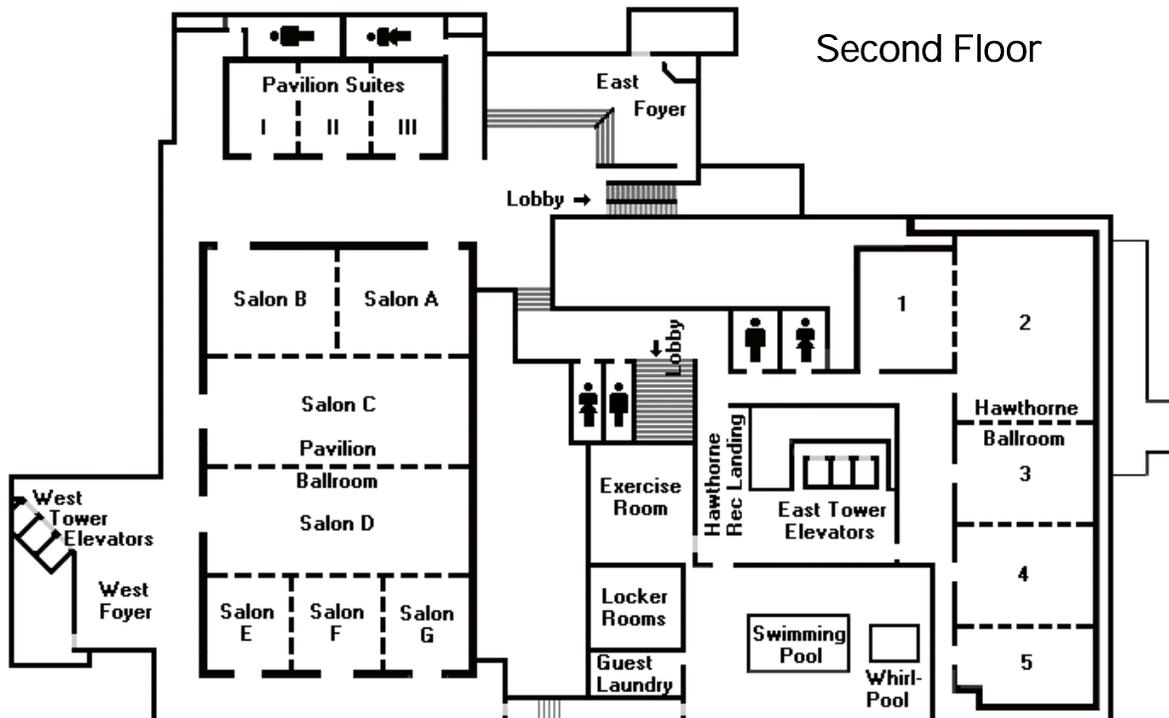
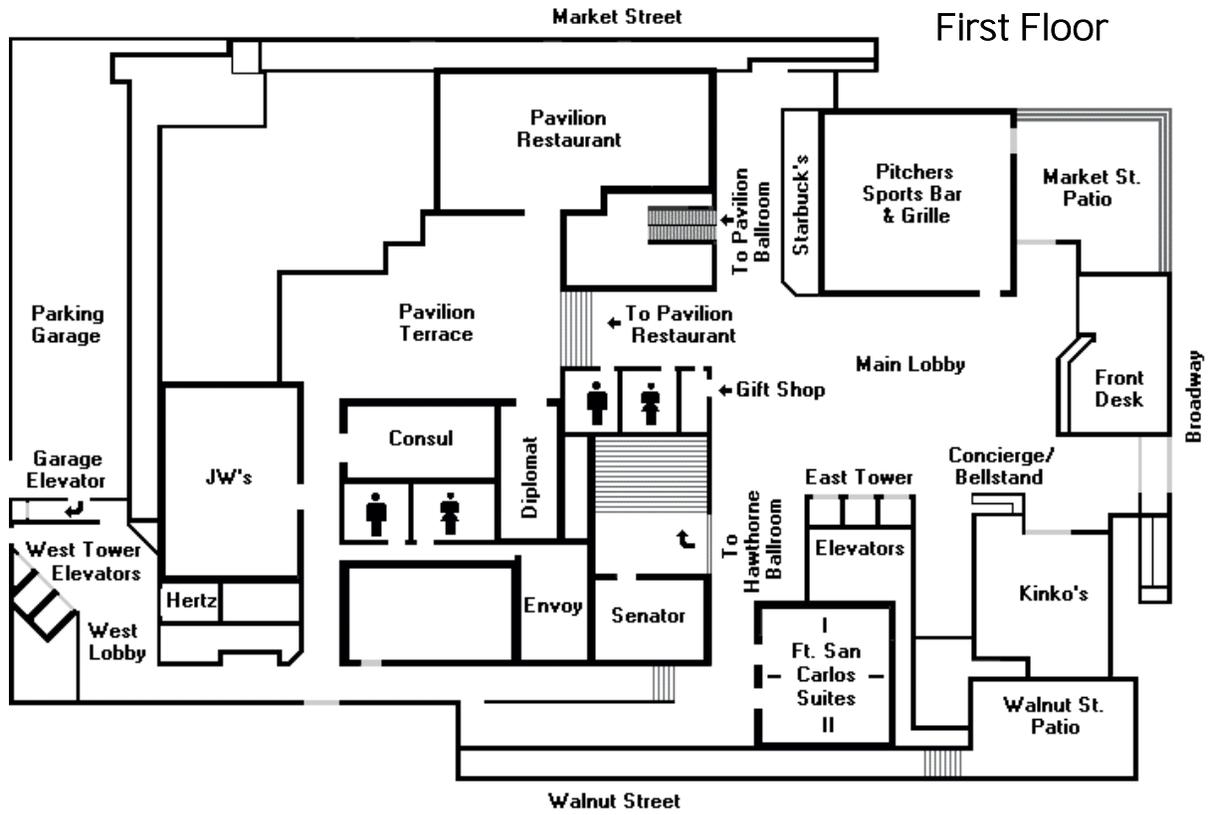
Edited by  
Timothy E. Baumann, Lucretia S. Kelly,  
and John E. Kelly

Hosted by  
Department of Anthropology, Washington University  
Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Timothy E. Baumann, Program Chair  
John E. Kelly and Timothy E. Baumann, Co-Organizers

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# Floor Plan of the Marriott Hotel



# Preface

WELCOME TO ST. LOUIS!

This joint conference of the Midwest Archaeological Conference and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference marks the second time that these two prestigious organizations have joined together. The first was ten years ago in Lexington, Kentucky and from all accounts a tremendous success. Having the two groups meet in St. Louis is a first for both groups in the 50 years that the Midwest Conference has been in existence and the 61 years that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference has met since its inaugural meeting in 1938. St. Louis hosted the first Midwestern Conference on Archaeology sponsored by the National Research Council's Committee on State Archaeological Survey 75 years ago. Parts of the conference were broadcast across the airwaves of KMOX radio, thus reaching a larger audience. Since then St. Louis has been host to two Society for American Archaeology conferences in 1976 and 1993 as well as the Society for Historical Archaeology's conference in 2004.

When we proposed this joint conference three years ago we felt it would serve to again bring people together throughout most of the mid-continent. In part this is linked to the retirement of Patty Jo Watson from the Department of Anthropology at Washington University earlier this year. Please note that Pat has not retired from archaeology. Pat and her legion of students and colleagues are here to celebrate her work in cave archaeology, which is only one crucial element in her multifaceted career covering the Near East, the southwestern and southeastern United States.

Another reason for bringing our colleagues north from the southeast into the Central Mississippi river valley is the legacy of St. Louis in terms of the archaeological record left by its inhabitants over the last twelve millennia. St. Louis has been nicknamed "Mound City" because of the 25 Mississippian mounds that once stood near downtown. The largest of these was appropriately called the "Big Mound" and is depicted on the cover of this bulletin. Little is known about these mounds as they were leveled by 1869 for the historic town, but they were contemporary community of the Cahokia and East St. Louis mound groups in Illinois. Overall, the St. Louis area has a wide range of ancient American Indian sites including one of the earliest in the region at the Mastodon State Historic Site, where in 1979 excavations uncovered a Clovis point in direct association with mastodon bones. Also of interest are: the Tyson Quarry site, which is part of the extensive Crescent Hills Quarry system, from whence many tons of chert have made its way throughout the Midwest and Southeast; wonderful rock-art sites like that at Washington State Park; massive highway project excavations over the last four decades in and around the American Bottom sponsored by the Illinois Department of Transportation, and of course the World Heritage site of the Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site. One by-product of the highway project excavations has been increased preservation and research efforts at Cahokia Mounds and at other sites in the region such as the East St. Louis Mound group with organizations like the Archaeological Conservancy, the Cahokia Mound Museum Society, and the Powell Archaeological Research Center.

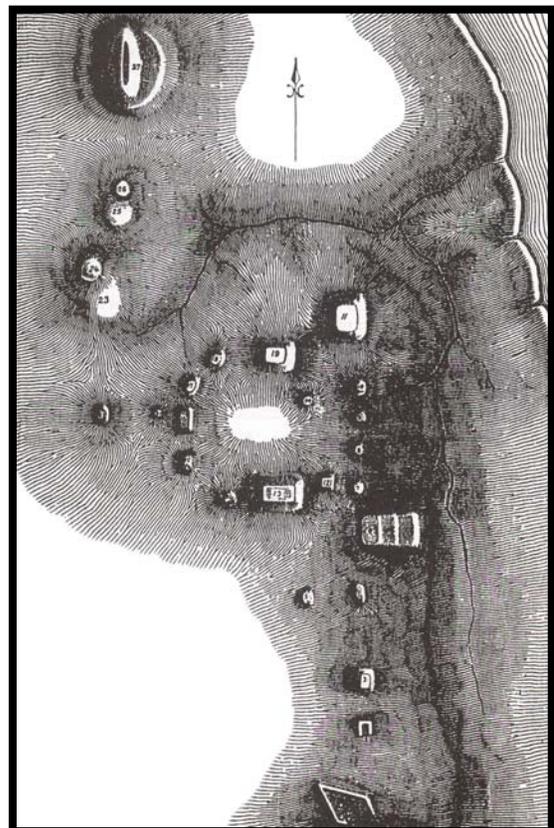
Historically, St. Louis is also known as the “Gateway to the West” as it was from the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers that early settlers, fur traders, and explorers embarked on their journeys west. In particular, St. Louis is currently celebrating the bicentennial of the 1804 Lewis and Clark expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase. Prior to this event, St. Louis was part of the Illinois Country or the Upper Louisiana Territory owned by the French and then Spanish governments, but settled primarily by the French. Conference participants can still see some of this French heritage in St. Genevieve, Missouri’s oldest town dating from the 1750s, or in the Illinois town of Cahokia (1699), which contains the Cahokia Courthouse State Historic Site and the Holy Family Church. After the Louisiana Purchase, this French culture was smothered by newly arriving American settlers and European immigrants transforming St. Louis from a French hamlet to an ethnically diverse urban center and an industrial powerhouse. By 1880, St. Louis was the forth-largest city in the United States. Historical sites that you can visit are the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (also known as the Arch), the Missouri History Museum, the St. Louis Museum of Transportation, and various historic house museums including the Eugene Field House and Toy Museum, the Campbell House, the Scott Joplin State Historic Site, and the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site.

While we are comfortable in our achievements we will let you be the judge of the conference’s success. With your submissions, we have organized the program into seven concurrent sessions with 317 papers in 22 symposia and 15 general sessions as well as 31 poster presentations. We could not have done this by ourselves. Many people and organizations have helped us and we truly appreciate their enthusiasm and support to make this conference a success. In particular, we would like to thank last year’s SEAC and MAC meeting organizers Robert Jeske, Janet Levy, Alan May, John Richards, and Ann Tippett, who laid the groundwork for this year’s conference.

Enjoy your time here in St. Louis and have a safe journey home.

John E. Kelly  
Timothy E. Baumann  
Co-Organizers

**Illustration:** St. Louis Mound Group as recorded in 1819, print from T. R. Peale’s 1862 publication “Ancient Mounds at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1819,” in *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year, 1861* (Note: The “Big Mound” is in the upper, left corner and historic St. Louis is adjacent to the south or below this print)



# Acknowledgments

We need to acknowledge those that helped facilitate these meetings. They include:

Allied Archaeology  
American Resources Group, Ltd.  
Archaeological Conservancy  
Archaeological Research, Inc.  
Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis  
Cahokia Mounds Archaeological Society  
Cahokia Mounds Museum Society  
Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site  
Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A & M University  
Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute  
Cultural Resources Management Program, Fort Bragg, North Carolina  
Environmental Compliance Consultants, Inc.  
Fever River Research  
Michael and Neathery Fuller  
Illinois Archaeological Survey  
Illinois State Museum Society  
Indiana University Press  
John Milner and Associates, Inc.  
The Kent State University Press  
Mercantile Library  
Mid-Continental Research Associates  
Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.  
Missouri Archaeological Society  
Missouri Association of Professional Archaeologists  
Missouri Historical Society  
Mound City Archaeological Society  
National Park Service Midwest Archaeological Center  
SCI Engineering, Inc.  
University of Alabama Press  
University of Missouri – St. Louis  
University Press of Florida  
University of Tennessee Press  
Washington University

We also need to acknowledge Stacey Graham, Alan Johnson, and the staff at the St. Louis Marriott Pavilion Downtown; the St. Louis Convention & Visitors Commission; and the Greater Saint Charles Convention & Visitors Bureau.

# 2004 Conference Committee

**Co-Organizers:** John E. Kelly, Washington University  
Timothy E. Baumann, University of Missouri – St. Louis

**Program Chair:** Timothy E. Baumann, University of Missouri – St. Louis

**Poster Session Coordinator:** Patti Wright, University of Missouri – St. Louis

**Student Paper**

**Competition Coordinator:** Paul Welch, Southern Illinois University – Carbondale

**Bookroom Coordinator:** Judith Knight, University of Alabama Press

**Volunteer Coordinator:** Valerie E. Altizer, University of Tennessee

**Local Arrangements / Social Events Committee:**

Timothy E. Baumann, University of Missouri – St. Louis

Mark Esarey, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site

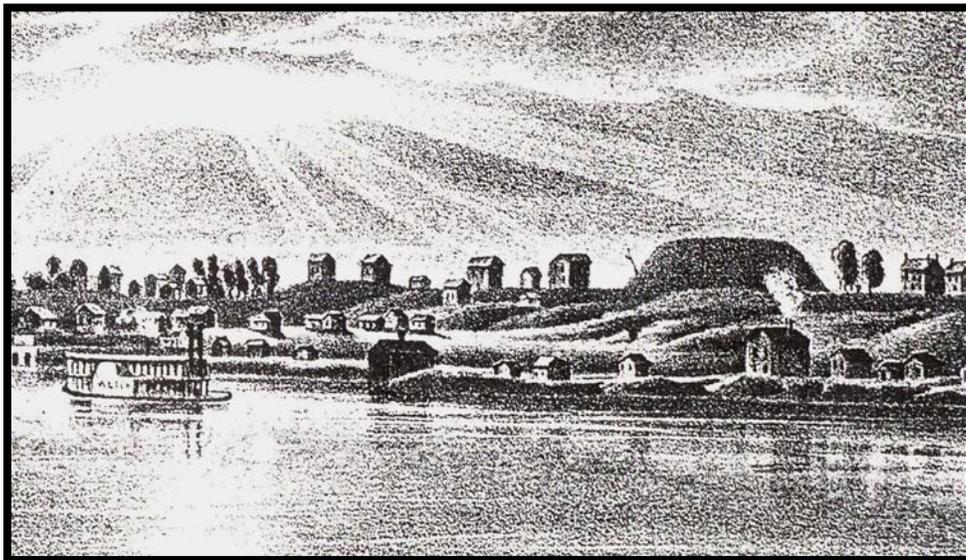
Gayle Fritz, Washington University

William Iseminger, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site

Cheryl Jett, Cahokia Mounds Museum Society

Lucretia Kelly, Washington University

John E. Kelly, Washington University



**Illustration:** Close-up of the Big Mound in St. Louis, 1840, from cover illustration

## Letter from the SEAC President

Dear Colleagues,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to this joint meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the Midwestern Archaeological Conference. The annual meetings of SEAC and MAC allow us to interact and exchange ideas and data in friendly settings not available at larger conferences. We all know that our conversations/debates in the hallways, restaurants and bars are as important as the formal presentations that we give, if not more so. Unfortunately, the contemporary regional divisions limit the interactions between those of us who work in the Southeast and those of us who work in the Midwest. While I doubt many of us want to give up our regional meetings for more inclusive but larger and, of necessity, more formal macro-regional ones, few of us have the time or money to attend both SEAC and MAC. Most years, those of us with interests that cross the Southeast/Midwest boundary (wherever that may be) find ourselves forced to choose between the two conferences. In recognition of this problem, SEAC and MAC held a joint meeting of in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1994. I had the privilege of being co-program chair for that meeting and was thus in a position to gather reactions to the meeting. Reactions were generally enthusiastic but the most common comment was something like “This is great. We should do it again, but not too often/soon.” Well, a decade has passed. When John Kelly and Tim Baumann proposed a joint meeting in St. Louis, the SEAC and MAC boards accepted with enthusiasm. I encourage you to take advantage of the opportunity to interact with your colleagues from the other region, both in the sessions and in the hallways. Take this opportunity to learn what’s going on outside your particular area, time, or artifact of interest. We’ll return to our practice of separate meetings next year, but you can keep up with developments in both regions by joining SEAC and MAC. Membership dues for both organizations are “bargains” and come with the perk of *Southeastern Archaeology* and *MCJA* respectively.

Enjoy your time here, make a new contact, and learn about something different. AND, please join me in thanking John Kelly, Tim Baumann, and the entire conference committee for the great job they have done putting together this meeting.

Margaret Scarry, President  
Southeastern Archaeological Conference

# Letter from the MAC President

Dear Colleagues,

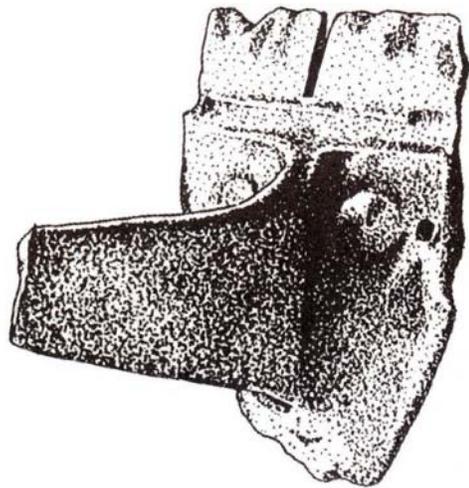
It has been a great honor and pleasure to have served as the first president of the Midwest Archaeological Conference, Inc., over the past two years. MAC's transition to an incorporated, not-for-profit organization has been made possible by the hard work of many people, especially Executive Committee members Lynne Goldstein, Cheryl Ann Munson, Bill Lovis, Bob Jeske, Cricket Kelly, Terry Martin, and Mark Seeman. All MAC members owe them a debt of gratitude. Nominating Committee members N'omi Greber, Michael Nassaney, and Mike Wiant also worked effectively on behalf of the new organization, and Dean Higginbotham helped facilitate the new MCJA publishing arrangement with AltaMira Press. Scott Brish and Jamie Kelly did great work on our web site and logo. My thanks also to the organizers and volunteers who helped make the Columbus, Milwaukee, and St Louis meetings so successful.

I know MAC will prosper and grow with the guidance of our new president, Lynne Goldstein, and our new Executive Committee members. I urge all MAC members to participate in the organization, recruit new members, and contribute material to the MCJA and the web site. MAC and Midwestern archaeology in general need your continued engagement.

Bill Green, President  
Midwest Archaeological Conference

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**Illustration:** Copper “long-nosed god” ear ornament found in the Big Mound of St. Louis in 1869, drawing from Stephen Williams and John M. Goggin’s 1956 article “The Long Nosed God Mask in the Eastern United States,” *Missouri Archaeologist* 18(3):10, Figure 2



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**Cover Illustration:** View of St. Louis from the northeast in 1840, drawn, lithographed, and published by John Casper Wild, printed at the office of the *Missouri Republican* in St. Louis. (Missouri Historical Society)

# Annual Meeting Program

## *Registration/*

### *Membership Renewals*

Hallway in front of Salon A and B  
Wednesday, 4 – 9 p.m.  
Thursday, 7:30 a.m. – 5 p.m.  
Friday, 7:30 a.m. – 5 p.m.  
Saturday, 7:30 a.m. – 12 p.m.

### *Bookroom/Exhibits*

Hawthorne Ballroom  
Thursday, 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.  
Friday, 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.  
Saturday, 8 a.m. – 12 p.m.

## *Conference Office /*

### *Slide Preview*

Pavilion Suite 3  
Wednesday, 4 – 8 p.m.  
Thursday, 7:30 a.m. – 5 p.m.  
Friday, 7:30 a.m. – 5 p.m.  
Saturday, 7:30 a.m. – 12 p.m.  
(See Registration Table for Access)

## *Special Meetings and Events*

### SEAC Board Meeting

Diplomat Room  
Wednesday, 6 – 8:30 p.m.

### Celebrating C.B. Moore

Hawthorne Ballroom  
Thursday, 12 – 1 p.m.  
University of Alabama Press  
Cake provided

### Missouri Historical Society Reception

Missouri History Museum in Forest Park  
Thursday, 7 – 9 p.m., ticket required,  
\$5 cover, cash bar, transportation provided

### MAC Board Meeting

Diplomat Room, Friday, 12 – 1 p.m.

### SEAC Business Meeting

Salon C, Friday, 5 – 6 p.m.

### Beloit College Reception

BB's Jazz, Blues, & Soups  
Friday, 6 – 9 p.m., \$5 cover after 7p.m.

### "Meet Me in St. Louis" Dance

Pavilion Ballroom (Salon A – G)  
Friday, 9 p.m. – 12 a.m.  
Band: *Bel Airs*, Note: Cash Bar

### MAC Business Meeting

Salon B, Saturday, 12 – 1 p.m.

### Cultural Tours

Historical Tour of St. Louis  
Saturday, 1 – 4:30 p.m.

Paleoindian / Chert Quarry Tour  
Saturday, 1 – 5 p.m.

Cahokia Mounds and East St. Louis Tour  
Time 1 – 4:30 p.m.

### BBQ Dinner at Cahokia Mounds

Cahokia Mounds State Historic  
Site in Collinsville, Illinois  
Saturday, 5:30 – 8 p.m., Dinner at 6 p.m.  
Ticket required, \$14, veg. plates available,  
cash bar, transportation provided

## *Symposia*

**Symposium 1:** Recent Contributions to the Application of Ceramic Method and Theory in the Archaeology of the Midwest and Southeastern US - Part 1  
Location: Salon C  
Thursday: 7:30 a.m. – 12 p.m.

**Symposium 2:** The New Mississippi River Crossing Project: University of Illinois Investigations in the East St. Louis Mound Center and the Janey B. Goode Site  
Location: Salons E & F  
Thursday: 7:40 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

**Symposium 3:** Public Archaeology in Kentucky and Neighboring States  
Location: Pavilion Suites 1 & 2  
Thursday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

**Symposium 4:** Recent Contributions to the Application of Ceramic Method and Theory in the Archaeology of the Midwest and Southeastern US - Part 2  
Location: Salon C  
Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:40 p.m.

**Symposium 5:** Emerging Perspectives on Mississippian at the Falls of the Ohio River  
Location: Salons E & F  
Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.

**Symposium 6:** Historical Archaeology of the Midwest  
Location: Pavilion Suites 1 & 2  
Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:20 p.m.

**Symposium 7:** The Potawatomi During the Removal Period: Diversity in Time and Space  
Location: Salon B  
Thursday: 3:20 p.m. – 5:20 p.m.

**Symposium 8:** Cave Archaeology in the Eastern Woodlands: Papers in Honor of Patty Jo Watson  
Location: Salon C  
Friday: 7:30 a.m. – 12:20 p.m.

**Symposium 9:** Interstate 69 in Mississippi: A Regional Archaeological Perspective - Part I  
Location: Pavilion Suites 1 & 2  
Friday: 8:40 a.m. – 11:20 a.m.

**Symposium 10:** New Approaches to Old Problems  
Location: Salon A  
Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

**Symposium 11:** The Changing Mississippian: Recent Research on Mississippian Sites in the American Bottom and Beyond  
Location: Salon B  
Friday: 8:20 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

**Symposium 12:** Papers in Honor of David W. Chase: Building the Foundations

Location: Salon G

Friday: 7:40 a.m. – 12:20 p.m.

**Symposium 13:** Recent Investigations of the Mortuary Record of Etowah's Mound C

Location: Salon D

Friday: 1 :00 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.

**Symposium 14:** The Archaeology of Florida's Springs, Lakes, Rivers, and Offshore Areas

Location: Salons E & F

Friday: 1:20 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

**Symposium 15:** Interstate 69 in Mississippi: A Regional Archaeological Perspective-Part II.

Location: Pavilion Suites 1 & 2

Friday: 1:20 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

**Symposium 16:** Salt of the Earth: Recent Research on the Role of Salt in Southeastern Prehistory

Location: Salon A

Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

**Symposium 17:** The Saga Continues: Further Investigations of the Next Step Education Through Archaeology Project Research Area

Location: Salon G

Friday: 1:20 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.

**Symposium 18:** Beyond the American Bottom: Current Perspectives on the Mississippian Presence in the Northern Midwest

Location: Salon D

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

**Symposium 19:** The Trail of Tears: Identification of Forts, Land and Water Routes, and the Role of Missionaries in the Cherokee Removal

Location: Salons E & F

Saturday: 8:20 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

**Symposium 20:** Recent Rock Art Research in Eastern North America

Location: Pavilions 1 & 2

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.

**Symposium 21:** From the Midwest to the Middle South: Recent Studies in the Historical Archaeology of Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky

Location: Salon G

Saturday: 8:40 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

**Symposium 22:** Elite Craft Patronage at Cahokia and the Emergence of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex

Location: Pavilion Suites 1 & 2

Saturday: 10:20 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

## *General Sessions*

**General Session 1:** Current Research on the Mississippian Period

Location: Salon D

Thursday: 8 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

**General Session 2:** Technology and Archaeology

Location: Salon A

Thursday: 9:00 a.m. – 11:20 a.m.

**General Session 3:** Current Research on the Middle and Late Archaic Periods

Location: Salon B

Thursday: 9:00 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

**General Session 4:** Historical Archaeology

Location: Salon G

Thursday: 9:00 a.m. – 11:20 a.m.

**General Session 5:** Mortuary Studies

Location: Salon D

Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.

**General Session 6:** Midwest and Southeastern Archaeology

Location: Salon A

Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

**General Session 7:** Parchman Place Mounds in Mississippi

Location: Salon B

Thursday: 1:00 p.m. - 2:40 p.m.

**General Session 8:** Paleoindian and Early Archaic Studies

Location: Salon G

Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

**General Session 9:** Lithic Studies

Location: Salon D

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

**General Session 10:** Historic Native American Studies

Location: Salons E & F

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

**General Session 11:** Current Research on the Middle Woodland Period

Location: Salon C

Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:40 p.m.

**General Session 12:** Protohistoric / Early Historical Period

Location: Salon B

Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.

**General Session 13:** Mounds

Location: Salon C

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

**General Session 14:** Paleoethnobotany and Zooarchaeology

Location: Salon A

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

**General Session 15:** Late Woodland

Location: Salon B

Saturday: 8:20 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

# Thursday Morning

October 21

Symposium 1: Recent  
Contributions to the Application  
of Ceramic Method and Theory in  
the Archaeology of the Midwest  
and Southeastern US - Part 1

Location: Salon C

Thursday: 7:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chairs: Cordell, Ann S. and  
Joseph Herbert

- 7:30 a.m. – **Herbert, Joseph** –  
“Introduction”
- 7:40 a.m. – **Livingood, Patrick F.** –  
“Digital Image Analysis of  
Ceramic Thin-Sections:  
Present and Future”
- 8:00 a.m. – **Cordell, Ann S. and Patrick  
Livingood** – “Point/Counter  
Point: The Accuracy and  
Feasibility of Digital Image  
Techniques in the Analysis of  
Ceramic Thin-Sections”
- 8:20 a.m. – **Smith, Michael S. and  
Joseph Herbert** – “Clay  
Source Areas and Woodland  
Land Use in the Carolina  
Sandhills”
- 8:40 a.m. – **McReynolds, Theresa and  
Joseph Herbert** – “An  
Evaluation of the Utility of  
Carolina Clays for Woodland  
Potters”
- 9:00 a.m. – **Rolland, Vicki L.** – “Clay  
Color Testing: Continuity  
and Diversity in Northeast  
Florida”

- 9:20 a.m. – **Peacock, Evan** – “Dating  
Shell-Tempered Ceramics:  
An Old Solution to an Old  
Problem”
- 9:40 a.m. – **Tippett, Lee and Eric Voigt**  
– “Instrument Neutron  
Activation Analysis and  
Petrographic Study of Yadkin  
Phase Middle Woodland  
Pottery from the Crabtree  
Creek Site (31WA1359),  
Wake County, North  
Carolina”
- 10:00 a.m. – **BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – **Koerner, Shannon** –  
“Mississippian Jar  
Morphology as a Temporal  
Indicator: An Eastern  
Tennessee Investigation”
- 10:40 a.m. – **Espenshade, Christopher** –  
“Vessel Counts and  
Settlement Modeling: A  
Puerto Rican Example”
- 11:00 a.m. – **Marquardt, Amy** –  
“Thermal Conductivity and  
Breaking Strength of  
Prehistoric Reproductions:  
Assessing Variation in Clay  
Sources and Tempering  
Materials”
- 11:20 a.m. – **Waggoner, James** – “A  
Techno-Functional Analysis  
of Fiber-Tempered Pottery  
from the Squeaking Tree  
Site, Telfair County,  
Georgia”
- 11:40 a.m. – **Discussant: Steponaitis,  
Vincas**



General Session 1:

Current Research on the  
Mississippian Period

Location: Salon D

Thursday: 8:00 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

Chair: Esarey, Duane

- 8:00 a.m.** – **Chamblee, John** – “Regional Survey and Intra-site Patterns in the Chickasawhatchee Swamp, Georgia”
- 8:20 a.m.** – **Lorenz, Karl and John Blitz** – “The Lower Chattahoochee and the Mississippian World: Comparing Patterns of Chiefdom Development”
- 8:40 a.m.** – **Knight, Vernon and Vincas Steponaitis** – “The Hemphill Style”
- 9:00 a.m.** – **Peukert, John** – “Tornasol: Discovery of a Small Hamlet Site in the Lower Yazoo Basin”
- 9:20 a.m.** – **Fuerst, David** – “Communalism Among the Intermontane and Monongahela Cultures”
- 9:40 a.m.** – **Hammerstedt, Scott** – “Mississippian Construction, Labor, and Social Power”
- 10:00 a.m.** – **BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m.** – **Payne, Claudine** – “Investigations at Eaker: A Mississippian Site in the Middle St. Francis Basin”
- 10:40 a.m.** – **Thomas, Chad** – “Regional Variation in the Construction of Mississippian Birdmen”
- 11:00 a.m.** – **Esarey, Duane** – “Mississippian Spider Redux”

- 11:20 a.m.** – **Mitchem, Jeffrey** – “Copper from Parkin Phase Sites in Northeast Arkansas”

Symposium 2:

The New Mississippi River  
Crossing Project: University of  
Illinois Investigations in the East

St. Louis Mound Center and  
the Janey B. Goode Site

Location: Salons E & F

Thursday: 7:40 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chairs: Fortier, Andrew C.  
and Brad Koldehoff

- 7:40 a.m.** - **Fortier, Andrew C. and Brad Koldehoff** – “The New Mississippi River Crossing Project in Metropolitan East St. Louis: Historical Overview and Research Problems in an Urban Setting”
- 8:00 a.m.** – **Kolb, Michael F.** – “Alluvial Landscapes During Late Woodland and Mississippian Times in the Metro East St. Louis Area”
- 8:20 a.m.** – **Fulton, Chris** – “Railroads and Archaeological Site Destruction: Preservation in the East St. Louis”
- 8:40 a.m.** – **Pauketat, Timothy R. and Susan M. Alt** – “Compounds and Keeps for Cahokians (and Their Political-Historical Implications)”

- 9:00 a.m. – Jackson, Douglas K. –**  
“Temporal and Social Perspectives on the Ceramic Assemblage from the East St. Louis Mound Center”
- 9:20 a.m. – Daniels, Stephanie –** “The Lithic Assemblage from an Urban Ritual Center at East St. Louis”
- 9:40 a.m. – Simon, Mary L. –** “Beyond Subsistence: Storage Facilities at the East St. Louis Site, Illinois”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – Hargrave, Eve A. and Kristin Hedman –** “Sacrifice at the East St. Louis Mound Center”
- 10:40 a.m. – Moffat, Charles R. –** “Excavations at the Janey B. Goode Site (11S1232), St. Clair County, Illinois: A Progress Report”
- 11:00 a.m. – Borgic, Quentina L. and Joseph M. Galloy –** “Domesticated Dog Remains from the Janey B. Goode Site”
- 11:20 a.m. – Kozuch, Laura –** “Fabulous Foreign Fauna from Janey B. Goode”
- 11:40 a.m. – Galloy, Joseph M. –** “Late Woodland Settlement Dynamics in the American Bottom”



### Symposium 3:

#### Public Archaeology in Kentucky and Neighboring States

Location: Pavilion Suites 1 & 2

Thursday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chairs: Applegate, Darlene and A. Gwynn Henderson

- 8:00 a.m. – Applegate, Darlene, Ronald R. Switzer, Mark DePoy, and Robert Ward –** “Stewardship for the Public Good: An Archaeological Site Monitoring Program at Mammoth Cave National Park”
- 8:20 a.m. – Des Jean, Tom and Kevin Smith –** “Two ‘Ships’ That Don’t Pass in the Night: Archaeological Stewardship Through Internships at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area”
- 8:40 a.m. – Schlarb, Eric –** “A Five-Step Approach to Teaching Public Archaeology Successfully”
- 9:00 a.m. – Turner, Jocelyn and Cheryl Ann Munson –** “Archaeological Research and Public Education: Learning by Doing”
- 9:20 a.m. – Stottman, M. Jay –** “They Can Dig It!: Presenting Archaeology to School Groups”
- 9:40 a.m. – Stahlgren, Lori C. and M. Jay Stottman –** “Building Blocks of History: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Educational Programming at Riverside: The Farnsley-Moreman Landing”

- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – Miller, Sarah E.** – “Keeping on the Sunny Side: Evaluating the Educational Potential of Disturbed Sites in the Bluegrass”
- 10:40 a.m. – McBride, Kim A.** – “On-Site Interpretation as a Public Archaeology Education Strategy”
- 11:00 a.m. – Carmean, Kelli and Johnny Faulkner** – “Living Archaeology Weekend at the Red River Gorge: Lessons Learned After Fifteen Years”
- 11:20 a.m. – Murphy, Sundeia and Anne Bader** – “If You Build It, They Will Come: The Growing Role of Amateur-Professional Societies”
- 11:40 a.m. – Discussant: Henderson, A. Gwynn**

### General Session 2:

Technology and Archaeology

Location: Salon A

Thursday: 9:00 a.m. – 11:20 a.m.

Chair: Haley, Bryan

- 9:00 a.m. – Reynolds, Matthew and Victor Thompson** – “Electrical Imaging at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring, Part 2”
- 9:20 a.m. – McKee, Arlo** – “Geophysical Investigations of the Hopewell Earthworks, Ross County, Ohio”
- 9:40 a.m. – Haley, Bryan** – “Mapping Complex Mississippian Sites Using Airborne Thermography”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**

- 10:20 a.m. – Welch, Paul and Brian Butler** – “Return to Kincaid: One Mound Lost and Found”
- 10:40 a.m. – Sims, Charles** – “Landscape Reconstruction of Fort Jefferson, Kentucky Using GIS and Remote Sensing Techniques”
- 11:00 a.m. – Tennant, Edward W.** – “Van Winkle’s Mill: The Growing Role of GIS in Heritage Management and Public Archaeology”

### General Session 3:

Current Research on the Middle and Late Archaic Periods

Location: Salon B

Thursday: 9:00 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

Chair: Winkler, Daniel

- 9:00 a.m. – Kidder, Tristram R.** – “Climate Change, Landscape Evolution, and Human Settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley, 5500-2400 B.P.”
- 9:20 a.m. – Burdin, Rick** – “Interaction, Exchange, and Social Organization in Hunter-Gatherer Society During the Last Stages of the Archaic: Evidence from the Lower Ohio River Valley”
- 9:40 a.m. – Thompson, Victor D.** – “The Function and Formation of Shell Rings: A Case Study from Sapelo Island”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**

- 10:20 a.m. – Marquardt, William and Patty Jo Watson** – “The Green River Shell Mound Archaic of Kentucky, 1915-2005: What Have We Learned in 90 Years?”
- 10:40 a.m. – Deter-Wolf, Aaron** – “The Ensworth School Site (40DV184) and Late Middle Archaic Benton Occupations Along the Harpeth River Drainage in Middle Tennessee”
- 11:00 a.m. – Winkler, Daniel** – “The Kelly North Phase: A Transitional Middle to Late Archaic Phase in Southeastern Wisconsin”
- 11:20 a.m. – Magruder, Debra and Joseph Harl** – “Callaway Farms Site: Terminal Late Archaic Settlement in Central Missouri”

- 9:40 a.m. – McCorvie, Mary and Vickie Devenport** – “Dear Brother Tappan: Missionaries in Egypt--the Underground Railroad in the Shawnee Hills of Southern Illinois”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – Avery, Paul G.** – “‘A Better Country for a Christian’: The History and Archaeology of a Mennonite Farm in Knox County, Tennessee”
- 10:40 a.m. – Brandon, Jamie** – “Rural Landscapes in the Modern World: Historical Archaeology and Cultural Memory in the Arkansas Ozarks”
- 11:00 a.m. – Franzen, John** – “Euro-American Settlement on the Lake Superior Frontier: An Archaeological Perspective from Grand Island, Michigan”

#### General Session 4:

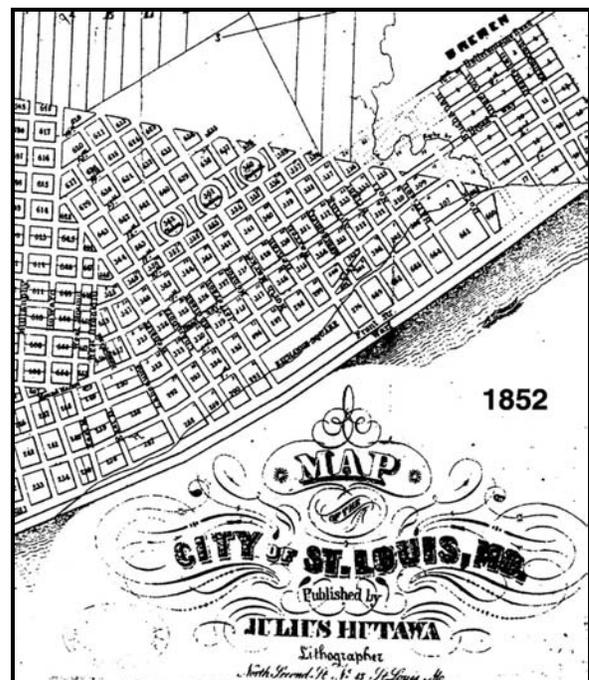
#### Historical Archaeology

Location: Salon G

Thursday: 9:00 a.m. – 11:20 a.m.

Chair: Avery, Paul

- 9:00 a.m. – Laird, Price and Bernard Rovetto** – “Historic Ceramic and Glass Artifacts of the Southeast and Their Utility as Temporal Indicators”
- 9:20 a.m. – Young, Stacey** – “Sub-Floor Pits and Slaves: An Analysis of a Sub-Floor Pit at Mount Locust Plantation”



# Thursday Afternoon

October 21

Symposium 4: Recent Contributions to the Application of Ceramic Method and Theory in the Archaeology of the Midwest and Southeastern US - Part 2

Location: Salon C

Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:40 p.m.

Chairs: Cordell, Ann S.  
and Joseph Herbert

- 1:00 p.m. – **Kidd, R. Steven** – “Examination of Fiber-Tempered Pottery from Cumberland Island, Georgia”
- 1:20 p.m. – **Ashley, Keith H. and Vicki L. Rolland** – “St. Johns Pottery and Issues of Social Identity”
- 1:40 p.m. – **Delaney-Rivera, Colleen** – “To Copy, or to Innovate?: Vessel Hybridity Among Early Mississippian Pottery Collections”
- 2:00 p.m. – **Dunnell, Robert C.** – “Why Pottery Types?”
- 2:20 p.m. – **Fields, Rita** – “Exploring Trends in Prehistoric Ceramic Influences and Chronology in Southeast Mississippi”
- 2:40 p.m. – **Pullins, Stevan C.** – “Ceramics and Intra-Village Organization: A Theoretical Framework for the Analysis of Ceramic Artifacts at a Fort

Ancient Village in West Virginia”

- 3:00 p.m. – **BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m. – **Wallis, Neill J.** – “Pottery Technology and Function at the Mayport Mound (8DU96): Enduring Traditions Within the Swift Creek Interactive World”
- 3:40 p.m. – **Bober, Timothy L.** – “*Chaine Operatoire* in Ceramic Research”
- 4:00 p.m. – **Howdeshell, Heather** – “In Search of the Stallings Culture: Pottery Analysis at Lake Springs (9CB22)”
- 4:20 p.m. – **Richards, John** – “Red-Slipped Pottery in Cahokia’s Northern Hinterlands”
- 4:40 p.m. – **Wettstaed, James** – “Reconsidering the Dominance of Limestone Temper in the Pottery of the Northeastern Ozarks of Missouri”
- 5:00 p.m. – **Ford, Janet** – “Of Marsupials and Men: Mississippian Effigy Pottery from Walls, Mississippi”
- 5:20 p.m. – **Discussant: Rice, Prudence**

## General Session 5:

Mortuary Studies

Location: Salon D

Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.

Chair: Foley Winkler, Kathleen

- 1:00 p.m. – **Hill, Mary and Hunter Johnson** – “Pits, Posts, and Fires: An Examination of ‘Special Place’ Mortuary Patterning at the Hammonds Site (1DK71)”

- 1:20 p.m.** – **Rafferty, Sean** – “No Adena, and Yet Many Adena(s): Regional Patterns in Adena Mortuary Practices”
- 1:40 p.m.** – **McGimsey, Chip** – “Gold Mine: An A.D. 800 Ossuary in Northeast Louisiana and Its Implications for Lower Mississippi Valley Culture History”
- 2:00 p.m.** – **Tucker, Bryan** – “Bioarchaeology of the Ocmulgee Big Bend and Lake Blackshear Regions of Georgia”
- 2:20 p.m.** – **Meyer, Michael** – “Mortuary Practices at a Late Woodland Mound Site in the Upper Ozarks of Missouri”
- 2:40 p.m.** – **Strezewski, Michael** – “Examining the Cultural Categories of Personhood in Mississippian Society”
- 3:00 p.m.** – **BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m.** – **Foley Winkler, Kathleen** – “Oneota Mortuary Practices in Southeast Wisconsin”
- 3:40 p.m.** – **Ross-Stallings, Nancy** – “Trophy Taking in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley”
- 4:00 p.m.** – **Hazel, Christopher and M. Cassandra Hill** – “Children's Stories from the Forks of the River Baptist Church Cemetery, Sevierville, Tennessee”



**Symposium 5:**  
**Emerging Perspectives on  
Mississippian at the Falls  
of the Ohio River**  
**Location:** Salons E & F  
**Thursday:** 1:00 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.  
**Chairs:** Bader, Anne and  
Cheryl Ann Munson

- 1:00 p.m.** – **Bader, Anne** – “Once Upon a Time at the Falls of the Ohio...the Early Chapters of Mississippian Inquiry”
- 1:20 p.m.** – **Peres, Tanya and Alison Hadley** – “The Subsistence Economy of the Eva Bandman Site (15JF668), Jefferson County, Kentucky”
- 1:40 p.m.** – **French, Michael and Anne Bader** – “Finding Their Way Through the Rapids: Preliminary Investigations at Shippingport Island (15JF702), a Mississippian Village at the Falls of the Ohio River in Louisville, Kentucky”
- 2:00 p.m.** – **Keeney, Keith** – “Recent Investigations at the Newcomb Site (12CL2) Near the Falls of the Ohio in Clarksville, Clark County, Indiana”
- 2:20 p.m.** – **Munson, Cheryl Ann and Robert McCullough** – “Prather Site (12CL4), Clark County, Indiana: The 2003 Baseline Survey”

- 2:40 p.m. – **Henderson, A. Gwynn and David Pollack** – “Fort Ancient-Mississippian Interaction at the Falls Ohio Region, A.D. 1200-1400”
- 3:00 p.m. – **BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m. – **Granger, Joseph E.** – “River ‘City’ Refuges, Rockshelters, and Re-Evaluation: A Newer Look at the General Woodland to Mississippian Transition at the Falls of the Ohio Near Louisville, Kentucky”
- 3:40 p.m. – **Discussant: Milner, George**
- 4:00 p.m. – **Discussant: Wesler, Kit**

Symposium 6: Historical  
Archaeology of the Midwest  
Location: Pavilion Suites 1 & 2  
Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:20 p.m.  
Chairs: Baumann, Timothy  
and Mark Groover

- 1:00 p.m. – **Nassaney, Michael S. and William M. Cremin** – “Continuing Investigations at Fort St. Joseph (20BE23): An Eighteenth Century Trading Post in the Western Great Lakes”
- 1:20 p.m. – **Brown, Melissa and Cheri Price** – “Kaolin Pipe Fragments from a Historic Nineteenth Century Fur-Trade Post in Racine County, Wisconsin”
- 1:40 p.m. – **Baumann, Timothy** – “Sibley’s Fort: Excavations of an American Trading Post in Central Missouri”

- 2:00 p.m. – **Martin, Terrance J., Paul Shackel, Christopher Fennell, and Michael Hargrave** – “Progress Report on the 2004 Excavations at the New Philadelphia Site”
- 2:20 p.m. – **Groover, Mark** – “Exploring Household Dynamics and Material Trends at the Moore-Youse House”
- 2:40 p.m. – **McLaughlin, Meredith and Joseph Harl** – “Missouri Botanical Garden, Multi Modal Site: Insights into Early Twentieth Century Consumer Behavior”
- 3:00 p.m. – **BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m. – **Harl, Joseph** – “Grave Information: Insights Obtained from Cemeteries in St. Louis”
- 3:40 p.m. – **Rotman, Deborah** – “Education and Community: West-Central Indiana Through the Lens of Historical Archaeology at the Wea View Schoolhouse in Tippecanoe County”
- 4:00 p.m. – **Koster-Horan, Carrie** – “What Archaeology Tells Us About the One-Room Schoolhouse”
- 4:20 p.m. – **Yelton, Jeff** – “Pertle Springs: Archaeology at a Turn-of-the-Century Midwestern Resort”
- 4:40 p.m. – **Becker, Rory J., Michael S. Nassaney, and Lacosta Browning Lykowski** – “The Changing Institution: From the Kalamazoo State Mental Hospital to Colony Farms”
- 5:00 p.m. – **Discussant: Noble, Vergil**

General Session 6: Midwest  
and Southeastern Archaeology

Location: Salon A

Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Chair: Daniel, Randy

- 1:00 p.m. – Skibo, James, Eric Drake, and John Frazen** – “Exploring Short Term Shoreline Occupation of Lake Superior: 2004 Excavations on Grand Island, Michigan”
- 1:20 p.m. – Murray, Bridgette and Mark Schurr** – “An Introduction to Collier Lodge and the Notre Dame/KVHS Investigations”
- 1:40 p.m. – DeCola, Tom** – “Analysis of the Lawrence Site: A Multi-Component Assemblage of the Brems Focus in the Upper Kankakee Valley”
- 2:00 p.m. – Dunham, Sean B.** – “Preliminary Thoughts on Woodland Period Settlement and Subsistence Patterns in the Eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan”
- 2:20 p.m. – Halsey, John** – “Copper from the Drift”
- 2:40 p.m. – Redwine, Charles** – “Settlement Patterns on the Chattahoochee: The Waterway Project at Fort Benning Alabama and Georgia”
- 3:00 p.m. – BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m. – Daniel, Randy, Matthew Jorgenson, and Tara Potts** – “Searching a Sand Dune: Shovel Testing the Barber Creek Site”

**3:40 p.m. – Sassaman, Kenneth, Asa Randall, and Meggan Blessing** – “St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2004, Part I: Hontoon Island Shell Mounds”

**4:00 p.m. – Randall, Asa, Kenneth Sassaman, and Peter Hallman** – “St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2004, Part II: Survey and Testing of Hontoon Island's Habitation Sites”

**4:20 p.m. – Finney, Fred** – “Reconstructing the 1878-1895 ‘Southern Archaeological Survey’ of Theodore H. Lewis”

**4:40 p.m. – McCullough, Robert and Andrew A. White** – “Preliminary Report of Excavations at the Late Prehistoric Castor Farm Village Site (12H3) in Central Indiana”

General Session 7: Parchman

Place Mounds in Mississippi

Location: Salon B

Thursday: 1:00 p.m. - 2:40 p.m.

Chair: Johnson, Jay

**1:00 p.m. – Stevens, Erin** – “A Reconstruction of the Moundbuilding Sequence at Parchman Place Mounds, Mississippi”

**1:20 p.m. – Fogel, Aaron** – “Downhole Magnetic Susceptibility and Ground Truthing”

- 1:40 p.m. – McNeil, Ryan** – “Paring Parchman: Multi-Depth Resistivity Surveys on a Mississippian Mound Site”
- 2:00 p.m. – Strickland, Glenn** – “Geophysics, Pots, and Posts, Oh My”
- 2:20 p.m. – Lowe, Kelsey** – “Archaeological Investigation of Paleochannels at the Parchman Place Mounds Site in Northwest Mississippi”

**General Session 8: Paleoindian and Early Archaic Studies**

**Location: Salon G**

**Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.**

**Chair: Bradbury, Andrew**

- 1:00 p.m. – Buckmaster, Marla and Dillon Carr** – “After the Flood: Exploring the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene in the Upper Great Lakes”
- 1:20 p.m. – Thurman, Christopher** – “Gainey-Clovis Refuse and a Tractor: A Surface Spatial Analysis of Hawk's Nest (11L344)”
- 1:40 p.m. – Carr, Dillon** – “Paleoindian Lithic Procurement Strategies in the Western Great Lakes”
- 2:00 p.m. – Bradbury, Andrew P.** – “The Organization of Lithic Technology and the Bifurcate Occupation of the Hart Site (15LA183), Lawrence County, Kentucky”
- 2:20 p.m. – Creasman, Steven and Andrew Bradbury** – “Spatial Analysis and Site

Structure of the Bifurcate Component at the Hart Site (15LA183), Lawrence County, Kentucky”

- 2:40 p.m. – Bridgman, Kara** – “Mapping Variation in the Edgefield Scraper Tool Type”

**Symposium 7: The Potawatomi**

**During the Removal Period:  
Diversity in Time and Space**

**Location: Salon B**

**Thursday: 3:20 p.m. – 5:20 p.m.**

**Chair: Schurr, Mark**

- 3:20 p.m. – Schurr, Mark R. and Terrance J. Martin** – “Untangling Removal Period Archaeology: The Complexity of Potawatomi Sites”
- 3:40 p.m. – Wagner, Mark** – “The Archaeology of Nativism Among the Early Nineteenth Century Potawatomi of Illinois”
- 4:00 p.m. – Sasso, Robert F. and Dan Joyce** – “Ethnohistory and Archaeology: The Removal Era Potawatomi Lifeway in Southeastern Wisconsin”
- 4:20 p.m. – Secunda, William B.** – “Risk and Identity Among the Woodland Potawatomi During the Removal Period”
- 4:40 p.m. – Bollwerk, Elizabeth** – “Controlling Acculturation: A Potawatomi Strategy for Avoiding Removal”
- 5:00 p.m. – Discussant: Perrot, Don**

## Poster Session 1

Location: Hawthorne Ballroom

Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

**Adkins, Cynthia** – “Archaeoclimatic Model for Southwest Michigan”

**Baker, Matthew and Paul Thacker** – “Taphonomy and Turkeys at the Late Woodland Village Site of Donnaha”

**Bongino, John, Marcus Miller, Leslie Hiles, Philip Carr, and Douglas Haywick** – “Geological Characterization of Chipped-Stone Sources from South Alabama”

**Dent, Richard** – “The Post Hunter-Forager World in the Potomac Valley: Origins and Evolution of Village Life”

**Ellenburg, Ginny** – “Archaeokids: Summer Archaeology Camp at the University of Tennessee”

**Felix, Rhett** – “Steuben Revisited”

**Georgeff, Mandy** – “An Analysis of Rock Art Motifs Within the Driftless Area of the Upper Mississippi River Valley”

**Gunn, Aaron** – “Comparing Higher and Lower Cost Options in Electrical Resistivity for Applications in Archaeology”

**Moon, Robert, Anne Bohnet, and Brittany Brogdon** – “Helping Students Through Interagency Cooperation in South Carolina: Archaeology as a Component of Environmental Education”

**Turner, Christopher** – “Statistical Analysis of Hively and Horn's Archaeoastronomical Claims at the Newark Octagon”



## Thursday Evening

October 21

Missouri Historical

Society Reception

Thursday: 7:00 – 9:00 p.m.

Ticket Required

## Friday Morning

October 22

Symposium 8: Cave Archaeology in the Eastern Woodlands: Papers in Honor of Patty Jo Watson

Location: Salon C

Friday: 7:30 a.m. – 12:20 p.m.

Chair: Dye, David

**7:30 a.m. – Dye, David** – “Introduction”

**7:40 a.m. – Barrier, Casey R. and Myrissa K. Byrd** – “Gypsum Mining at Indian Salts Cave: An Examination of Prehistoric Subterranean Mineral Extraction”

**8:00 a.m. – Blankenship, Sarah A.** – “An Archaeological Examination of a Nineteenth Century Saltpeter-Mining Site: Cagle Saltpetre Cave, Van Buren County, Tennessee”

**8:20 a.m. – Carstens, Kenneth C.** – “The 1978 Archaeological Field Season at Mammoth Cave National Park”

- 8:40 a.m.** – **Diaz-Granados, Carol** – “Picture Cave: The Study, Dating, and Gating of a Rare Prehistoric American Indian Pictograph Site”
- 9:00 a.m.** – **Douglas, Joseph, Alan Cressler, and Jan F. Simek** – “Lighting the Darkness: Prehistoric Exploration of Tennessee Caves”
- 9:20 a.m.** – **Franklin, Jay D.** – “Big Cave Archaeology in the East Fork Obey River Gorge, Tennessee”
- 9:40 a.m.** – **Gremillion, Kristen J.** – “From Dripline to Deep Cave: On Sheltered Sites as Archaeobotanical Contexts”
- 10:00 a.m.** – **BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m.** – **Pike, Meta G.** – “Developments in Human Paleofecal Research: Examining Past and Current Studies from Eastern North America”
- 10:40 a.m.** – **Pritchard, Erin** – “Deep Cave Mining: Archaeological and GIS Investigations of a Prehistoric Gypsum Mine at Hubbards Cave, Warren County, Tennessee”
- 11:00 a.m.** – **Simek, Jan F. and Alan Cressler** – “Several New Cave Art Sites in Tennessee”
- 11:20 a.m.** – **Trader, Patrick D., Ronald R. Switzer, and Robert H. Ward** – “Nels Nelson and the Mammoth Cave Vestibule: Past and Current Investigations”
- 11:40 a.m.** – **Sherwood, Sarah** – “Geoarchaeological Approaches in Cave Archaeology: A View from the Southeastern U.S.”
- 12:00 p.m.** – **Discussant: Watson, P. J.**

## General Session 9:

### Lithic Studies

Location: Salon D

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

Chair: Jefferies, Richard W.

- 8:00 a.m.** – **Milner, George and Scott Hammerstedt** – “Mill Creek Hoes as Digging Tools: New Information on Their Effectiveness and Use Wear”
- 8:20 a.m.** – **Martin, Andrew** – “Methods for Identifying Site Integrity and Function from Lithic Analyses: Some Examples from Kentucky”
- 8:40 a.m.** – **Potts, Tara** – “Technological and Spatial Analyses of Lithic Remains from the Barber Creek Site”
- 9:00 a.m.** – **Stallings, Richard** – “Artifact Patterning in the Appalachian Summit: Archaeological Evaluation at Site 40SV112, Sevier County, Tennessee”
- 9:20 a.m.** – **Pfannkuche, Sara** – “Identifying Settlement Patterns from the Mid-Holocene on the Pecatonica River: An Evaluation of the Lithics from the Illinois Historic Sites Survey”
- 9:40 a.m.** – **Raviele, Maria** – “Behavioral Variability in Stone Tool Production”
- 10:00 a.m.** – **BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m.** – **Butler, Brian and Tobias Donaker** – “The Clear Creek Cache: A Rare Look at Lithic Production Activity in Southern Illinois”

- 10:40 a.m. – Cooper, Randall and Richard L. Herndon –**  
 “Small Triangular Point Variation at the End of the Woodland Period in Eastern Kentucky: The View from Elk Fork (15MO140)”
- 11:00 a.m. – Wyckoff, Don –** “Plains Villager - Mississippian Chiefdom Ties: Alibates Flint Use by Arkansas Basin Caddoans, Eastern Oklahoma”
- 11:20 a.m. – Seeman, Mark, Elaine Dowd, Larry Morris, Garry Summers, and Paul Barans –** “Results of Systematic Lithic Refitting at the Nobles Pond Site, Stark County, Ohio”

**General Session 10:**

Historic Native American Studies

Location: Salons E & F

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

Chair: Powell, Gina

- 8:00 a.m. – Worth, John –** “A History of Southeastern Indians in Cuba, 1513-1823”
- 8:20 a.m. – White, Nancy –** “Protohistoric and Historic Indians of the Apalachicola Valley, Northwest Florida”
- 8:40 a.m. – Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne –** “Farming, Hunting, Herding, and Trading: Colonial Economies and Seminole Settlement Patterns”

- 9:00 a.m. – Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr. and Brett H. Riggs –** “Archaeology at Catawba New Town, a Federal-Period Indian Community in Piedmont South Carolina”
- 9:20 a.m. – Eaton, Melissa –** “Lenape Against the Grain: Cultural Change and Continuity at ‘Delaware Town’ (23CN1), 1821-1831”
- 9:40 a.m. – Powell, Gina –** “What's for Dinner at Delaware Town?: A Look at Botanical and Animal Remains from an 1820s Lenape Site in Southwest Missouri”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – Collins, James M. –** “A Meskwaki Mine in the Upper Mississippi River Lead District”
- 10:40 a.m. – Drake, Eric and Sean Dunham –** “Crosscutting Culture and Time: Native American Logging and the Continuity of Seasonal Mobility Patterns in the Upper Great Lakes”
- 11:00 a.m. – Giordano, Brock –** “Examining Craft Production Through a Technological Investigation of Tinkling Cones”
- 11:20 a.m. – McGoun, William –** “The People Who Discovered Lewis and Clark”



## Symposium 9:

Interstate 69 in Mississippi:  
A Regional Archaeological  
Perspective - Part I

Location: Pavilion Suites 1 & 2

Friday: 8:40 a.m. – 11:20 a.m.

Chairs: Peacock, Evan  
and S. Homes Hogue

- 8:40 a.m. – Underwood, John, James H. Turner, and Kevin Bruce** – “Introduction to the Interstate 69 Project in Mississippi: Generation of an Environmental and Archaeological Synthesis”
- 9:00 a.m. – Peacock, Evan** – “Paleoenvironmental Modeling in the Central and Lower Mississippi River Valley: Past and Future Approaches”
- 9:20 a.m. – Dunnell, Robert** – “The Phase?”
- 9:40 a.m. – Feathers, Jim** – “Absolute Dating in the Mississippi Delta”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – Hogue, S. Homes** – “The I-69 Corridor: Bioarchaeology in the Mississippi Delta”
- 10:40 a.m. – Carr, Philip** – “On the Trail of Prehistoric Rockhounds: Making Inferences from Stone Artifacts of the Mississippi Delta”
- 11:00 a.m. – Galaty, Michael L.** – “Ceramic Petrography and the Classification of Mississippi's Archaeological Pottery By Fabric: A GIS Approach”

## Symposium 10:

New Approaches to Old Problems

Location: Salon A

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chair: Johnson, Pamela

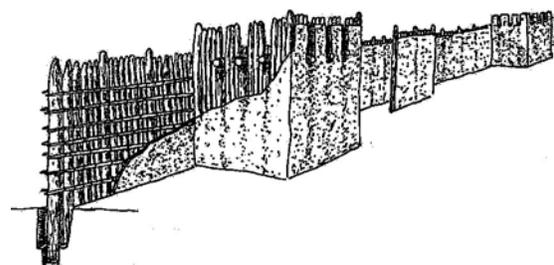
- 8:00 a.m. – Gillam, J. Christopher** – “This Old Model: Advancing Archaeological Predictive Modeling in the Southeast”
- 8:20 a.m. – Grunewald, Matt, Pamela Johnson, and Steven Meredith** – “An Approach to the Analysis of Prehistoric Iconography”
- 8:40 a.m. – Meredith, Steven** – “Analyzing Alexander”
- 9:00 a.m. – Plane, Mark** – “The Impact of English Colonialism and Anglo-American Culture on Catawba Indian Foodways”
- 9:20 a.m. – Gorman, Rebecca and Geoffrey DuChemin** – “Burning Down the House-Site Formation of Pole and Thatch Native Structures Through Fire”
- 9:40 a.m. – Zych, Lauren, Tristan Almazan, and Steve Nash** – “New Data on Old Collections: Revisiting Moorehead's Hopewell Excavation”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – Surface-Evans, Sarah** – “Shell Mound Archaic Cultural Landscapes: A View from the Falls of the Ohio River Region of Indiana”

- 10:40 a.m.** – **Lockhart, Jami** – “An Analysis of the Distribution of Caddo Mound Sites in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of Arkansas”
- 11:00 a.m.** – **Quates, E. W. Duane** – “Hell’s Hundred Acres: Borderland Settlement Complexity in South Alabama”
- 11:20 a.m.** – **Roe, Lori** – “Recent Excavations at Raffman (16MA20), a Coles Creek Mound Center in Northeast Louisiana”
- 11:40 a.m.** – **Hill, William G.** – “Plum Bayou Community Structure and Spatial Variability: An Analysis of the Archaeological Materials from the Coy Mound Site (3LN20), Central Arkansas”

**Symposium 11: The Changing  
Mississippian: Recent Research on  
Mississippian Sites in the American  
Bottom and Beyond  
Location: Salon B  
Friday: 8:20 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.  
Chair: Reber, Eleanora**

- 8:20 a.m.** – **Thomas, Jamie A.** – “The Westpark Site (11MO96): Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian Occupations in a Selected Household Feature Cluster”
- 8:40 a.m.** – **Reber, Eleanora** – “The Dohack Phase at the George Reeves Site (11S650): Twenty-Four Years Later”

- 9:00 a.m.** – **Abbott, Monte** – “Dohack Phase Subsistence and Bell-Shaped Pits: New Data from the 2003 and 2004 Excavations at the George Reeves Site (11S650)”
- 9:20 a.m.** – **Bailey, Susanna** – “A Preliminary Look at the Emergent Mississippian and Early Mississippian Occupations at the Dickneite Site (11MO785), Monroe County, Illinois”
- 9:40 a.m.** – **Way, Annie** – “Upland Transformations: The Late Emergent Mississippian at the George Reeves Site (11S650)”
- 10:00 a.m.** – **BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m.** – **Betzenhauser, Alleen** – “Through Space and Time: Preliminary and Proposed Investigations at the Washausen (11MO305) and Pieper (11MO31) Sites”
- 10:40 a.m.** – **Altizer, Valerie, Robin Machiran, and Mary Beth Trubitt** – “Following the Wall: Cahokia's Western Palisade Investigations, 1998-2004”
- 11:00 a.m.** – **Iseminger, William** – “Cahokia's Palisade Takes a Turn”
- 11:20 a.m.** – **Discussant: Milner, George**



## Symposium 12: Papers in

Honor of David W. Chase:

Building the Foundations

Location: Salon G

Friday: 7:40 a.m. – 12:20 p.m.

Chairs: Sheldon, Craig T., Jr. and  
Ned J. Jenkins

- 7:40 a.m. – **Schnell, Frank T.** – “David Chase's Chattahoochee Years”
- 8:00 a.m. – **Sheldon, Elisabeth Shepard and Paula Weiss** – “Phase II Archaeological Investigations at 1RU494”
- 8:20 a.m. – **Reilly, F. Kent, III** – “Exploring Alabama's Past With David Chase”
- 8:40 a.m. – **Price, George** – “A Case for Increasing Sedentism in the Middle Woodland Prehistory of East-Central Alabama”
- 9:00 a.m. – **Jeter, Marvin D. and C. Roger Nance** – “Late Woodland (Plus or Minus) East of Selma, Central Alabama”
- 9:20 a.m. – **Wesson, Cameron B.** – “The Samuel and Shine Sites Revisited: Dave Chase and the Late Prehistory of Central Alabama”
- 9:40 a.m. – **Mann, Jason** – “A Reappraisal of the Walnut Creek Phase”
- 10:00 a.m. – **BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – **Jenkins, Ned J.** – “Early Creek Origins”

10:40 a.m. – **Regnier, Amanda** – “Daub Scatters and the Excavation of Late Mississippian Domestic Structures in Central Alabama”

11:00 a.m. – **Sheldon, Craig T., Jr.** – “French and Indian Houses on the Alabama Frontier”

11:20 a.m. – **Cottier, John W.** – “The Chase for the Real Fort Mitchell: A Complexity of Cultures Within a Small Space”

11:40 a.m. – **Discussant: Knight, Vernon J., Jr.**

12:00 p.m. – **Discussant: Waselkov, Greg**

## Poster Session 2

Location: Hawthorne Ballroom

Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

**Blanch, Christina, Mark Groover, and David Pletcher** – “Exploring Material Continuity and Change at the Moore-Youse House”

**Harle, Michaelyn and Kathryn King** – “Skeletal Markers of Occupational Stress: Gender and Rank Based Division of Labor in a Late Mississippian Population”

**Herbert, Joseph, Michael S. Smith, and Theresa McReynolds** – “Sources of Prehistoric Pottery in the Carolina Sandhills: A Chemical and Petrographic Study”

**Johnson, Jay and Bryan Haley** – “What You See and What You Get: Multiple Sensor Exploration of the Parchman Place Mounds in Mississippi”

**Jones, Scott** – “Mississippian Stone-Box Cemeteries and Salvage Archaeology in Middle Tennessee”

**Lengyel, Stacey** – “Archaeomagnetic Research in the U.S. Midcontinent”  
**Lieb, Brad, Pamela Edwards, and Dylan Karges** – “A Frequency Seriation and Visual Account of Chickasaw Pottery Types and Vessel Forms”  
**Lydick, Christopher, John E. Cornelison, Jr., and David G. Anderson** – “A Link to the Past: Interactive Web-Based Approaches to Cultural Resource Report Writing”  
**McKnight, Matthew** – “Copper Procurement and Exchange in Early and Middle Woodland North America”  
**Meyer, Regina and Michael J. Meyer** – “GIS Applications in Archaeology: Georeferencing and 3D Analysis”

## Friday Afternoon

October 22

### General Session 11:

Current Research on the Middle Woodland Period

Location: Salon C

Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:40 p.m.

Chair: Carr, Christopher

**1:00 p.m. – Deneeve, Ian** – “The Crab Orchard Ceramic Tradition at the Lower Wabash-Lower Ohio Confluence”  
**1:20 p.m. – Emerson, Thomas, Randall E. Hughes, Kenneth Farnsworth, and Sarah Wisseman** – “Turning the World Upside Down: PIMA

Sourcing of Scioto Hopewell Temper Mound Pipes”  
**1:40 p.m. – Kassabaum, Megan and Shannon Fie** – “Notes in the Margins: Preliminary Investigations Along the Lower Rock River”  
**2:00 p.m. – Spatz, Ashton** – “The 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Western Mound of the Mud Lake Site (12LE14): A Middle Woodland Mound Group in LaPorte County, Indiana”  
**2:20 p.m. – Carr, Christopher** – “Shamans and Shaman-Like Leaders of Ohio Hopewell Societies”  
**2:40 p.m. – Greber, N’omi, Martha P. Otto, Katherine C. Ruhl, Anne B. Lee, Dawn Walter Gagliano, Richard W. Yerkes, and Jarrod Burks** – “Wooden Structures at the Seip Earthworks, Ross County, Ohio: Multiple Middens”  
**3:00 p.m. – BREAK**  
**3:20 p.m. – Lynott, Mark** – “Exploring Earthen Walls: The 2004 Season at the Hopeton Earthworks, Ross County, Ohio”  
**3:40 p.m. – Marshall, James** – “The Walls of Fort Ancient and Their Replications, Part II”  
**4:00 p.m. – Turner, Christopher** – “Three Cases of Archaeoastronomy at Ft. Ancient”  
**4:20 p.m. – Zurel, Richard** – “The Survival of Hopewell Customs in the Ethnographic Present”

Symposium 13: Recent Investigations of the Mortuary Record of Etowah's Mound C

Location: Salon D

Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.

Chairs: King, Adam and Vincas P. Steponaitis

- 1:00 p.m. – **King, Adam** – “Re-Mapping Etowah’s Mound C”
- 1:20 p.m. – **Barker, Alex W.** – “Some Preliminary Observations on the Quick and the Dead at Mound C, Etowah”
- 1:40 p.m. – **Dye, David H.** – “Photographing the Etowah Museum Mound C Collection”
- 2:00 p.m. – **Steponaitis, Vincas P.** – “The Meaning and Use of Etowah Palettes”
- 2:20 p.m. – **Swanson, Sam and George Wheeler** – “Compositional Analysis of Etowah Palettes”
- 2:40 p.m. – **Drooker, Penelope B.** – “Fabrics Associated With Stone Palettes at Etowah”
- 3:00 p.m. – **BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m. – **Leader, Jonathan M.** – “The Evidence for Copper Working at Etowah”
- 3:40 p.m. – **Reilly, F. Kent** – “Iconographic Investigations of Hightower Style Supernaturals”
- 4:00 p.m. – **Discussant: Larson, Lewis**



Symposium 14: The Archaeology of Florida's Springs, Lakes, Rivers, and Offshore Areas

Location: Salons E & F

Friday: 1:20 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Chairs: Hendryx, Greg and Michael Arbuthnot

- 1:20 p.m. – **Hendryx, Greg** – “Terrestrial Resources Around Florida’s Springs”
- 1:40 p.m. – **Carter, Brinnen** – “Human Use of Florida Springs: The Long View”
- 2:00 p.m. – **Dunbar, James S.** – “Chronostratigraphy and Paleoclimate of Late Pleistocene Florida and the Implications of Changing Paleoindian Land Use”
- 2:20 p.m. – **Faught, Michael K.** – “Lakes, Rivers, and Seashore – Boats, Fishing, and Shell Middens: Some Ideas About Potentials for Submerged Middle and Late Archaic Sites in Florida”
- 2:40 p.m. – **Arbuthnot, Michael A.** – “A Comparative Analysis of Artifact Densities and Distributions from Submerged and Terrestrial Sites in Florida”
- 3:00 p.m. – **BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m. – **Moore, Robin E.** – “Underwater in St. Johns County, Florida”
- 3:40 p.m. – **de Bry, John** – “Searching for Christopher Columbus’s Santa Maria: Remote Sensing Survey Off the Northwest Coast of Haiti”

### Symposium 15:

Interstate 69 in Mississippi:  
A Regional Archaeological  
Perspective - Part II

Location: Pavilion Suites 1 & 2

Friday: 1:20 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Chairs: Rafferty, Janet, Evan  
Peacock, and S. Homes Hogue

- 1:20 p.m. – Jackson, Edwin H.** – “Thirty Years After Middle Mississippi Exploitation of Animal Populations: The Current Status of Zooarchaeology in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and Where We Go from Here”
- 1:40 p.m. – Fritz, Gayle** – “Paleoethnobotanical Issues in the I-69 Corridor of Mississippi”
- 2:00 p.m. – Rafferty, Janet** – “Settlement Pattern Analysis Through Identification of Occupations”
- 2:20 p.m. – Johnson, Jay K.** – “Archaeological Remote Sensing Research in the Yazoo Basin: A History and Evaluation”
- 2:40 p.m. – Young, Amy L.** – “The Once and Future Blues: Historic Period Misery, Hope, and Change in the Mississippi Delta”
- 3:00 p.m. – BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m. – Discussant: House, John**
- 3:40 p.m. – Discussant: Weinstein, Richard A.**

### Symposium 16: Salt of the Earth:

Recent Research on the Role of  
Salt in Southeastern Prehistory

Location: Salon A

Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Chairs: Dumas, Ashley  
and Maureen Meyers

- 1:00 p.m. – Brown, Ian W.** – “Archaeological Investigations at Midwestern and Southeastern Salines”
- 1:20 p.m. – Kenmotsu, Nancy** – “Evidence for Small Scale Prehistoric Caddoan Salt Making”
- 1:40 p.m. – Early, Ann M.** – “Masters in a Land of Salt: Caddo Saltmakers in Prehistory and History”
- 2:00 p.m. – Dumas, Ashley** – “Early Salt Production and the Late Woodland / Early Mississippian Tradition in Southwest Alabama”
- 2:20 p.m. – Meyers, Maureen** – “Salt, Settlement and Political Organization in Southwestern Virginia”
- 2:40 p.m. – Glanville, Jim** – “Native American Salt Making at Saltville, Virginia”
- 3:00 p.m. – BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m. – Discussant: McKillop, Heather**
- 3:40 p.m. – Discussant: Muller, Jon**

## General Session 12:

Protohistoric/

Early Historical Period

Location: Salon B

Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.

Chair: Troyer, Rebecca

- 1:00 p.m. – Kehoe, Alice** – “Pirates of the Caribbean and Other Anomalies”
- 1:20 p.m. – Marrinan, Rochelle** – “A Review of Mission Period Archaeology in Spanish Florida”
- 1:40 p.m. – Thunen, Robert and Rebecca A. Gorman** – “Looking for Fort Caroline: The 2004 Field Season and Beyond”
- 2:00 p.m. – Moore, David, Robin A. Beck, Jr., and Christopher B. Rodning** – “Exploring Joara and Fort San Juan: Continuing Excavations at the Berry Site, North Carolina”
- 2:20 p.m. – Little, Keith** – “Conjectured Impacts of Sixteenth-Century Spanish Conquests: Aboriginal Sociopolitical Reorganization in the Coosa Valley”
- 2:40 p.m. – Troyer, Rebecca** – “Decorative Trade Goods in the Southeast”
- 3:00 p.m. – BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m. – Mason, Carol** – “Iconographic (‘Jesuit’) Rings: A Case Study in Chronological Placement”
- 3:40 p.m. – Ehrhardt, Kathleen** – “‘Jesuit’ Rings in the Midcontinent:

Archaeometalurgical Contributions to their Manufacture, Style, and Meanings”

- 4:00 p.m. – Billeck, William** – “Native American Manufacture of Glass Pendants from Trade Beads”

## Symposium 17:

The Saga Continues: Further Investigations of the Next Step Education Through Archaeology Project Research Area

Location: Salon G

Friday: 1:20 p.m. – 4:20 p.m.

Chairs: Freeman, Jeremy, Genesis M. Snyder, and Harry Murphy

- 1:20 p.m. – Head, Sara** – “A Colluvial Roller Coaster: Proving 12MA649 is Separate from 12MA648”
- 1:40 p.m. – Plummer, Janilee L.** – “Contextualizing the Historic Components of 12MA648 and 12MA649 Through Ethnohistory and the Reports of Other Historic Sites in Marion County”
- 2:00 p.m. – Shank, Karen M.** – “Sherds and Shards: Assessing Glass and Ceramic Distributions at Site 12MA649”
- 2:20 p.m. – Snyder, Genesis M.** – “From the Table to the Ground: A Foodways Analysis of Early Nineteenth Century Indiana Settlers Through Their Ceramics”

- 2:40 p.m. – McFarland, Tammy –**  
 “12MA648 and 12MA649  
 Site Contextualization of  
 Early and Late Archaic  
 Components: NSEAP  
 Research Area”
- 3:00 p.m. – BREAK**
- 3:20 p.m. – Ray, Ramon and Jeremy  
 Freeman –** “Life Outside the  
 Fort: Understanding the Late  
 Woodland in Central  
 Indiana”
- 3:40 p.m. – Murphy, Harry –** “The Next  
 Step Education Through  
 Archaeology Project:  
 Contributions to the  
 Archaeological Record and  
 the Community”
- 4:00 p.m. – Discussant: Glidden, Chris**

### Poster Session 3

Location: Hawthorne Ballroom

Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

- Farkas, Michael, Michael Hargrave,  
 Douglas Jackson, and Rinita Dalan –**  
 “Geophysical Investigation of the  
 Hoxie Farm Site Fortified Village”
- Hargrave, Michael –** “Electrical Resistance  
 and Magnetic Field Gradient Survey  
 at Ramey Field, Cahokia”
- Moore, Christopher, Jeffrey Irwin, and  
 William Covington –** “Pine Barrens and  
 Possum’s Rations Revisited: Late-  
 Paleoindian and Early Archaic  
 Settlement in the Carolina Sandhills”
- Schmidt, Sarah and Timothy Baumann –**  
 “Connecting a Community:  
 Archaeology and the Old North St.  
 Louis Neighborhood”
- Spott, Elizabeth –** “Analysis of the Rodney  
 Clark Site (47MR146) Quartz Lithic  
 Assemblage: Friend or Foe?”

- Stahlmann, Kathleen, Jarrod Burks, John  
 Kelly, Jim Mertz, and Toi Saale –**  
 “Washausen: Recent Investigations  
 at a Small Pulcher Tradition Mound  
 Center and Its Implications on the  
 Emergence of the Mississippian  
 Tradition”
- Thacker, Paul and Ken Robinson –**  
 “Electrical Resistivity Survey in the  
 Urban Setting of Happy Hill”
- Thissen, Michael and John E. Kelly –**  
 “Defining Cahokia’s North Plaza”
- Velasquez, Lizbeth, James Turner,  
 Jeffrey Alvey, Troy Mead, and Susan  
 Wilkerson –** “Promoting Mississippi’s  
 Cultural Heritage: A Step Beyond  
 Traditional Compliance”
- Welch, Paul, Berle Clay, Michael  
 Hargrave, Brian Butler, and Staffan  
 Peterson –** “Magnetometry at Kincaid”
- White, Andrew –** “Variability in a  
 Paleoindian Hafted Biface  
 Assemblage from Northeastern  
 Indiana”

### Friday Evening

October 22

#### SEAC Business Meeting

Location: Salon C

Friday: 5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

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#### “Meet Me in St. Louis” Dance

Location: Pavilion Ballroom

Friday: 9:00 p.m. – 12:00 a.m.

Band: *Bel Airs*

## Saturday Morning

October 23

### General Session 13: Mounds

Location: Salon C

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chair: Anderson, David

- 8:00 a.m. – Brashler, Janet and Amanda Roberts** – “Recent Research at Norton Mounds, 20KT1”
- 8:20 a.m. – Pluckhahn, Thomas** – “Patterns in the Alignment and Spacing of Mounds at Kolomoki (9ER1)”
- 8:40 a.m. – Livingood, Patrick and John Blitz** – “Timing is Everything: The Periodicity of Mound Construction at Mississippian Sites”
- 9:00 a.m. – Pursell, Corin** – “Geographic Distribution and Symbolism of Colored Mound Architecture in the Mississippian Southeast”
- 9:20 a.m. – Rees, Mark** – “From Dry Bayou to *Qiteet Kuti'ngi Na'mu*: Report on the Plaquemine Mounds Archaeological Project”
- 9:40 a.m. – Stephenson, Keith and Adam King** – “The Lawton Mounds in Historical Context”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – Boudreaux, Edmond A., III** – “Mississippian Mound Construction and Diachronic Change at Town Creek”

**10:40 a.m. – Gage, Matthew and John Marcoux** – “Walling II Revisited: Mature Mississippian in the Middle Tennessee Valley”

**11:00 a.m. – Anderson, David G. and John E. Cornelison, Jr.** – “Archaeological Investigations at Shiloh Mound A, 1999-2004”

**11:20 a.m. – Vogel, Gregory** – “A Landscape Scale Study of Mounds in the Spiro Area”

**11:40 a.m. – Wesler, Kit** – “Change Happens: The Continuing Transformation of Wickliffe Mounds”

### Symposium 18: Beyond

the American Bottom: Current Perspectives on the Mississippian Presence in the Northern Midwest

Location: Salon D

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

Chairs: Rodell, Roland L. and Ronald C. Schirmer

**8:00 a.m. – Rodell, Roland L.** – “Introduction: The Discovery of Mississippian Culture in the Northern Mississippi”

**8:20 a.m. – Schirmer, Ronald C.** – “Interaction Theory and the Silvernale Phase in the Red Wing Locality”

**8:40 a.m. – Benden, Danielle** – “The Fisher Mounds Site Complex: Evidence for Early Middle Mississippian Presence in the Upper Mississippi Valley”

- 9:00 a.m. – Boszhardt, Robert F.** – “The Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian Component at the Iva Site, La Crosse County, Wisconsin”
- 9:20 a.m. – Stoltman, James B.** – “Petrographic Observations on Pottery from Fisher Mounds and Iva: Evaluating the American Bottom Connection in Southwestern Wisconsin”
- 9:40 a.m. – Arzigian, Constance** – “A Seedy Business - Middle Mississippian Plant Foods in Wisconsin”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – Salzer, Robert J.** – “Fire and Water at the Gottschall Site: 1700 years of Ideological Continuity”
- 10:40 a.m. – Millhouse, Philip, Timothy R. Pauketat, Thomas E. Emerson, and Jeff Kruchten** – “Understanding Native Histories in the Upper Mississippi River Valley from A.D. 1050-1350: The Lundy and John Chapman sites”
- 11:00 a.m. – Bird, M. Catherine** – “Reaction to Middle Mississippian Expansion Toward the Upper Illinois River Valley”
- 11:20 a.m. – Henning, Dale R.** – “So, This is Mississippian?”



**Symposium 19:** The Trail of Tears: Identification of Forts, Land and Water Routes, and the Role of Missionaries in the Cherokee Removal  
**Location:** Salons E & F  
**Saturday:** 8:20 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.  
**Chairs:** Freeman, Sharon and Ellen Mussleman

- 8:20 a.m. – Hawsey, Kareen** – “Retracing the Past”
- 8:40 a.m. – Riggs, Brett and Lance Greene** – “The Cherokee Trail of Tears in Southwestern North Carolina”
- 9:00 a.m. – Lieb, John** – “Discovery of Fort Likens”
- 9:20 a.m. – Freeman, Sharon** – “The Cherokee Trail of Tears in Fort Payne, Alabama”
- 9:40 a.m. – King, Gail** – “Missionaries, Cherokee Removal, and the Trail of Tears”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – Watkins, Joel and Daryll Berryman** – “Gunter's Ferry”
- 10:40 a.m. – Mussleman, Ellen** – “Along the Water Route: The Tuscumbia Landing Site”
- 11:00 a.m. – Zornek-Stevens, Susan** – “Detachments Seek Alternate Routes -The Benge, Hilderbrand and the Northern Routes Through Missouri”
- 11:20 a.m. – Discussant: Clouse, Robert**

## Symposium 20:

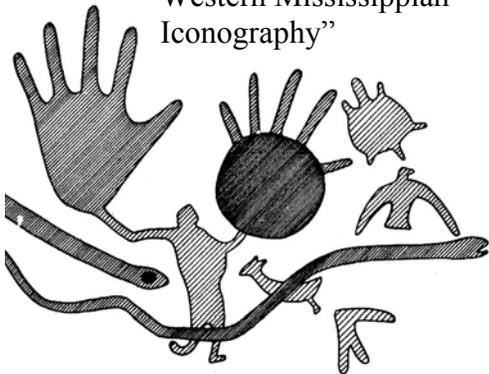
Recent Rock Art Research in  
Eastern North America

Location: Pavilions 1 & 2

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.

Chair: Diaz-Granados, Carol

- 8:00 a.m. – Spears, Anita** – “Site 15LR77 on Pine Mountain in Kentucky: Why Was Context So Important?”
- 8:20 a.m. – Morales, Reinaldo, Jr.** – “Seeing ‘Things’”
- 8:40 a.m. – Vogel, Michelle Berg and Gregory Vogel** – “Recording Techniques and GIS Analysis of Rock Art Elements at Arkansas Rockhouse Cave”
- 9:00 a.m. – Ahler, Steven, Richard Edging, and Elizabeth Burson** – “A New and Expensive Method for Documenting Petroglyphs”
- 9:20 a.m. – Simek, Jan F., Alan Cressler, Nicholas Herrmann, and Sarah Sherwood** – “The Prehistoric Rock Art of Painted Rock, Alabama”
- 9:40 a.m. – Duncan, James R. and Carol Diaz-Granados** – “‘The ‘Black Warrior’ Pictograph: A New Early AMS Radiocarbon Date for Western Mississippian Iconography”



## General Session 14:

Paleoethnobotany and  
Zooarchaeology

Location: Salon A

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chairs: Ruhl, Donna  
and Erika Roberts

- 8:00 a.m. – Hollenbach, Kandance** – “Gathering and Mobility Decisions in the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods, Northwest Alabama”
- 8:20 a.m. – Widga, Chris** – “Bison in the Eastern US: Continuing research into Late Holocene Bison Biogeography”
- 8:40 a.m. – Whyte, Thomas, M. Spencer, and M. Shumate** – “Zooarchaeology of Biltmore Mound, a Hopewellian Center in the Appalachian Summit of North Carolina”
- 9:00 a.m. – Conner, Michael and Gina Powell** – “Acorns at Walnut Shade: A Loftin Phase Activity Area in the Missouri Ozarks”
- 9:20 a.m. – Ruhl, Donna** – “Hidden Treasures in Our National Collections: Archaeobotanical Findings from the Opposite Futch Cove Site at the Kennedy Space Center”
- 9:40 a.m. – Tickner, Amanda** – “An Analysis of Wood Charcoal Remains from an Earth Lodge on Mound V at Moundville”
- 10:00 a.m. – BREAK**

- 10:20 a.m. – **Lusteck, Robert** – “Re-Telling the Story of Maize”
- 10:40 a.m. – **Keene, Deborah** – “Reevaluating the Use of *Boonea impressa* as a Season of Capture Indicator for Oysters”
- 11:00 a.m. – **Scarry, Margaret and Amber VanDerwarker** – “Menus for Families and Feasts: Household and Community Consumption of Plants at Upper Saratown, North Carolina”
- 11:20 a.m. – **Roberts, Erika** – “Home Cooking Served on Fancy China?: Faunal and Ceramic Analysis from Whitney Plantation (16SJB11), Louisiana”
- 11:40 a.m. – **Williams, Michele L. and James C. Pritchard** – “Shelbyville: The Archaeobotany of Hogpits and Privies”

### General Session 15:

Late Woodland

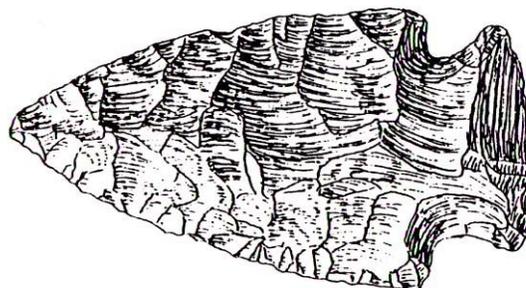
Location: Salon B

Saturday: 8:20 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

Chair: DelCastello, Brian

- 8:20 a.m. – **Markin, Julie** – “Woodstock Revealed”
- 8:40 a.m. – **Beasley, Virgil and Elizabeth Ryba** – “Excavations at 1SH493, the Old Eighty Site: An Interim Report”

- 9:00 a.m. – **Johnson, Hunter and Harry O. Holstein** – “Kelly Springs (1TA654): A Late Woodland Ellis Phase Site in the Middle Coosa Valley, Talladega County, Alabama”
- 9:20 a.m. – **Stauber, Scott** – “The Hawkins Ridge Site (33HA182) Revisited: Then and Now”
- 9:40 a.m. – **Hambacher, Michael and Sean B. Dunham** – “The Boulder Lake Site (47OC137), Oconto County, Wisconsin: Data Recovery and Interpretations of a Multi-Component Woodland Site in the North Woods”
- 10:00 a.m. – **BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m. – **Fishel, Richard** – “Recent Investigations at 11MC71: A Buried Weaver-Aged Village in Northwest Illinois”
- 10:40 a.m. – **DelCastello, Brian** – “New Insights into Late Woodland Archaeology in the Kaskaskia River Drainage, St. Clair County, Illinois”
- 11:00 a.m. – **Durst, Patrick and Brad Koldehoff** – “Recent Investigations at the Loyd Site (11MS20): A Terminal Late Woodland Settlement in the Northern American Bottom”
- 11:20 a.m. – **Gerren, Kelly** – “What's This For?: The Use of Limestone from Woodland to Mississippian Time Periods”



## Symposium 21:

From the Midwest to the Middle  
South: Recent Studies in the  
Historical Archaeology of Indiana,  
Ohio, and Kentucky

Location: Salon G

Saturday: 8:40 a.m. – 11:40 a.m.

Chair: Groover, Mark

- 8:40 a.m.** – **Black, Max** – “Near-Surface Remote Survey in Historical Archaeology: A Test of Feasibility”
- 9:00 a.m.** – **Rosenberg, Seth A.** – “Corner Stores and Bottles: African-American Consumption in Indianapolis”
- 9:20 a.m.** – **Freeman, Jeremy B.** – “The Common Cause: Confederate Ideology and the American Civil War”
- 9:40 a.m.** – **DeMore, Marie** – “The Archaeological Curation Crisis in Indiana: Legal Obligation or Ethical Dilemma?”
- 10:00 a.m.** – **BREAK**
- 10:20 a.m.** – **Blanch, Christina** – “The Historical Archaeology of the Indiana Miami”
- 10:40 a.m.** – **Chew, Dustin and David Pletcher** – “Busted Plaster, Broken Glass, and Rusty Nails: Architectural Artifacts from the Moore-Youse House Site”
- 11:00 a.m.** – **Pletcher, David and Dustin Chew** – “Ceramics and Foodways at the Moore-Youse House”

- 11:20 a.m.** – **Howard, Amy** – “The Old Frankfort Cemetery: A Preliminary Report on an Antebellum Population”

## Symposium 22: Elite Craft

Patronage at Cahokia and the  
Emergence of the Southeastern  
Ceremonial Complex

Location: Pavilion Suites 1 & 2

Saturday: 10:20 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Chairs: Brown, James  
and John Kelly

- 10:20 a.m.** – **Brown, James, John Kelly, Lucretia Kelly, and Kathleen Ehrhardt** – “Background to Cahokian Craft Production”
- 10:40 a.m.** – **Trubitt, Mary Beth** – “Marine Shell Prestige Goods at Cahokia”
- 11:00 a.m.** – **Brown, James** – “Braden Style Artwork as a Cahokian Craft”
- 11:20 a.m.** – **Duncan, James R. and Carol Diaz-Granados** – “Monumental Rock Art in the Cahokia Style: A Clue to the Origins of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex”
- 11:40 a.m.** – **Hamlin, Jenna M.** – “Moorehead Phase Ceramic Assemblage Variation at Cahokia”



Saturday Afternoon  
October 23

MAC Business Meeting

Location: Salon B

Saturday: 12:00 – 1:00p.m.

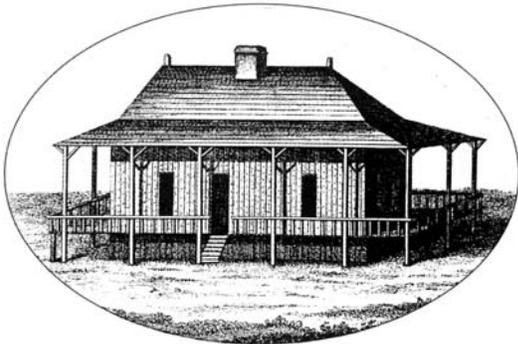
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Cultural Tours

1 - Historical Tour of St. Louis

Saturday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Ticket and Reservation Required



2 – Paleoindian /

Chert Quarry Tour

Saturday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Ticket and Reservation Required



3 – Cahokia Mounds /

East St. Louis Tour

Saturday: 1:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Ticket and Reservation Required



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Saturday Evening

October 23

BBQ Dinner at

Cahokia Mounds

Saturday: 5:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Dinner Served at 6:00 p.m.

Ticket and Reservation Required

Vegetarian Plates Available

Transportation Provided

## Student Paper Competition

**Boudreaux, Edmond A., III, (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)**  
*Mississippian Mound Construction and Diachronic Change at Town Creek*  
**(General Session 13, Saturday, 10:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Hammerstedt, Scott W. (Pennsylvania State University)**  
*Mississippian Construction, Labor, and Social Power*  
**(General Session 1, Thursday, 9:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Hill, William G. (Western Michigan University)**  
*Plum Bayou Community Structure and Spatial Variability: An Analysis of the Archaeological Materials from the Coy Mound Site (3LN20), Central Arkansas*  
**(Symposium 10, Friday, 11:40 a.m., Salon A)**

**Lusteck, Robert (University of Minnesota)**  
*Re-Telling the Story of Maize*  
**(General Session 14, Saturday, 10:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**Pursell, Corin C. (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale)**  
*Geographic Distribution and Symbolism of Colored Mound Architecture in the Mississippian Southeast*  
**(General Session 13, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Salon C)**

**Thompson, Victor D. (University of Kentucky)**  
*The Formation and Function of Shell Rings: A Case Study from Sapelo Island*  
**(General Session 3, Thursday, 9:40 a.m., Salon B)**

**Wallis, Neill J. (University of Florida)**  
*Pottery Technology and Function at the Mayport Mound (8DU96): Enduring Traditions Within the Swift Creek Interactive World*  
**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 3:20 p.m., Salon C)**

## Symposia Abstracts

**Applegate, Darlene (Western Kentucky University) and A. Gwynn Henderson (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)**

*Public Archaeology in Kentucky and Neighboring States*

There is a long history of public involvement in archaeology in Kentucky and neighboring states. In this symposium we consider several types of public archaeology programs, including site stewardship, exhibits, public digs, web sites, educational curricula, on-site interpretation, living archaeology, and avocational organizations. Contributors emphasize program goals, planning, implementation, activities, and evaluation. Participation by the audience is encouraged during the symposium. **(Symposium 3, Thursday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2,)**

**Bader, Anne (AMEC Earth & Environmental) and Cheryl Ann Munson (Indiana University)**

*Emerging Perspectives on Mississippian at the Falls of the Ohio River*

The late prehistoric occupation in the Falls of the Ohio region near Louisville, on the northeastern Middle Mississippian frontier and at the southwestern limit of Fort Ancient settlement, has been described as “diluted” and “not completely Mississippian.” The unprecedented level of recent research at late prehistoric sites in the region now suggests that the “backwoods” characterization was partly due to limited knowledge. New information from multiple sites is emerging on regional characteristics and adaptations material culture, subsistence economy, dating, community structure, and settlement patterns as well as extra-regional interactions with Mississippian and non-Mississippian groups. **(Symposium 5, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 4:20 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Baumann, Timothy (University of Missouri – St. Louis) and Mark Groover (Ball State University)**

*Historical Archaeology of the Midwest*

During the formative period of historical archaeology, many early studies investigated prominent colonial sites along the Atlantic rim. Paralleling the settlement history of the United States, since the 1960s the frontier of historical archaeology has continued its western advance. As illustrated in this symposium, a new cadre of historical archaeologists is currently exploring material life in the Midwest. Reflecting the diverse historical legacy of the region, the papers in this session address a broad range of topics, consisting of the material culture associated with forts and trading posts, 19th-century mortuary practices, the development of freed person's communities, the archaeology of social institutions, including school houses and state hospitals, the cultural landscape of vacation resorts, and material conditions among working and middle class households. **(Symposium 6, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:20 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

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

*Elite Craft Patronage at Cahokia and the Emergence of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex*

In scenarios of developing cultural complexity scant attention has been given to the interaction between the ideological underpinnings of society and craft production. The archaeological record at Cahokia provides a rich source of information for shedding light on an important aspect of ancient political economy. This symposium addresses the political uses of ideologically charged imagery in the production of crafts at radically different ends of the value spectrum, from marine shell objects and rock painting to pottery.

**(Symposium 22, Saturday, 10:20 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Cordell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History) and Joseph M. Herbert (Cultural Resources Program, Fort Bragg)**

*Recent Contributions to the Application of Ceramic Method and Theory in the Archaeology of the Midwest and Southeastern US – Parts 1 & 2*

This symposium brings together a set of diverse papers offering recent methodological and theoretical approaches to pottery studies in the Southeast and Midwest. Featured analytical methods include petrography, instrumental neutron activation analysis, digital imaging analysis, and AMS dating to address questions of paste composition, resource utilization, social territories, exchange and chronology. Methodological considerations explore the ways in which pottery style, technology, morphology, and “life-history” address questions of ethnicity, social identity, interaction, village and settlement patterning. Theoretical inquiries revisit the type concept as it is currently used in the studies of Woodland and Mississippian period pottery.

**(Part 1 - Symposium 1, Thursday, 7:30 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Salon C)**

**(Part 2 - Symposium 4, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:40 p.m., Salon C)**

**Diaz-Granados, Carol (Washington University)**

*Recent Rock Art Research in Eastern North America*

Rock art research continues in regions of the eastern United States. This session offers a sampling and update of research currently taking place in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Missouri. Dating of pigments, ethnography, patterning of motifs, a contextual approach, methods of recording and documentation of both rock art regions and rock art sites are included among the topics.

**(Symposium 20, Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m., Pavilion 1 & 2)**

**Dumas, Ashley (University of Alabama) and Maureen Meyers (University of Kentucky)**

*Salt of the Earth: Recent Research on the Role of Salt in Southeastern Prehistory*

Archaeologists and historians worldwide have recognized the important role that the mineral salt can play in the development of a society. However, they have underestimated the potential of salt studies to contribute to our knowledge of the past primarily because it does not survive as part of the archaeological record. Studies done over the last 30 years have shown that salt production does leave material evidence of salt use. Such work, focusing on salt production technology, intensity of production, and control and trade of salt, has allowed a clearer understanding of the important role this resource played in the political economy of both prehistoric and historic groups.

**(Symposium 16, Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m., Salon A)**

**Dye, David (University of Memphis)**

*Cave Archaeology in the Eastern Woodlands: Papers in Honor of Patty Jo Watson*

The importance of deep cave research has long been recognized by archaeologists in the Eastern Woodlands. Systematic research that addresses the unique challenges of cave archaeology however came of age with the efforts of Patty Jo Watson and her associates, both avocational and professional, in the karst regions of Tennessee and Kentucky. In this symposium we honor her efforts by assessing the contemporary state of knowledge in cave archaeology and the rich archaeological record, which has resulted from research in the dark zones of caves.

**(Symposium 8, Friday, 7:30 a.m. – 12:20 p.m., Salon C)**

**Fortier, Andrew C. (University of Illinois – Urbana-Champaign) and Brad Koldehoff (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program)**

*The New Mississippi River Crossing Project: University of Illinois Investigations in the East St. Louis Mound Center and the Janey B. Goode Site*

The New Mississippi River Crossing Project, sponsored by Illinois Department of Transportation over the past 16 years, entails the proposed construction of a new bridge across the Mississippi River joining metropolitan East St. Louis and St. Louis. In addition to bridge construction, in Illinois the project includes interstate realignments and the relocation of local roads, rail lines, canals, and utilities. Construction will impact portions of the buried East St. Louis Mound Center (11S706), the second largest Mississippian center in North America, and much of the Janey B. Goode site (11S1232), a large intensively occupied (ca 10,000 features) Late Woodland and Mississippian habitation area situated at the north end of the East St. Louis Mound Center. This symposium will provide new information about ongoing investigations at both sites.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 7:40 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Freeman, Jeremy (Ball State University), Genesis M. Snyder (Western Michigan University) and Harry Murphy (Martin University)**

*The Saga Continues: Further Investigations of the Next Step Education Through Archaeology Project Research Area*

Since 1999 the Next Step Education Through Archaeology Project (NSEAP) has conducted a one hundred percent surface collection on two multi-component sites in Fort Harrison State Park on the northwestern side of Indianapolis, Indiana. Through the NSEAP public outreach program, students and staff, acting as mentors, conduct and produce relevant research that contributes to our understanding of Indiana archaeology. Topics such as the contextualization of Marion County historic and prehistoric components through site surveys and ethnohistory, site comparisons, analysis of site integrity and the community aspect of the NSEAP program are addressed.

**(Symposium 17, Friday, 1:20 p.m. – 4:20 p.m., Salon G)**

**Freeman, Sharon and Ellen Mussleman (University of Alabama)**

*The Trail of Tears: Identification of Forts, Land and Water Routes, and the Role of Missionaries in the Cherokee Removal*

In recent years, extensive research has taken place in an effort to identify specific sites associated with the Cherokee Trail of Tears. This symposium will focus on the archaeological findings as well as documentary research that have identified sites associated with the removal of Native Americans. The forced removal of Native Americans in 1838 and 1839, involved roundup forts, emigration depots, connection routes, and water routes through various detachments. The current status and condition of sites associated with the Trail of Tears will be addressed.

**(Symposium 19, Saturday, 8:20 a.m. – 11:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Groover, Mark (Ball State University)**

*From the Midwest to the Middle South: Recent Studies in the Historical Archaeology of Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky*

The papers in this session, presented by Ball State University students, illustrate current research topics that are being explored in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. Topics addressed in this session include remote sensing at historical archaeology sites, African-American archaeology, the archaeology of Civil War prisoner camps, curation issues in Indiana, the archaeology of the Miami, and artifact studies of material from the Moore-Youse House.

**(Symposium 21, Saturday, 8:40 a.m. – 11:40 a.m., Salon G)**

**Hendryx, Greg and Michael Arbuthnot (Environmental Services, Inc.)**

*The Archaeology of Florida's Springs, Lakes, Rivers, and Offshore Areas*

The extensive, diverse, and resource-rich water systems within and around Florida provide exceptional terrestrial and underwater research opportunities. This symposium offers Florida archaeologists a chance to discuss recent research conducted along and within these waterways. Topics include current investigations and data analysis of human use at springs, implications for extended megafauna survival in the southeast, the effects of middle Holocene water level fluctuation, a comparative study between lithics recovered from submerged and terrestrial spring sites, an overview of the submerged resources in St. Johns County, and a remote sensing quest for Columbus's Santa Maria.

**(Symposium 14, Friday, 1:20 p.m. – 4:00 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Johnson, Pamela (University of Alabama)**

*New Approaches to Old Problems*

This symposium, "New Approaches to Old Problems," raises the voices of students who have papers with interesting and innovative theoretical and methodological approaches to archaeological questions. Students in this symposium will tackle longstanding debates, issues, problems or questions from well-known sites by introducing new perspectives or methods for study. Participants also analyze the current approaches to particular problems while offering their unique solutions. This symposium hopes to promote the next generation of student work.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Salon A)**

**King, Adam (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program) and Vincas P. Steponaitis (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill)**

*Recent Investigations of the Mortuary Record of Etowah's Mound C*

Etowah's Mound C has played a key role in the development of our understanding of Mississippian chiefdoms. Despite the fact that the mound and its contents have been in the consciousness of Southeastern archaeologists for over a century, there is still a great deal to be learned from Mound C. This symposium presents results from recent work with Mound C collections spurred largely by the temporary removal of artifacts from the Etowah site museum. The individual papers make it clear that there are still great gains to be made from exploring Mound C.

**(Symposium 13, Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 4:20 p.m., Salon D)**

**Peacock, Evan and S. Homes Hogue (Mississippi State University)**

*Interstate 69 in Mississippi: A Regional Archaeological Perspective – Part I*

**Rafferty, Janet, Evan Peacock, and S. Homes Hogue (Mississippi State University)**

*Interstate 69 in Mississippi: A Regional Archaeological Perspective – Part II*

The planning for I-69 in Mississippi provides a good opportunity for a fresh look at the archaeology of the Central-Lower Mississippi valley. Topical papers cover the history of research, culture history, paleoenvironmental studies, lithics and lithic resources, ceramic petrography and clay resources, materials analysis of pottery, bioarchaeology, archaeobotany, archaeozoology, absolute dating, geophysical research, settlement patterns, internal site structure, and historic period archaeology. The focus is on compiling archaeological data that have accumulated for the region and examining them from new perspectives. The goal is to provide a creative and fruitful scientific framework for upcoming I-69-related fieldwork and analysis.

**(Part 1 - Symposium 9, Friday, 8:40 a.m. – 11:20 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**(Part 2 - Symposium 15, Friday: 1:20 p.m. – 4:00 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Reber, Eleanora (University of North Carolina – Wilmington)**

*The Changing Mississippian: Recent Research on Mississippian Sites in the American Bottom and Beyond*

The Emergent Mississippian and Mississippian periods in the American Bottom and surrounding areas are typified by rapid archaeological change. These changes reflect dramatic alteration in the way people lived over a brief period between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1375 cal. Likewise, archaeological understanding of this time period has recently been in a state of flux. This small sample of recent research on Emergent Mississippian and Mississippian sites describes change in the archaeological record and our changing understanding of this complicated period.

**(Symposium 11, Friday, 8:20 a.m. – 11:40 a.m., Salon B)**

**Rodell, Roland L. (University of Wisconsin – Rock County) and Ronald C. Schirmer (Minnesota State University – Mankato)**

*Beyond the American Bottom: Current Perspectives on the Mississippian Presence in the Northern Midwest*

During the period of circa A.D. 1000 – 1200 various local population centers in the northern Midwest (and well beyond the American Bottom) were participating in some form social interaction with Middle Mississippian culture; either through direct contact or by way of intermediaries. The participants in this symposium present data from recently discovered and previously documented sites having evidence of some form of a Mississippian presence. The presenters will address the cultural contexts of these sites and explore processes of culture contact between local populations and the purveyors of Middle Mississippian culture.

**(Symposium 18, Saturday, 8:00 a.m. – 11:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Schurr, Mark (University of Notre Dame)**

*The Potawatomi During the Removal Period: Diversity in Time and Space*

The Removal Period lasted less than half a century, ending with the forced removal of many Native Americans from the western Great Lakes by A.D. 1840. There was no single Native American response to the stresses of the Removal Period. Instead, Native Americans responded in many different ways, some successful and some not. The Potawatomi of the western Great Lakes exemplify these trends. This symposium presents recent archaeological, historical, and ethnographic perspectives on Potawatomi activities during the Removal Period, illustrating both the diversity of their responses and of the archaeological perspectives now being used to understand them.

**(Symposium 7, Thursday, 3:20 p.m. – 5:20 p.m., Salon B)**

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

*Papers in Honor of David W. Chase: Building the Foundations*

For 69 years, David W. Chase was a pioneer archaeologist in Japan, Korea, Iran, and the Southeastern United States. The last 40 years were spent in central Alabama and Georgia where he surveyed, excavated, and defined cultural chronologies, phases, and artifact typologies. We want to acknowledge Dave's contributions to the culture history of the Southeast.

**(Symposium 12, Friday, 7:40 a.m. – 12:20 p.m., Salon G)**

## Paper and Poster Abstracts

**Abbott, Monte (Washington University) - *Dohack Phase Subsistence and Bell-Shaped Pits: New Data from the 2003 and 2004 Excavations at George Reeves (11S650)***

Recent excavations by the University of North Carolina Wilmington at the George Reeves site (11S650) have provided the opportunity to examine botanical remains from several Dohack phase structures and numerous associated pit features. Resulting data are compared with other Dohack phase assemblages to enhance existing knowledge of subsistence-related activities at the southern end of the American Bottoms area A.D. 800 – 850. Stratigraphic analysis of zoned pit features explores potential links between changing crop suites, storage, and deposition patterns. **(Symposium 11, Friday, 9:00 a.m., Salon B)**

**Adkins, Cynthia (Paleo Research Institute) - *Archaeoclimatic Model for Southwest Michigan***

Archaeoclimatic modeling with resolutions of two hundred year averages has made it possible to simulate past climates. This poster will present a model of estimates of water supply history, snowfall history, precipitation history, annual march of precipitation and temperature history for the region of Niles, Michigan. Local pollen diagrams will be used to ground-truth the archaeoclimatic model. Pollen, used as proxy data, indicates change in climate. Change in frequency of several long-lived tree species will be compared to the archaeoclimatic model. Understanding movement of ecotones through the change in tree species in southwest Michigan in the Holocene is important. Comparison of the archaeoclimatic model and pollen records sheds light on conditions that allowed and later prevented regional corn horticulture on a regular basis.

**(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Ahler, Steven (Illinois State Museum), Richard Edging, (Fort Leonard Wood), and Elizabeth Burson (GeoMarine, Inc.) - *A New and Expensive Method for Documenting Petroglyphs***

Petroglyphs often comprise faint pecked or engraved and possibly overlapping images on weathered rock faces. These conditions make it difficult to discern images or differentiate between intentional pecking and natural weathering. A high-resolution, three-dimensional, noncontact, laser digitizer was used to document petroglyph images on Lohraff Petroglyphs Rock 1 (23PU721) on Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. The photogrammetric images were compared to existing Rock 1 images derived from manual tracing and traditional photography. The laser imagery confirmed the previously documented images and also revealed four new image areas, including another anthropomorphic figure. Relative merits of various nondestructive documentary techniques are discussed.

**(Symposium 20, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Pavilion 1 & 2)**

**Almazan, Tristan (see Zych, Lauren)**

**Alvey, Jeffrey (see Velasquez, Lizbeth)**

**Alt, Susan M. (see Pauketat, Timothy R.)**

**Altizer, Valerie (University of Tennessee), Robin Machiran (University of Missouri – St. Louis), and Mary Beth Trubitt (Henderson State University) - *Following the Wall: Cahokia's Western Palisade Investigations 1998-2004***

Based on soil anomalies seen on aerial photographs as early as 1922, investigations of the Cahokia Palisade began in the 1960's. From the late 1960's and continuing through the 1980's, excavations revealed the palisade constructions to the east of Monk's Mound and south of the Twin Mounds. In 1998 under the direction of the Central Mississippi Archaeological Research Institute and partially funded by the Cahokia Museum Society, the search for the western limits of the Cahokia palisade began. This paper will discuss the investigations and findings of the West Palisade Project from 1998 through the 2004 field season.

**(Symposium 11, Friday, 10:40 a.m., Salon B)**

**Anderson, David G. (University of Tennessee) and John E. Cornelison, Jr. (National Park Service – Southeast Archeological Center) - *Archaeological Investigations at Shiloh Mound A, 1999-2004***

Excavations at Mound A at Shiloh have revealed the construction history of the mound, and the kinds of activities that took place on the successive stages examined to date. At present a hiatus in fieldwork has occurred due to a lack of federal funds, but this has had the positive effect of allowing us to intensively examine the samples collected to date, and formulate plans for future excavations.

**(General Session 13, Saturday, 11:00 a.m., Salon C)**

**Anderson, David G. (see Lydick, Christopher)**

**Applegate, Darlene (Western Kentucky University), Ronald R Switzer, Mark DePoy, and Robert Ward (Mammoth Cave National Park) - *Stewardship for the Public Good: An Archaeological Site Monitoring Program at Mammoth Cave National Park***

A recognized World Heritage Site, Mammoth Cave National Park boasts a wealth of archaeological resources both below and above ground. To date, over 1000 sites have been documented in the Park. In order to protect these irreplaceable resources, a site monitoring program was initiated in 2002 as a cooperative project between the Park and nearby Western Kentucky University. Monthly, quarterly, biyearly and yearly site assessments are conducted by anthropology students in cooperation with law enforcement, cultural resources staff, and faculty. In this paper we discuss various aspects of the project, including goals, personnel, field methods, logistics, confidentiality, and results.

**(Symposium 3, Thursday, 8:00 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Arbuthnot, Michael A. (Environmental Services, Inc.) - *A Comparative Analysis of Artifact Densities and Distributions from Submerged and Terrestrial Sites in Florida***

Examining lithic clusters at Early Archaic terrestrial and submerged sites has potential to provide information about intrasite function, as well as the relationship between function and landscape features (i.e., sinks, springs, river channels, etc.). Furthermore, variations in artifact densities and distributions between contemporaneous submerged and terrestrial sites can provide insight to site formation processes both during and after inundation.

**(Symposium 14, Friday, 2:40 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Arzigian, Constance (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center) - *A Seedy Business - Middle Mississippian Plant Foods in Wisconsin***

Wisconsin has been home to a variety of cultures with varying types and degrees of interaction with Middle Mississippian populations from Cahokia. Paleoethnobotanical evidence of the variety of wild foods and domesticated crops found at Middle Mississippian sites in southern Wisconsin indicate subsistence patterns that differ from both the resident Late Woodland populations and the subsequent Oneota agriculturalists. The nature of this variation, and its implications for the interpretation of culture contact situations and cultural continuity in the region are explored.

**(Symposium 18, Saturday, 9:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Ashley, Keith H. (University of North Florida) and Vicki L. Rolland (Independent Scholar) - *St. Johns Pottery and Issues of Social Identity***

St. Johns pottery is among the most unique in Florida. This distinctive ware is characterized by abundant sponge spicules, “chalky” tactual texture, pale surface color and dark core, and thin vessel walls. Although sponge spicules have long been interpreted as natural constituents in certain raw clays, we argue that sponges were purposefully added as temper. It was the practice of adding sponges and employing a two-step firing process that distinguished St. Johns from other Southeast wares. This paper examines the technological and stylistic qualities of St. Johns pottery and explores its production and use as a projection of social identity.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 1:20 p.m., Salon C)**

**Avery, Paul G. (MACTEC Engineering & Consulting) - *“A Better Country for a Christian”:  
The History and Archaeology of a Mennonite Farm in Knox County, Tennessee.***

In 1871, a group of Mennonites from Pennsylvania arrived in Knox County, Tennessee. They settled on relatively large farms and formed a church. By the 1880s, they were joined by Mennonites from Ohio and Virginia, including the Noah Wenger family. Wenger constructed a home and began farming along Loveville Road. Phase II archaeological testing was conducted at the Wenger House site (40KN269) in 2003. This paper presents a brief history of the Mennonite community in Knox County and a discussion of the excavations at the Wenger House and potential material culture patterns for sites with Mennonite occupations.

**(General Session 4, Thursday, 10:20 a.m., Salon G)**

**Bader, Anne (AMEC Earth & Environmental) - *Once Upon a Time at the Falls of the Ohio...the Early Chapters of Mississippian Inquiry***

The Falls of the Ohio River has long been a hotbed of speculation and myth regarding the late prehistoric occupation of the area. Until the present, professional archaeologists have had little evidence with which to combat these stories. This paper provides a historical context of the nineteenth and early-mid twentieth century inquiry at the Falls derived from archived literature, early investigations by pseudo-professionals, and information provided by local collectors. It also presents an environmental context for the Falls area to allow comparison with the “typical” Mississippian environment. Finally, it introduces the current ongoing flurry of professional investigation at the Falls.

**(Symposium 5, Thursday, 1:00 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Bader, Anne (see French, Michael)**

**Bader, Anne (see Murphy, Sundeia)**

**Bailey, Susanna (Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute) - *A Preliminary Look at the Emergent Mississippian and Early Mississippian Occupations at the Dickneite Site (11MO785) Monroe County, Illinois***

The Dickneite Site (11MO785), initially identified in 1988 was recently resurveyed, tested and a portion of the site mitigated prior to the construction of the Northwinds subdivision. Within the excavated portion of the site late Emergent Mississippian and early Mississippian house structures along with several associated pit features were uncovered. These investigations have revealed part of a late Pulcher tradition village located in the uplands southeast of the Pulcher and east of the Washausen mound centers. This paper presents preliminary results of investigations and the importance of this site on our understanding of the gradual transition to Mississippian culture outside the Cahokia core.

**(Symposium 11, Friday, 9:20 a.m., Salon B)**

**Baker, Matthew and Paul Thacker (Wake Forest University) - *Taphonomy and Turkeys at the Late Woodland Village Site of Donnaha***

Turkey bones are very common faunal remains found at late prehistoric village sites in the North Carolina piedmont. A large assemblage of turkey bones from Donnaha (31YD9) was used to investigate taphonomic processes and differential preservation of skeletal elements at the Late Woodland site. Breakage patterns and cutmarks evidence a systematic strategy for butchering and processing turkey. The Donnaha assemblage also provides important detail about the manufacture of bone tools including fishhooks. These data contextualize the importance of turkey within the regional Late Woodland subsistence strategy.

**(Poster Session 1, Thursday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Barans, Paul (see Seeman, Mark)**

**Barker, Alex W. (Milwaukee Public Museum) - *Some Preliminary Observations on the Quick and the Dead at Mound C, Etowah***

At Etowah's Mound C, the span of occupation has been estimated at ca. 75-100 years, allowing the size and structure of the burial population to be used to make inferences regarding the living population from which it was drawn. The results of this preliminary study are then compared with both the spatial structure of the Mound C mortuary regime and the distribution of distinct artifact styles and classes among the burials. While data are somewhat limited, preliminary results suggests several hypotheses regarding the size and organizational structure of the living population at Etowah during the period of Mound C's use.

**(Symposium 13, Friday, 1:20 p.m., Salon D)**

**Barrier, Casey R. and Myrissa K. Byrd (University of Kentucky) - *Gypsum Mining at Indian Salts Cave: An Examination of Prehistoric Subterranean Mineral Extraction.***

Prehistoric gypsum mining, which occurred predominately during the Early Woodland Period, has been documented in only two caves in Tennessee and in the Mammoth Cave system. Recently discovered undisturbed Early Woodland gypsum mining features, including pits, at Indian Salts Cave in south central Kentucky further indicates this activity was more widespread than previously thought. In this regard, the importance of Indian Salts Cave is not as a self-contained site, but as an aid in understanding Early Woodland subterranean mineral exploitation as a social activity.

**(Symposium 8, Friday, 7:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Baumann, Timothy (University of Missouri-St. Louis) - *Sibley's Fort: Excavations of an American Trading Post in Central Missouri***

During the War of 1812, Fort Osage in Jackson County, Missouri was abandoned reneging on the Osage Treaty of 1808, which stated that a trading post would be provided as partial compensation for Osage land. In 1813, George Sibley, the government agent at Fort Osage, reestablished a trading house on the Missouri River in Saline County to maintain their friendship with the Osage. During 1814, Indian hostilities increased in central Missouri resulting in the closing of Sibley's Factory. In June of 2004, archaeological testing was conducted at the site of Sibley's Fort. This paper will discuss the results of this investigation.

**(Symposium 6, Thursday, 1:40 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Baumann, Timothy (see Schmidt, Sarah)**

**Beasley, Virgil and Elizabeth Ryba (MRS Consultants, LLC.) - *Excavations at 1SH493, the Old Eighty Site: An Interim Report***

MRS Consultants, LLC. is conducting Phase III excavations at 1SH493, a multicomponent archaeological site on a terrace above Spring Creek in SE Shelby County, Alabama. Two primary components are well represented at the site: Gulf Formational (Alexander) and Late Woodland. Alexander features, mainly cylindrical pits greater than one meter in diameter and approximately one meter in depth, contain sherds decorated with punctations, incising, and some

pinching. Woodland features are primarily shallow basin-shaped pits with small amounts of grog-tempered pottery. The density and preservation at this site is surprising given the restrictive project area and previous impacts. The Old Eighty Site should provide valuable insight into the prehistory of the Cahaba Valley.

**(General Session 15, Saturday, 8:40 a.m., Salon B)**

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

**Becker, Rory J. (University of Wyoming), Michael Nassaney, and Lacosta Browning Lykowski (Western Michigan University) - *The Changing Institution: From the Kalamazoo State Mental Hospital to Colony Farms***

The Colony Farms Orchard and Asylum Lake properties, currently owned by Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, were once part of the Kalamazoo State Mental Hospital's working farm known as the Colony Farms. The State Mental Hospital in Kalamazoo was the first of its kind in the State of Michigan and their successful operations on the Colony Farms, which used farming life and activities to help rehabilitate patients, was one of the first of its kind in the county. This paper details the results of historical background research into the operation and identifies the archaeological potential of this property.

**(Symposium 6, Thursday, 4:40 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Benden, Danielle (University of Colorado – Boulder) - *The Fisher Mounds Site Complex: Evidence for Early Middle Mississippian Presence in the Upper Mississippi Valley***

2001-2002 excavations at the Fisher Mounds Site Complex (47VE825-FMSC) in southwestern Wisconsin encountered a Middle Mississippian component, which produced Ste. Genevieve and Crescent Hills Burlington chert in addition to red-slipped (shell, limestone, and grog-tempered) pottery. These are comparable to Edelhardt/Lohmann phase (ca. A.D. 1000-1100) assemblages from the American Bottom. This appears to be the earliest Mississippian assemblage documented in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Late Woodland social dynamics apparently influenced why this Mississippian component was established at the mouth of Coon Valley as the FMSC was situated within a no-man's land boundary area between Eastman and Lewis Phase groups. **(Symposium 18, Saturday, 8:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Berryman, Daryll (see Watkins, Joel)**

**Betzenhauser, Alleen (University of Illinois – Urbana/Champaign) - *Through Space and Time: Preliminary and Proposed Investigations at the Washausen (11MO305) and Pieper (11MO31) Sites***

Washausen and Pieper are two closely spaced mound sites in the central American Bottom with occupations including the Late Woodland to Mississippian time periods. Initial investigations this past year included geophysical prospection and small scale excavations resulting in the identification of house structures and pits at Washausen and the excavation of a sample of pits and houses at Pieper. With future investigations I plan to discern the spatial patterning of these

communities on the landscape and the relationships that existed between the people living at these closely spaced sites and their ties to those at Cahokia during the early Mississippian period  
**(Symposium 11, Friday, 10:20 a.m., Salon B)**

**Billeck, William (Smithsonian Institution) - *Native American Manufacture of Glass Pendants from Trade Beads***

Native American-made glass paste pendants by crushing European glass trade beads into a paste, shaping the paste into a desired shape and then heating paste until the glass fused. These objects are rare, but are widely distributed at Native American and fur trade sites in the Plains, Midwest, Southeast, and Northeastern regions of the United States. The pendants are best known from sites occupied by the Arikara tribe in the central and eastern half of the United States. Historic accounts of glass paste object manufacture are meager, except for a detailed account by Lewis and Clark's for the manufacture of glass paste beads.

**(General Session 12, Friday, 4:00 p.m., Salon B)**

**Bird, M. Catherine (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.) - *Reaction to Middle Mississippian Expansion Toward the Upper Illinois River Valley***

Upper Mississippian cultures, including the Langford Oneota Traditions, have in common with Middle Mississippian peoples characteristics which suggest contact, interaction, and/or some shared ancestry but social relationships among these late prehistoric groups in the Midwestern United States are poorly understood. Previous models of interaction have failed to explain or adequately describe the discontinuous patterns of material culture, settlement systems, and mortuary practices across the landscape. The role of material culture in strengthening within-group corporateness and regulating social interaction between groups will be examined.

**(Symposium 18, Saturday, 11:00 a.m., Salon D)**

**Black, Max (Ball State University) - *Near-Surface Remote Survey in Historical Archaeology: A Test of Feasibility***

A variety of historic sites were recently surveyed using a fluxgate gradiometer to determine the feasibility of incorporating near-surface remote sensing into historical archaeology at the site-delineation and mitigation level. To test the validity of the electromagnetic survey, traditional archaeological methods were used to investigate anomalies detected by the gradiometer. The results of the investigations are used to enumerate site-specific factors that affected the use of the gradiometer. Urban/rural environments, short/long-term occupation, general physiographic/soil conditions, site function and operator competence are highlighted and discussed as the primary limiting factors in archaeological electromagnetic survey.

**(Symposium 21, Saturday, 8:40 a.m., Salon G)**

**Blakney-Bailey, Jane Anne (University of Florida) - *Farming, Hunting, Herding, and Trading: Colonial Economies and Seminole Settlement Patterns***

Scholars have argued that aboriginal settlement patterns and town plans often reflected a deep historical continuity and perpetuated cosmological and political order. It has been suggested that the Paynes Town Seminole settlement (ca. 1790s-1812), located in the Alachua savanna, near present-day Gainesville, Florida, represented a dramatic and intentional departure from a traditional Creek town. According to this theory, a “square ground” town arrangement was abandoned and replaced by a “plantation” style settlement. Data from a 2003 survey and 2004 excavation of the Paynes Town site will be presented. The issue of “square ground” versus “plantation” will be discussed.

**(General Session 10, Friday, 8:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Blanch, Christina (Ball State University) - *The Historical Archaeology of the Indiana Miami***

Although an important Native American group in the Midwest, the Indiana Miami have received little archaeological attention. Although a small number of Miami sites have been located and excavated, an initial synthesis of the topic has yet to be assembled. Archaeological and ethnohistorical information presented in this paper illustrates the struggle of the Miami during the early historic period. Admirably, although the Miami have been ignored in Indiana for over a century, they persist as a people and culture. Future archaeological investigation of Miami historic sites can only enhance the history of Indiana and possibly help the Miami to gain recognition.

**(Symposium 21, Saturday, 10:20 a.m., Salon G)**

**Blanch, Christina, Mark Groover and David Pletcher (Ball State University) - *Exploring Material Continuity and Change at the Moore-Youse House***

Material continuity and change are two interrelated process that influence the life history of households, residences, and the archaeological record. Material continuity in household items and change in domestic architecture over time are aptly illustrated by the Moore-Youse House in Muncie, Indiana. The residence was occupied by five households between the 1830s and 1980s. The last three households were part of a lineal family composed of a mother, daughter, and granddaughter that lived at the house during their entire lives. The presence of a lineal family reinforced material continuity among household items used and discarded by the occupants. Conversely, the succession of residents over time probably encouraged architectural change.

**(Poster Session 2, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Blankenship, Sarah A. (University of Tennessee) - *An Archaeological Examination of a Nineteenth Century Saltpeter-Mining Site: Cagle Saltpetre Cave, Van Buren County, Tennessee***

During the nineteenth century, the increasing demand for nitre, a vital ingredient in gunpowder, led to both large- and small-scale saltpeter-mining operations in caves throughout Tennessee. The dry environment of deep caves allows for excellent preservation of the material record, thus many of these sites still contain the equipment used in the mining operations, much of it still in context. Despite the high degree of preservation, little scientific research has been undertaken at

specific saltpeter-mining sites. By documenting the spatial relationships of extant artifacts and features, current research at Cagle Saltpetre Cave, in Van Buren County, Tennessee, is focused on providing insight into the production process, the results of which are presented. Historic documentation of the mining activities within these caves is scarce, thus a systematic study of the extant archaeological record can be integral to a greater understanding of this early extractive industry. **(Symposium 8, Friday, 8:00 a.m., Salon C)**

**Blessing, Meggan E. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)**

**Blitz, John H. (see Livingood, Patrick)**

**Blitz, John H. (see Lorenz, Karl G.)**

**Bober, Timothy L. (Western Michigan University/Muskegon Community College) - *Chaine Operatoire in Ceramic Research***

The *chaine operatoire* model examines the “life-history” of an artifact from resource procurement through construction, use and discard. Assessing each of these stages gives insight into the identity of the producer. In other words, cultural identity and its idiosyncratic practices are evident in more than just readily observable style (vessel morphology, decorative motifs, or use-wear). The “style” of resource preferences and production methods is not easily imitated and therefore provides a more accurate picture of the cultural identity of its producer. The *chaine operatoire* model provides the research steps for a holistic understanding of the pottery and the producer.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 3:40 p.m., Salon C)**

**Bohnet, Anne (see Moon, Robert)**

**Bollwerk, Elizabeth (University of Virginia) - *Controlling Acculturation: A Potawatomi Strategy for Avoiding Removal***

It was not until recently that the focus of archaeological and historical studies has taken the attention off of the demise of Native American culture and focused on evidence that demonstrates multiple strategies used by various Native American groups to sustain themselves in Euro-American society during and after initial European contact. This paper applies these theories to artifacts uncovered from recent excavations of Pokagon’s Village, a Removal Period Potawatomi Village in southern Michigan. The Pokagon band used the strategy of selective consumerism by adapting only those aspects of Euro-American culture that fit with their traditional lifeways and social systems.

**(Symposium 7, Thursday, 4:40 p.m., Salon B)**

**Bongino, John, Marcus Miller, Leslie Hiles, Philip Carr, and Douglas Haywick (University of South Alabama) - *Geological Characterization of Chipped-Stone Sources from South Alabama***

Several distinct lithic materials were used by prehistoric peoples to manufacture chipped-stone tools in south Alabama. We targeted three of the most ubiquitous materials and undertook petrographic and geochemical analyses. Tallahatta Sandstone is a light gray quartz arenite and is one of the most common lithic materials used in south Alabama. Tallahatta Agate is a seam material interbedded within Tallahatta Sandstone in southwestern Alabama that is predominantly composed of cryptocrystalline quartz. Coastal Plain Chert is distributed in southeastern Alabama within a region mapped as “residuum” and is a cryptocrystalline chert. A major goal is to determine whether artifacts can be sourced to a specific quarry in order to provide greater context for examining prehistoric technological organization.

*(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)*

**Borgic, Quentina L. and Joseph M. Galloy (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *Domesticated Dog Remains from the Janey B. Goode Site***

Domesticated dog burials have occasionally been encountered in small numbers at late prehistoric sites in the American Bottom. From 2002 to 2004, excavations at the Janey B. Goode site (11S1232) near East St. Louis revealed roughly two dozen features containing fully and partially articulated dog skeletons that derive primarily from the Late Woodland and Terminal Late Woodland occupations. In this paper, we summarize these remains with respect to cultural context and taphonomy and place them in a regional context. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between dog burials and the emergence of sedentary lifeways in the American Bottom.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 11:00 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Boszhardt, Robert F. (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center) - *The Late Woodland and Middle Mississippian Component at the Iva site, La Crosse County, Wisconsin***

A Middle Mississippian component was discovered at the Iva site, within the Sand Lake Archaeological District in La Crosse County, Wisconsin. Several shallow basin features confirmed association of Ramey Incised vessels with local Late Woodland (Lewis phase) Angelo Punctated pottery, including one that suggests a dog feast. Ethnohistorical Winnebago (Ho-Chunk) accounts associate dog feasting with Disease-Giver, a powerful spirit who lived to the south. A preliminary hypothesis considers the possibility of disease outbreaks within American Bottom populations following the "Big Bang" origins of Middle Mississippian complexity. This may have factored into Middle Mississippian/Late Woodland interaction in the Upper Midwest.

**(Symposium 18, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Salon D)**

**Boudreaux, Edmond A. (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *Mississippian Mound Construction and Diachronic Change at Town Creek***

Platform mounds are an integral part of how we define Mississippian culture and archaeologists have attributed social, political, and ceremonial preeminence to the communities that built these

monuments. Diachronically, it is thought that the centralization of political authority accompanied the appearance of Mississippian platform mounds. In this paper, I will compare pre-mound and post-mound construction architectural and mortuary data from the Town Creek site in North Carolina to explore the changes that accompanied mound construction. These comparisons show that there were important differences through time in whom leaders were and how leadership was expressed, but that these changes do not necessarily equate with increased political centralization. **(General Session 13, Saturday, 10:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Bradbury, Andrew P. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) - *The Organization of Lithic Technology and the Bifurcate Occupation of the Hart Site (15LA183), Lawrence County, Kentucky***

Excavations at the Hart Site revealed an Early Archaic, Bifurcate Base occupation. Analysis of the lithic artifacts from this component allow for inferences concerning the organization of lithic technology at the site. Roughly forty percent of the flake debris was of non-local chert sources. A number of bifacial tools were maintained and used at the site and a staged approach to bifacial tool manufacture is indicated. Based on a high amount of use and reworking, these bifacial tools appeared to be highly curated. Raw materials percentages at the site indicate a west to east movement of people/materials.

**(General Session 8, Thursday, 2:00 p.m., Salon G)**

**Bradbury, Andrew P. (see Creasman, Steven)**

**Brandon, Jamie (University of Arkansas) - *Rural Landscapes in the Modern World: Historical Archaeology and Cultural Memory in the Arkansas Ozarks***

The Ozark Mountains, like all places, is place of persistence and change. Although the rural areas in the Arkansas Ozarks contain vast acreages of open land, it is felt that in many areas it is disappearing at an alarming rate. This paper investigates how the rural landscape of Northwest Arkansas has been used and understood historically. Using historical documentation, images in popular culture and historical archaeology I will examine some of the rural landscapes in the region, how they have been depicted in local and national cultural memory, and the disjunctures between cultural memory and the archaeological record.

**(General Session 4, Thursday, 10:40 a.m., Salon G)**

**Brashler, Janet and Amanda Roberts (Grand Valley State University) - *Recent Research at Norton Mounds, 20KT1***

Norton Mounds is one of the best known Middle Woodland archaeological sites located in the Midwest outside of Ohio and Illinois. Excavated and reported on in the 1960s (Griffin, Flanders and Titterington 1970), the site suffered from the inattention of archaeologists and planners until recently. Plans for a new urban park in the vicinity of the site triggered action by planners, Native Americans, biological anthropologists and archaeologists. This paper summarizes current efforts to reanalyze and summarize existing data, develop new information, and create a plan to integrate and manage the site within its new political and social context.

**(General Session 13, Saturday, 8:00 a.m., Salon C)**

**Bridgman, Kara (University of Florida) - *Mapping Variation in the Edgefield Scraper Tool Type***

Long-term studies of Early Archaic side-notched artifacts throughout the Southeastern Coastal Plain suggest that Edgefield Scraper tools have a somewhat limited distribution. In this paper, examples of Edgefield Scrapers from throughout South Carolina are compared with examples from north-central Florida and southeastern Georgia, with the benefit of more recent analyses. The possibility that Edgefield Scrapers display a limited geographical distribution as a result of raw material constraints is explored, and potential environmental and social constraints in these data are examined. Further, the extent of variation that exists among this early side-notched tool type is discussed.

**(General Session 8, Thursday, 2:40 p.m., Salon G)**

**Brogdon, Brittany (see Moon, Robert)**

**Brown, Ian W. (University of Alabama) - *Archaeological Investigations at Midwestern and Southeastern Salines***

Over the years an impressive literature has accumulated on the interior salines of the Eastern Woodlands. This paper examines the prehistoric and historic usages of these salines as seen from the perspective of the archaeological record. Several important localities will be discussed, including Saltville in Virginia, Big Buffalo Lick in West Virginia, Big Bone Lick in Kentucky, Great Salt Spring and Equality Saline in Illinois, and the Kimmswick and Kreilich sites in Missouri.

**(Symposium 16, Friday, 1:00 p.m., Salon A)**

**Brown, James (Northwestern University) - *Braden Style Artwork as a Cahokian Craft***

By 1200 the Classic Braden style emerged at Cahokia from regional precursors. Antecedents can be identified in both style and content. This development was unique in the Greater Southeast. Some sense can be made for this development by considering both SECC objects and stylistic expression as special kind of craft. The very appearance of images referencing the sacred indicates that shells bearing this imagery went beyond the realm of instruments cementing ordinary social relations. The refined execution evidenced in particular products elevated the artisan as a close to the sacred as well.

**(Symposium 22, Saturday, 11:00 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Brown, James (Northwestern University), John Kelly, Lucretia Kelly (Washington University), and Kathy Ehrhardt (Illinois State Museum) - *Background to Cahokian Craft Production***

Craft production makes sense within contexts that are both local and regional. In particular, the situation at Cahokia is important because of the changes that took place during the Mississippian Period. Some of the contexts and background trends at this site are reviewed in this presentation as an introduction to the remainder of the papers in the symposium. These remarks will bring to bear what is known about changes in the town layout over time, the changing character of

ceramic fineware production, the contexts of feasting and the character of copper working at the site.

**(Symposium 22, Saturday, 10:20 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Brown, Melissa (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee) and Cheri Price (University of Wisconsin – Parkside) - *Kaolin Pipe Fragments from a Historic Nineteenth Century Fur-Trade Post in Racine County, Wisconsin***

This paper will summarize an analysis of kaolin pipe fragments found at the Vieau fur-trade post site in Racine County. A background of the site will be given in addition to a synthesis of previous clay tobacco pipe research from other historic sites. Dating methods from other historic sites will be evaluated for their usefulness at the Vieau site. Reports of attempts to identify the source and manufacture of pipes based on markings will be made.

**(Symposium 6, Thursday, 1:20 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Bruce, Kevin (see Underwood, John)**

**Buckmaster, Marla (Northern Michigan University) and Dillon Carr (Michigan State University) - *After the Flood: Exploring the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene in the Upper Great Lakes***

In the 1990's Buckmaster and Pauquette reported on several early Holocene sites situated in the Silver Lake Basin located in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Additional research at the Basin by the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology concluded no additional sites existed. However, the dike at the basin was breached in May of 2003. Recent archaeological survey work in the exposed basin suggests the area was densely occupied during the Late Paleoindian-Early Archaic transition. Sites have produced numerous Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic point forms. Collections from the basin indicate the presence of numerous exotic raw materials. Identification of these materials suggests significant cultural interaction with the Upper Mississippi River Valley and northern Minnesota.

**(General Session 8, Thursday, 1:00 p.m., Salon G)**

**Burdin, Rick (University of Kentucky) - *Interaction, Exchange and Social Organization in Hunter-Gatherer Society During the Last Stages of the Archaic: Evidence from the Lower Ohio River Valley***

In the American Midcontinent, after about 6500 B.P., hunter-gatherer society can no longer be classified as autonomous or egalitarian. The results of a recent analysis of the Archaic bannerstone assemblage suggest that, by about 5000 B.P., a new social order had been adopted. This new order is characterized by 1) a developed system of symbolic communication, 2) large-scale exchange and interaction networks and, 3) a sociopolitical structure marked by the presence of influential groups living in strategic locations within the Lower Ohio River valley. By the end of the Archaic period, hunter-gatherers were organized more like segmented, tribal societies.

**(General Session 3, Thursday, 9:20 a.m., Salon B)**

**Burks, Jarrod (see Greber, N'omi)**

**Burks, Jarrod (see Stahlmann, Kathleen)**

**Burson, Elizabeth (see Ahler, Steven)**

**Butler, Brian M. and Tobias Donaker (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale) - *The Clear Creek Cache: A Rare Look at Lithic Production Activity in Southern Illinois***

Lithic analysts typically view production activity at chert sources as segments of a production sequence. The staging of specific episodes of production is more complex, but such variation is rarely detected in the archaeological record. A unusual “cache” of over 140 items recovered in the Kaolin chert source area in Union County, Illinois, provides a rare glimpse into the complex relationships among raw material selection, conservation, and tool production. The cache, in the main, consists of large pieces that were initially gathered for large biface production but then rejected and ostensibly saved for later use for other kinds of tools.

**(General Session 9, Friday, 10:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Butler, Brian M. (see Welch, Paul)**

**Byrd, Myrissa K. (see Barrier, Casey R.)**

**Carmean, Kelli (Eastern Kentucky University) and Johnny Faulkner (Daniel Boone National Forest) - *Living Archaeology Weekend at the Red River Gorge: Lessons Learned After Fifteen Years***

For the past 15 years, Daniel Boone National Forest and the Red River Historical Society have sponsored a “Living Archaeology Weekend” in the heart of the Red River Gorge, Kentucky. Thousands of school children and hundreds of interested members of the public visit the event each year. Activities within the recreated contact period Indian village include cooking demonstrations, pottery making, basket and mat weaving, hide tanning, flintknapping, and storytelling. In this paper, we discuss the evolution of the event in terms of goals, funding, personnel, Native American involvement, logistics, evaluation, and future directions.

**(Symposium 3, Thursday, 11:00 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Carr, Christopher (Arizona State University) - *Shamans and Shaman-Like Leaders of Ohio Hopewell Societies***

Centralized, secular leadership--by kings, chiefs, or Big Men--has repeatedly been attributed to Ohio Hopewellian societies. It has been loosely inferred from the monumental size and complexity of their earthworks. A review of Ohio Hopewell portraiture and ceremonial paraphernalia, as well as the distribution of paraphernalia among 767 Hopewell burials within 15 sites, indicates instead that Hopewellian leadership was decentralized among complementary specialists who usually had shaman-like qualities and duties. Classic shamans who made soul-flights were uncommon. The transformation of the classic shaman generalist position into multiple shaman-like specialists over time is a documented cross-cultural regularity (Michael Winkelman.1992).

**(General Session 11, Friday, 2:20 p.m., Salon C)**

**Carr, Dillon (Michigan State University) - *Paleoindian Lithic Procurement Strategies in the Western Great Lakes***

The Paleoindian use of Hixton Silicified Sandstone, a distinctive regional lithic raw material, is examined in order to evaluate western Great Lakes Paleoindian lithic procurement strategies. Data presented here suggests that cyclical procurement, displaying a preference for a single lithic source, was being practiced by highly mobile populations throughout the tradition. However, while the general strategy remained similar, the exact manner by which the tool stone is acquired varies temporally.

**(General Session 8, Thursday, 1:40 p.m., Salon G)**

**Carr, Dillon (see Buckmaster, Marla)**

**Carr, Philip (University of Southern Alabama) - *On the Trail of Prehistoric Rockhounds: Making Inferences from Stone Artifacts of the Mississippi Delta***

A whole host of archaeological and cultural topics are more closely associated with the Mississippi Delta than stone tools ranging from burial mounds to the blues and from pottery to plantations. However, there is much to learn of prehistoric lifeways from an examination of stone artifacts. Of particular relevance is adopting an organizational perspective for investigating procurement of lithic materials, tool manufacture, use, and discard. Chipped-stone assemblages from the Delta can aid in constructing a cultural-historical framework, providing insights into past social and economic strategies, and as a means to examine culture change. Each of these areas is discussed with reference to previous work in the region and avenues for future research are suggested.

**(Symposium 9, Friday, 10:40 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Carr, Philip (see Bongino, John)**

**Carstens, Kenneth C. (Murray State University) - *The 1978 Archaeological Field Season at Mammoth Cave National Park***

In 1978, the National Park Service, Tallahassee office, awarded a cultural resource management study to Kenneth C. Carstens and Patty Jo Watson through the Cave Research Foundation, Inc. During that contract, significant archaeological sites were discovered; one cave site, Martin's Cave, was test excavated, and an intensive and systematic cave survey was conducted between S-Bend and Wright's Rotunda within Mammoth Cave. A summary of both the surface archaeology and cave survey conducted during that 1978 field season is presented in this paper in honor of Professor Patty Jo Watson.

**(Symposium 8, Friday, 8:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Carter, Brinnen (National Park Service – Southeast Archeological Center) - *Human Use of Florida Springs: The Long View***

Data collection by the Departments of State and Environmental Protection has yielded information that can be used to evaluate human use of Florida Springs through time. Current data suggests that most first and second magnitude Florida springs were occupied during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. As water tables rose in the early Middle Archaic, flowing springs were heavily occupied. In the Late Archaic, humans deposited large shell middens by many springs, especially in the St. John's River basin. Florida springs were briefly abandoned during the demographic collapse of native populations, but were rapidly re-occupied by Spanish, French, and English settlers.

**(Symposium 14, Friday, 1:40 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Chamblee, John F. (University of Arizona) - *Regional Survey and Intra-site Patterns in the Chickasawhatchee Swamp, Georgia***

The Chickasawhatchee Swamp is an interior coastal plain wetland -- one of the most ecological diverse regions in Georgia. Although a number of prehistoric mound centers were known here, none were well documented, and little complementary survey data existed prior to this year. Nine months of regional survey has now documented over 225 previously unrecorded sites, locating components dating from the Paleo-Indian through Historic periods. To complement the survey data, limited testing and excavation was conducted at four well-preserved late prehistoric sites, including two mound centers. Results suggest a dispersed settlement pattern strongly shaped by the region heavily fragmented landscape.

**(General Session 1, Thursday, 8:00 a.m., Salon D)**

**Chew, Dustin and David Pletcher (Ball State University) - *Busted Plaster, Broken Glass, and Rusty Nails: Architectural Artifacts from the Moore-Youse House Site***

The Moore-Youse House is one of the oldest surviving structures in Muncie, Indiana. Possibly built in the 1830s, the structure appears on several historic maps by the middle 1800s. Artifacts recovered from recent excavations are used to better understand the architectural history and chronology of the house.

**(Symposium 21, Saturday, 10:40 a.m., Salon G)**

**Chew, Dustin (see Pletcher, David)**

**Clay, Berle (see Welch, Paul)**

**Collins, James M. (University of Iowa) - *A Meskwaki Mine in the Upper Mississippi River Lead District***

Recent archaeological work sponsored by the Iowa Department of Transportation provided an opportunity to survey a cross-section of the lower Catfish Creek valley in Dubuque, Iowa. The most significant result of this work was documentation of a Native American lead mine. Frontier mining technology suggests the site is affiliated with the Meskwaki. A discussion of late

eighteenth and early nineteenth century Meskwaki relations in the Dubuque area is presented along with evidence of the mine, designated 13DB799. The site is the first Native American mine so far identified in the Dubuque area.

**(General Session 10, Friday, 10:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Conner, Michael D. and Gina S. Powell (Southwest Missouri State University) - *Acorns at Walnut Shade: A Loftin Phase Activity Area in the Missouri Ozarks***

The Walnut Shade site, 23TA708, in Taney County, Missouri, contained at least seven Mississippian pit and surface features dating to ca. cal. A.D. 1250. The features were associated with a shallowly buried A horizon that was minimally impacted by plowing. Two features contained high densities of well-preserved acorns that probably represent remains from an accident during parching. Although only a small part of the site was excavated (the portion within a bridge replacement right-of-way, MoDOT Job. No. J8P0612), the remains at the site demonstrate that there are environments in the region in which open-air sites are preserved.

**(General Session 14, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Salon A)**

**Cooper, D. Randall and Richard L. Herndon (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) - *Small Triangular Point Variation at the End of the Woodland Period in Eastern Kentucky: The View from Elk Fork (15MO140)***

Small triangular points have long been recognized as Late Prehistoric time markers, and previous research has suggested morphological change in this simple form through the Late Woodland and Fort Ancient periods in the Ohio Valley, but attempts to identify time-sensitive subtypes have had limited success, mainly because large samples of triangular points from well-dated context are lacking. Recent excavations at the Elk Fork site (15MO140) in Morgan County, Eastern Kentucky, produced 90 small triangular bifaces. Stratigraphy, ceramics, and radiocarbon dates suggest a sealed late Late Woodland component at the site, but triangular points show a wide range of variation in size and outline. This paper discusses the implications of this assemblage for using triangular subtypes to more precisely date Late Prehistoric assemblages.

**(General Session 9, Friday, 10:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Cordell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History) and Patrick Livingood (University of Michigan) - *Point/Counter Point: The Accuracy and Feasibility of Digital Image Techniques in the Analysis of Ceramic Thin-Sections***

Digital Imaging Analysis has recently been advocated as an efficient alternative to traditional petrography for characterizing temper size and abundance in pottery thin sections. The feasibility of this method was put to the test by conducting both digital imaging and traditional petrographic point counting on a small sample of grog and shell-tempered Addis paste Plaquemine pottery. The relative merits of the two techniques will be evaluated by comparing the accuracy, precision, cost, and time. The future of digital image analysis as a viable means of conducting petrographic analysis will then be evaluated in light of these results.

**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 7:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Cornelison, John E., Jr. (see Anderson, David G.)**

**Cornelison, John E., Jr. (see Lydick, Christopher)**

**Cottier, John W. (Auburn University) - *The Chase for the Real Fort Mitchell: A Complexity of Cultures Within a Small Space***

Recent Investigations at Fort Mitchell, Alabama have recovered additional details of occupations at this significant frontier post. The basic locations of both the first and second posts were originally identified by excavations conducted by David Chase in the 1960s. The more recent study was funded by the Alabama Historic Commission and the Russell County Historical Commission to provide additional details of fort construction in order to allow for a proposed reconstruction of the first fort associated with the first Creek War of 1813-1814.

**Covington, William (see Moore, Christopher)**

**Creasman, Steven and Andrew Bradbury (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) - *Spatial Analysis and Site Structure of the Bifurcate Component at the Hart Site (15LA183), Lawrence County, Kentucky***

Excavations at the Hart Site revealed several occupations related to an Early Archaic occupation. Spatial analysis was conducted of the Bifurcate component. The results suggest that activities were related to the hearths and little clean up of refuse was indicated. Such would be expected on sites that were occupied for short durations. The remains likely represent several occupations with similar activities being conducted during each site visit. Reoccupation of the site has likely resulted in some overlap of activities. However, general spatial patterns remain at the site suggesting a redundant use of this location during the Early Archaic period.

**(General Session 8, Thursday, 2:20 p.m., Salon G)**

**Cremin, William M. (see Nassaney, Michael S.)**

**Cressler, Alan (see Douglas, Joseph C.)**

**Cressler, Alan (see Simek, Jan F.)**

**Dalan, Rinita (see Farkas, Michael)**

**Daniel, Randy (East Carolina University), Matthew Jorgenson (URS Corporation), and Tara Potts (East Carolina University) - *Searching a Sand Dune: Shovel Testing the Barber Creek Site***

Located in a relict sand dune near the Tar River, Barber Creek (31PT259) is a multicomponent stratified site that is, as yet, unique to the North Carolina Coastal Plain. Four seasons of work at Barber Creek have been designed to address poorly understood substantive issues of the region's archaeology including Archaic and Woodland period artifact typology, chronology, and geoarchaeology. Extensive shovel-testing during 2000 indicates 1) site remains appear confined to the sand ridge covering 1 ha; 2) well-stratified Woodland and Archaic period remains are

present across the site in a one meter deposit of sandy soils; and 3) broad scale spatial patterning is present between components.

**(General Session 6, Thursday, 3:20 p.m., Salon A)**

**Daniels, Stephanie (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *The Lithic Assemblage from an Urban Ritual Center at East St. Louis***

The East St. Louis Mound Center lithic assemblage appears to give evidence of both domestic and ceremonial activity. This paper describes the lithic assemblage, comparing it to other sites in the greater Cahokia region. The lithic assemblage is comparable in many respects to other Stirling phase sites. Common Mississippian tools, such as Mill Creek hoes, Ramey knives, celts, recycled tools, slab abraders, picks and adze blades, along with a cache of tri-notched Cahokia points and a large serrated side notched Cahokia point are included in the lithic assemblage. Exotic materials such as galena, mica and Missouri River Clinker were also recovered.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 9:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Davis, R. P. Stephen, Jr. and Brett H. Riggs (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *Archaeology at Catawba New Town, a Federal-Period Indian Community in Piedmont South Carolina***

Following the American Revolution, members of the Catawba Nation established their last town on the east side of Catawba River. New Town was occupied until 1818, when its remaining inhabitants moved across the river to their present reservation area. This paper describes the discovery of this important site, much of which has never been plowed and contains remarkably preserved remains, and discusses the results of recent archaeological excavations there. The material record at New Town also provides information about the Catawba economy, which relied heavily on ceramic craft specialization and lease payments from neighboring whites who resided on Catawba lands.

**(General Session 10, Friday, 9:00 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**de Bry, John (Center for Historical Archaeology) - *Searching for Christopher Columbus's Santa Maria: Remote Sensing Survey Off the Northwest Coast of Haiti***

Between April 10 and June 6, 2003, a comprehensive remote sensing survey was undertaken off the northwest coast of Haiti, in an effort to locate Christopher Columbus's flagship, the Santa María. Using a cesium vapor magnetometer, new acquisition software, and the latest in GPS and mapping technology, the survey failed to locate the wreck that has been called the most important single shipwreck in history. While this effort is continuing, what is most surprising is where the Santa María was not found.

**(Symposium 14, Friday, 3:40 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**DeCola, Tom A. (Independent Scholar) - *Analysis of the Lawrence Site: A Multi-Component Assemblage of the Brems Focus in the Upper Kankakee Valley***

A land development excavation at Brems, in the Upper Kankakee Valley, revealed a previously unknown site (The Lawrence Site) and it resulted in the surface salvage of at least 200 diagnostic

artifacts. The artifact assemblage indicates an Archaic thru Early Mississippian occupation, a semi-sedentary village, pottery manufacturing, and at least one Terminal Archaic internment. The analysis of the Lawrence Site will hopefully shed more light on the poorly known Brems site and its proper placement in Kankakee Valley prehistory  
**(General Session 6, Thursday, 1:40 p.m., Salon A)**

**Delaney-Rivera, Colleen (Moorpark College) - *To Copy, or to Innovate? Vessel Hybridity Among Early Mississippian Pottery Collections***

Ceramic typologies are often employed to identify temporal and cultural affiliation associated with particular archaeological collections. The Audrey Phase (ca. A.D. 1050-1150) was a time of great social, cultural, and political change in the Lower Illinois River Valley. The cultural interaction and intermarriage between Late Woodland and Mississippian individuals, however, produced ceramic assemblages that are not readily categorized into traditional typologies. This paper presents a quantifiable, objective process which allows the analyst to go beyond the standard ceramic typological analysis and permits the examination of ethnicity, sociocultural interaction, and identification of (in)permeable social boundaries in the archaeological record.  
**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 1:40 p.m., Salon C)**

**DelCastello, Brian G. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) - *New Insights into Late Woodland Archaeology in the Kaskaskia River Drainage, St. Clair County, Illinois***

Recent investigations by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. have documented the presence of a small Late Woodland occupation in the Kaskaskia River drainage uplands. Site 11S848 consisted of eight intact subsurface features and associated cultural materials. Artifactual evidence suggests that the occupants of the site had closer cultural affiliations to Patrick phase groups in the American Bottom than to other Native groups in adjacent upland localities. While the site by itself does not provide detailed, high-resolution information into the Late Woodland, it augments our current understanding of this time period, including lithic raw material selection, ceramic technology, and subsistence.  
**(General Session 15, Saturday, 10:40 a.m., Salon B)**

**DeMore, Marie (Ball State University) - *The Archaeological Curation Crisis in Indiana: Legal Obligation or Ethical Dilemma?***

Various laws, standards, and guidelines for the curation of archaeological artifacts have been imposed by federal and state agencies and professional organizations. In Indiana, however, many members of the professional archaeological community concur that current and future problems of the mechanics of curation, funding of artifact documentation, and repository housing are not always adequately addressed nor have reasonable solutions been suggested. Potential curation solutions utilized by federal agencies, state governments, collection managers, registrars, curators, and CRM professionals that might be applied to the state of Indiana are reviewed in this paper.  
**(Symposium 21, Saturday, 9:40 a.m., Salon G)**

**Deneeve, Ian (ORISE, Fort Gordon, Georgia) - *The Crab Orchard Ceramic Tradition at the Lower Wabash-Lower Ohio Confluence***

The settlement pattern of people associated with Crab Orchard ceramics is varied, and more extensively known for hunter-gatherers who lived in the uplands of southern Illinois. This study examines the settlement pattern for Crab Orchard groups in the area surrounding the confluence of the Ohio and Wabash Rivers. Findings indicate that populations grew and adopted a more diverse subsistence strategy during the Middle Woodland subperiod (ca. 150 B.C. - A.D. 300). This study is designed to act as a reference for Middle Woodland subsistence in the region, and to generate topics for future research.

**(General Session 11, Friday, 1:00 p.m., Salon C)**

**Dent, Richard (American University) - *The Post Hunter-Forager World in the Potomac Valley: Origins and Evolution of Village Life***

This poster examines the transition to agriculture at a number of late prehistoric village sites in the Potomac Valley spanning a relatively restricted temporal slice of the past, from circa A.D. 1300 to A.D. 1600. I argue we see evidence through these sites of a patterned transition to new subsistence strategies and from traditional to new and more complex social lives. It is this latter transition that is the focus of this poster. The poster particularly looks at the impacts of this shift on village landscape, and how the built environment served to reproduce a new way-of-life.

**(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**DePoy, Mark (see Applegate, Darlene)**

**Des Jean, Tom (Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area) and Kevin Smith (Middle Tennessee State University) - *Two "Ships" That Don't Pass in the Night: Archaeological Stewardship Through Internships at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area***

Begun in 1996, the Cliffline Archeological Survey Project has developed into a long-term cooperative summer internship program between Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) and the National Park Service at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (BISO). Over the last nine years, twenty-six student interns from MTSU have located and recorded baseline information on over 300 archaeological sites along almost 100 miles of cliffline in Tennessee and Kentucky. The project provides BISO managers with information critical to protect these fragile rockshelter sites from persistent looting and undergraduate archaeology students with "real world" training and experience in archaeological survey.

**(Symposium 3, Thursday, 8:20 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Deter-Wolf, Aaron (TRC, Inc.) - *The Ensworth School Site (40DV184) and Late Middle Archaic Benton Occupations along the Harpeth River Drainage in Middle Tennessee***

During the summer of 2003, TRC, Inc. conducted a large-scale prehistoric burial removal at 40DV184 on the grounds of Ensworth High School in Davidson County, Tennessee. Although diagnostics from the site span 9,000 years, projectile points and oversized cache blades

recovered from burials indicate intensive late Middle Archaic Benton phase occupations. This paper will discuss Benton occupation at 40DV184, and through comparing data on settlement patterning, raw material exchange, and mortuary inclusions with information from the Tennessee and Tombigbee River drainages, attempt to place the site within the larger context of Benton occupations from Middle Tennessee and the interior southeast.

**(General Session 3, Thursday, 10:40 a.m., Salon B)**

**Devenport, Vickie (see McCorvie, Mary)**

**Diaz-Granados, Carol (Washington University) - *Picture Cave: The Study, Dating, and Gating of a Rare Prehistoric American Indian Pictograph Site***

This paper overviews the research and preservation efforts of Picture Cave in eastern Missouri. This dark zone cave is considered the most important site of its kind in the Eastern Woodlands. Accelerator Mass Spectrometry was used to analyze four pigment samples. The weighted average date for these samples is A.D. 1025 (calibrated). The dates and the exemplary Mississippian graphics have generated a great deal of interest and discussion among researchers concerned with origins of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Realistic portrayals of several important characters, subjects of Siouan oral traditions, contribute a great deal to our understanding of Mississippian cosmology in the greater Cahokia area.

**(Symposium 8, Friday, 8:40 a.m., Salon C)**

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

**Donaker, Tobias (see Butler, Brian M.)**

**Douglas, Joseph C. (Volunteer State Community College), Alan Cressler (U. S. Geological Survey) and Jan F. Simek (University of Tennessee) - *Lighting the Darkness: Prehistoric Exploration of Tennessee Caves***

Since 1997, the authors have conducted an intuitive survey of prehistoric cultural material in Tennessee caves. Examining over 1000 caves, and utilizing cane torch lighting technology and other means to indicate exploration, we found 90 caves with evidence of dark zone visitation. While a third of these contain parietal art, half have no evidence of economic, mortuary, or ceremonial use, suggesting the importance of simple exploration. Geographic distribution and chronology will be delineated, and issues of preservation addressed. Demonstrating complex usage within a single cave, dates from 3rd Unnamed Cave reveal discrete, diachronic episodes of both resource extraction and exploration.

**(Symposium 8, Friday, 9:00 a.m., Salon C)**

**Dowd, Elaine (see Seeman, Mark)**

**Drake, Eric (Binghamton University) and Sean B. Dunham (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.)** - *Crosscutting Culture and Time: Native American Logging and the Continuity of Seasonal Mobility Patterns in the Upper Great Lakes*

The social and economic lives of the Great Lakes Indians have long been structured by a cyclical, seasonal understanding of time, which directed their mobility patterns and organization of labor. By the twentieth century Native Americans had become increasingly tied to the wage labor market associated with the extractive industries of the Great Lakes. Certain organizational elements of that market may have accommodated traditional patterns of seasonal mobility. This paper will address the maintenance of traditional mobility patterns in the context of wage labor by examining archaeological and historical evidence pertaining to Native Americans and the Great Lakes logging industry.

**(General Session 10, Friday, 10:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Drake, Eric (see Skibo, James)**

**Drooker, Penelope B. (New York State Museum)** - *Fabrics Associated With Stone Palettes at Etowah*

At least four stone palettes interred with burials in Mound C show evidence of associated fabrics. Faint impressions in residue across the bottom surfaces and continuing around rims reveal the imprints of five twined fabrics, incorporating three different fabric structures in a range of scales and a variety of yarn characteristics. These are described and compared with extant organic fabrics from Etowah, and with Mississippian fabrics from the greater Southeast, and implications for interpretation of burial assemblages are discussed.

**(Symposium 13, Friday, 2:40 p.m., Salon D)**

**DuChemin, Geoffrey (see Gorman, Rebecca)**

**Dumas, Ashley (University of Alabama)** - *Early Salt Production and the Late Woodland / Early Mississippian Tradition in Southwest Alabama*

Saline springs in the lower Tombigbee River valley of southwest Alabama were the sites of intensive occupation beginning during the Late Woodland (A.D. 800-1100) period. This paper presents the results of a recent reanalysis of artifacts collected by WPA excavations at Beckum Village (1CK24). This salt production site was occupied during the transition between Late Woodland and Early Mississippian periods. Results from the artifact analysis, combined with a reexamination of the original field records, may provide clues to the role of salt in the introduction of Mississippian culture to the indigenous Late Woodland populations.

**(Symposium 16, Friday, 2:00 p.m., Salon A)**

**Dunbar, James S. (C.A.R.L. Archaeological Program) - *Chronostratigraphy and Paleoclimate of Late Pleistocene Florida and the Implications of Changing Paleoindian Land Use***

The Page-Ladson stratigraphy provides the first well-dated, substantially uninterrupted, regional, Pleistocene-type section in the Southeast. The boundaries between most stratigraphic units represent climate shifts or events of short-lived duration. This regional event stratigraphy is compared to a global event stratigraphy. Episodes of drought occurred during the Bølling and Preboreal onset. During the Allerød (Clovis times) rivers and springs were flowing. This evidence indicates megafauna survived through the first part of the Younger Dryas in the Southeastern, which is in stark contrast to the Southwestern where a Clovis Drought is thought to have caused megafauna extinction during the Allerød.

**(Symposium 14, Friday, 2:00 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Duncan, James R. (Missouri Department of Conservation) and Carol Diaz-Granados (Washington University) - *The "Black Warrior" Pictograph: A New Early AMS Radiocarbon Date for Western Mississippian Iconography***

The addition of a fourth AMS radiocarbon date from the "Black Warrior" panel, reinforces the seminal nature of the pictographs at Picture Cave in east/central Missouri. The four other dated pictographs at this cave are among the earliest Southeastern Ceremonial Complex images known in North America. Relatively imposing size, diagnostic weapons, explicit rendering of clothing details, and body painting mark the "Black Warrior" as an important addition to the growing volume of Cahokia inspired art. The Black Warrior's early date (965 B.P.) along with the congruence of the other four dates, only adds to the significance of this unique cave site.

**(Symposium 20, Saturday, 9:40 a.m., Pavilion 1 & 2)**

**Duncan, James R. (Missouri Department of Conservation) and Carol Diaz-Granados, (Washington University) - *Monumental Rock Art in the Cahokia Style: A Clue to the Origins of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex***

In this paper we examine three examples of western Mississippian rock art, two pictographs and one petroglyph. Because of their proximity to Cahokia, their complexity and size, and the depiction of signature Southeastern Ceremonial Complex objects, they likely represent important benchmarks in Cahokia art production. The three works all portray a male figure bearing one or more military signifiers. The different styles of clothing, weapons, and rendering techniques are keys in arranging these images into a chronological sequence. The recent AMS date from one of the images adds to the antiquity of this western Mississippian artistic tradition.

**(Symposium 22, Saturday, 11:20 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Dunham, Sean B. (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) - *Preliminary Thoughts on Woodland Period Settlement and Subsistence Patterns in the Eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan***

This paper will present ongoing research concerning settlement and subsistence patterns for the Woodland period in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. When the eastern Upper Peninsula is

examined as a whole, a distinct shift in site locations from the Initial Woodland to Terminal Woodland period is observed. These findings indicate that access to deep water and interior settings are of greater importance in the Terminal Woodland than during the preceding Initial Woodland period. The rationale for such shifts in site location will be discussed within the context of regional settlement models and present possible interpretations for the change.  
**(General Session 6, Thursday, 2:00 p.m., Salon A)**

**Dunham, Sean B. (see Drake, Eric)**

**Dunham, Sean B. (see Hambacher, Michael J.)**

**Dunnell, Robert C. (Mississippi State University/University of Washington/University of Tennessee) - *Why Pottery Types?***

Artifact “types” are at the core of archaeology, particularly “pottery types” for the Woodland and subsequent periods. In no area is this truer than in the Southeast; indeed no place has played a larger role in their development. After a brief history of the type concept in this region, and using the pottery types of the Lower Mississippi Valley, the theoretical foundations of ceramic typology (or lack thereof) are explored. The lack of theoretical rationale has rendered the use of traditional types problematical, when they are used at all.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 2:00 p.m., Salon C)**

**Dunnell, Robert C. (Mississippi State University/University of Washington/University of Tennessee) - *The Phase?***

Few classificatory concepts get as much use as the archaeological phase. While the ideas behind the notion are diverse in origin, the modern concept itself was largely hammered out in the central Mississippi valley in the early 1950s. Its first application was in this area. It continues to dominate cultural historical treatises to this day. A careful examination of its roots and rationale, however, show it to lack theoretical foundation and be without function. It is the “appendix” of archaeological classification. The continued “use” of the concept is one of those pointless, make-work activities that dominate archaeology today.

**(Symposium 9, Friday, 9:20 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Durst, Patrick and Brad Koldehoff (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *Recent Investigations at the Loyd Site (11MS20): A Terminal Late Woodland Settlement in the Northern American Bottom***

A type-site for the Loyd phase (ca. A.D. 900-950), the Loyd site (11MS20) occupies a bluff base terrace in the northern American Bottom. The Loyd site was thought to be largely destroyed by a borrow pit in the 1960s, but recently completed Phase III excavations, conducted in advance of a private development, resulted in the documentation of a well-preserved Loyd phase settlement containing approximately 30 house basins and 220 pit features. These excavations provide an opportunity to better date the Loyd phase, and delineate community plans and subsistence patterns. This paper presents preliminary results from our ongoing analyses.

**(General Session 15, Saturday, 11:00 a.m., Salon B)**

**Dye, David H. (University of Memphis) - *Photographing the Etowah Museum Mound C Collection***

Etowah's Mound C collection, housed at the Etowah Museum, recently became available for documentation and study. As part of the documentation process high quality color photographs were taken for future reference and research. In this paper I present information on new insights gained from these photographs, the procedures for taking the photographs, and the challenges of archaeological photography.

**(Symposium 13, Friday, 1:40 p.m., Salon D)**

**Early, Ann M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) - *Masters in a Land of Salt: Caddo Saltmakers in Prehistory and History***

The Caddo emerge into history in a 200,000 sq kilometer area of the Trans-Mississippi South, the western edge of the greater Southeast. In this landscape generously endowed with brine seeps and timber, ancestral Caddo began making salt concurrent with their adoption of a maize-based agrarian lifestyle, and were still saltmakers 600 years later in the early Colonial period. The ecology of saline resources and distribution of archeological sites indicate that the economy of Caddo saltmaking actually involved neither economic specialization nor centralized political control.

**(Symposium 16, Friday, 1:40 p.m., Salon A)**

**Eaton, Melissa A. (College of William and Mary) - *Lenape Against the Grain: Cultural Change and Continuity at "Delaware Town" (23CN1), 1821-1831***

Before the height of the Indian Removal era, the Lenape settled in Southwest Missouri. Despite more than a century of removal from their Eastern homelands, invasive mission strategies, and infusion of Western material culture, the Lenape continued to maintain their ethnic identity, culminating with a Nativist revival a few decades before moving to Missouri. During their ten-year stay, no missionary activities followed the Lenape; therefore historical records are limited in comparison to earlier and later periods. Recent excavations at 23CN1 reveal a complex re-imagining of Lenape identity, mixing parts of their own traditions with Western culture and other native groups.

**(General Session 10, Friday, 9:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Edging, Richard (see Ahler, Steven)**

**Edwards, Pamela (see Lieb, Brad)**

**Ehrhardt, Kathleen (Illinois State Museum) - *"Jesuit" Rings in the Midcontinent: Archaeometallurgical Contributions to Their Manufacture, Style, and Meanings***

Recent Inquires into the temporal, spatial, and stylistic variability of "Jesuit" rings as trade objects in the early contact period Midwest have prompted new kinds of investigations into their production, distribution, and meanings. A pilot archaeometallurgical study carried out on twenty-four rings from four late seventeenth-early eighteenth century Northeastern sites sheds

significant light on how rings were actually produced and the metals from which they were made. Results of microscopic examination, x-ray analysis, metallography, and x-ray fluorescence are discussed in terms of new ways in which archaeologists are beginning to reinterpret ring distribution, style change, and meaning over time.

**(General Session 12, Friday, 3:40 p.m., Salon B)**

**Ehrhardt, Kathleen (see Brown, James)**

**Ellenburg, Ginny (University of Tennessee) - *Archaeokids: Summer Archaeology Camp at the University of Tennessee***

During the summer of 2004, the University of Tennessee McClung Museum sponsored two sessions of archaeology camp for children. The camps were organized with a recognition of the importance of public education for the future of archaeology. The goal of these camps was to educate students about the nature and importance of archaeology. The camps utilized exhibits at the museum, and activities were used to illustrate archaeological principles and to allow students to make items similar to those presented in the exhibits. Students also visited an archaeological site that was being excavated by a University of Tennessee field school.

**(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Emerson, Thomas E. (University of Illinois – Urbana/Champaign), Randall E. Hughes (Illinois Geological Survey), Kenneth Farnsworth, and Sarah Wisseman (University of Illinois – Urbana/Champaign) - *Turning the World Upside Down: PIMA Sourcing of Scioto Hopewell Temper Mound Pipes***

Conventional wisdom links Hopewell sites in the Scioto Valley with the production and distribution of platform pipes made from the local Feurt Hill pipestone. Our ongoing investigations of Hopewell pipestone sources focuses on the large pipe cache at Tremper Mound using PIMA technology. We have determined that while a small number of pipes were made from Minnesota catlinite, Feurt Hills pipestone, and local sedimentary rocks, the majority was crafted from Sterling pipestone from northern Illinois. Based on this new information we propose that the Hopewell Tremper occupants focused on accumulating pipes from diverse locales rather than on their production and redistribution.

**(General Session 11, Friday, 1:20 p.m., Salon C)**

**Emerson, Thomas E. (see Millhouse, Philip)**

**Esarey, Duane (Illinois State Museum/Dickson Mounds Museum) - *Mississippian Spider Redux***

Artifact compendia, examinations of long-distance trade, pan-regional modeling of power dynamics, and interpretive assignments of vocalicity for widely shared symbolism are rapidly accumulating in Midwestern and Southeastern archaeology. Likewise, art history and traditionalist approaches are also expanding into mainstream archaeological literature. Consequently, it is increasingly important to maintain assessments of context-grounded parameters to guide framing suppositions leading to interpretations of symbolic meaning. Using

spider images - a symbol nearly specific to prehistoric Mississippian iconography, this paper examines various levels of context and makes explicit some archaeological and ethnographic constraints to be taken into account for assignments of meaning.

**(General Session 1, Thursday, 11:00 a.m., Salon D)**

**Espenshade, Christopher T. (Skelly and Loy, Inc.) - *Vessel Counts and Settlement Modeling: A Puerto Rican Example***

In recent years, archaeologists have begun to move away from sherd-focused studies and have started to embrace the vessel as their analytical unit. It is argued that vessel counts can provide valuable input to settlement modeling, and that archaeologists have often overstated site use duration and/or size of occupying party based on high sherd counts. The study of a ca. A.D. 650 hamlet (site PO-21) in south-central Puerto Rico is used as an illustration of the potential of vessel-based modeling.

**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 10:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Farkas, Michael (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program), Michael L. Hargrave (U. S. Army Engineer Research Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory), Douglas K. Jackson (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program), and Rinita A. Dalan (Minnesota State University – Moorhead) - *Geophysical Investigation of the Hoxie Farm Site Fortified Village***

One of the components at the Hoxie Farm site, Cook County, Illinois, is a fourteenth – fifteenth century fortified village. Despite impacts by highway construction in the 1950's, much of the village remains well preserved. Recent excavations by Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program in the narrow “right of way” of highway expansion revealed numerous small houses, storage pits, a palisade, and a series of defensive ditches. Geophysical survey and small diameter soil coring were conducted to better document the overall community plan.

Methodological issues addressed in this poster include the interpretation of ground truthing data and possible biases in electrical resistance survey results.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Farnsworth, Kenneth (see Emerson, Thomas E.)**

**Faught, Michael K. (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) - *Lakes, Rivers, and Seashore – Boats, Fishing, and Shell Middens: Some Ideas About Potentials for Submerged Middle and Late Archaic Sites in Florida***

Florida's Middle and Late Archaic archaeological data show changes of settlement pattern and subsistence behavior coincident with middle Holocene climatic fluctuations and the last stages of sea level rise. A portion of the Archaic record is found near lakes, rivers, and, increasingly, in coastal settings on both the eastern and western sides of the peninsula. This paper asks the following questions: what changes in landscape form take place between 8,000 and 4,000 years ago that affected human activities? What kinds of sites are found in submerged contexts? And, what additional discoveries based on paleolandscape- and paleoenvironment- based predictive models? **(Symposium 14, Friday, 2:20 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Faulkner, Johnny (see Carmean, Kelli)**

**Feathers, Jim (University of Washington) - *Absolute Dating in the Mississippi Delta***

Chronology building in the Mississippi Delta has relied on stratigraphy, seriation, ceramic cross-dating and radiocarbon dating. The latter, the only chronometric technique widely applied, is used to complement results from the relative techniques and in fact is judged in terms of agreement with them. Such circular reasoning, which can mask spatial variation in temporal change, partially stems from the lack of indisputable association between the events dated by radiocarbon and the target events (usually ceramic manufacture as a proxy for site occupation). Other absolute techniques, such as luminescence and archaeomagnetism, can help resolve these problems and deserve wider application. Luminescence, in particular, has additional advantages such as detecting multiple occupations, dating of small sites without diagnostic ceramics, and dating mound construction.

**(Symposium 9, Friday, 9:40 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Felix, Rhett (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *Steuben Revisited***

The Steuben site in Marshall County, Illinois has been known for more than 125 years. Some of the mounds associated with the site were excavated in 1877, and in 1955 and 1956 Dan F. Morse placed three 1.5 x 3 m test units in the main portion of the site, revealing cultural features and burials. In 2002, as part of an Illinois Department of Transportation sponsored road-widening project, the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) had the opportunity to revisit and examine the Steuben site. The reexamination included test units and a total surface collection yielding hundreds of thousands of artifacts.

**(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Fennell, Christopher (see Martin, Terrance J.)**

**Fie, Shannon (see Kassabaum, Megan)**

**Fields, Rita (Fields and Associates) - *Exploring Trends in Prehistoric Ceramic Influences and Chronology in Southeast Mississippi***

A ceramic chronological sequence for southeast Mississippi has not yet been formally developed. For southeast Mississippi, archaeologists generally follow other well-defined areas including the Lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee/Tombigbee river valley, and more recently the Mississippi Gulf Coast when assigning chronology and influence. With the recent data recoveries of three sites in Greene County, Mississippi, and the diverse ceramic assemblage the excavations produced, ceramic chronology and cultural influences are examined for southeast Mississippi.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 2:20 p.m., Salon C)**

**Finney, Fred A. (Upper Midwest Archaeology) - *Reconstructing the 1878-1895 “Southern Archaeological Survey” of Theodore H. Lewis***

Archaeologist Theodore H. Lewis (1856-?) is best known for the late nineteenth century “Northwestern Archaeological Survey” (NAS) conducted in the Upper Mississippi River Valley. During the winters Lewis conducted site surveys in the mid-south and southeast. This endeavor, named the “Southern Archaeological Survey” (SAS), remains virtually unknown, as a report was never produced. Lewis claims to have surveyed 10,000 mounds for the SAS. Sources used to reconstruct the SAS include Lewis’ correspondence to Alfred Hill, Lewis’ published articles, the Hill-Lewis catalog of archaeological sites, and observations by contemporary observers.

**(General Session 6, Thursday, 4:20 p.m., Salon A)**

**Fishel, Richard (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *Recent Investigations at 11MC71, a Buried Weaver-Aged Village in Northwest Illinois***

Recent Phase III data recovery conducted by the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program at site 11MC71, an extensive Weaver-age village in northwest Illinois, promises to add significant information pertaining to this little-known Late Woodland time period. These investigations involved the excavation of an artifact-laden cultural midden buried beneath one meter of prehistoric flood deposits, as well as the excavation of 185 pit features. Artifacts recovered from 11MC71 number in the hundreds of thousands and include a diversity of lithic tools, near-complete ceramic vessels, copper beads and awls, and a generous faunal assemblage that includes antler batons, awls, and drilled turtle carapaces.

**(General Session 15, Saturday, 10:20 a.m., Salon B)**

**Fogel, Aaron (University of Mississippi) - *Downhole Magnetic Susceptibility and Ground Truthing***

Magnetic susceptibility has been shown to be effective in identifying buried A-horizons and reconstructing eroded mound surfaces. Recent field-testing has shown the utility of using downhole magnetic susceptibility for geophysical anomaly testing. After identification of architectural features using a suite of standard geophysical methods, and prior to excavations, downhole magnetic susceptibility was successfully used on a mound top structure to identify the floor and wall fall of the structure. This allowed for a 3-dimensional model to be built adding to the understanding of the structure itself. These data were ground-truthed during the University of Mississippi’s summer field school at Parchman Place Mounds (22CO511).

**(General Session 7, Thursday, 1:20 p.m., Salon B)**

**Foley Winkler, Kathleen M. (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee) - *Oneota Mortuary Practices in Southeast Wisconsin***

This paper presents the findings from a comparative study of Developmental Oneota mortuary practices in southeast Wisconsin. The material culture and osteological remains from the Pipe, Walker-Hooper, Crescent Bay Hunt Club, and Carcajou Point Sites of Wisconsin were examined. The results of these analyses were then compared against each other as well as

published mortuary practices of Langford and Middle Mississippian mortuary practices in order to contextualize the findings from a regional perspective.

**(General Session 5, Thursday, 3:20 p.m., Salon D)**

**Ford, Janet (University of Mississippi) - *Of Marsupials and Men: Mississippian Effigy Pottery from Walls, Mississippi***

Thousands of mortuary effigy vessels were manufactured during the late Mississippian along both sides of the Mississippi River from Missouri to Arkansas. The sheer numbers of those that have been recovered have largely precluded in-depth attribute studies. The Davies Collection of the University of Mississippi presents a sample of adequate size that is still small enough to lend itself to such analysis. This paper outlines the regional stylistic conventions and variations of the marsupials, mammals and human vessels from the area of Walls, in northwest Mississippi.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 5:00 p.m., Salon C)**

**Fortier, Andrew C. and Brad Koldehoff (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *The New Mississippi River Crossing Project in Metropolitan East St. Louis: Historical Overview and Research Problems in an Urban Setting***

For nearly 16 years the Illinois Department of Transportation has sponsored archaeological investigations pertaining to the New Mississippi River Crossing Project and interstate construction that will impact portions of the East St. Louis (ESTL) Mound Center and much of the Janey B. Goode (JBG) site, a large Late Woodland and Mississippian habitation located at the north end of the ESTL Mound Center. The JBG site, thus far, has produced over 2500 features with another 8000 anticipated. This paper will provide a historical overview and preliminary assessment of the multi-year University of Illinois investigations at both the ESTL and JBG sites. Some of the problems regarding the evaluation of buried cultural resources in heavily urbanized zones will be addressed.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 7:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Franklin, Jay D. (East Tennessee State University) - *Big Cave Archaeology in the East Fork Obey River Gorge, Tennessee***

There are more than 400 caves in Fentress County, Tennessee. Many of these are located in the East Fork Drainage. This paper focuses on four very large caves in the gorge that were exploited by prehistoric Native Americans over a span of more than 4000 years.

**(Symposium 8, Friday, 9:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Franzen, John G. (Hiawatha National Forest) - *Euro-American Settlement on the Lake Superior Frontier: An Archaeological Perspective from Grand Island, Michigan***

Euro-American settlement on Grand Island in the 1840s is associated with the shipping network that serviced iron and copper mines farther west along the south shore of Lake Superior. Test excavation at five mid-nineteenth century cabin sites has identified distinctive material culture patterns associated with this frontier setting. Changes in transportation technology were identified as a major influence on these patterns. Although large-scale geographic models that

characterize frontiers as either “cosmopolitan” or “insular” are useful for understanding settlement on Grand Island, archaeological and historical research also documents the importance of local factors associated with this particular time and place.

**(General Session 4, Thursday, 11:00 a.m., Salon G)**

**Franzen, John G. (see Skibo, James)**

**Freeman, Jeremy B. (Ball State University) - *The Common Cause: Confederate Ideology and the American Civil War***

At the outset of the Civil War, a nationalistic movement was undertaken to create a Confederate national identity to purport a common unity for the furtherance of a common cause. This national definition comprised a redefinition of a self-identity for the fledgling nation using elements that were recognizable by the Southern people creating common ground with which they could all identify. The creation of national identity comprised a negotiation of these elements between the Southern elite class and the non-slave holding class. It was, however, often one-dimensional and used by the elite class to protect their interests and position within Southern society.

**(Symposium 21, Saturday, 9:20 a.m., Salon G)**

**Freeman, Jeremy B. (see Ray, Ramon)**

**Freeman, Sharon (University of Alabama) - *The Cherokee Trail of Tears in Fort Payne, Alabama***

The focus of this paper is the recent documentary research on site 1DK5 in Fort Payne Alabama. Historical and archaeological evidence strongly suggest site 1DK5 is part of a compound / roundup fort associated with the Cherokee Trail of Tears. Site 1DK5 is part of the John Benge Detachment that forced the Cherokee Indians out of Alabama in 1838. The association of Site 1DK5 with the Cherokee Trail of Tears event constitutes a tangible link to the forced removal of the Cherokee Indians from northeast Alabama in 1838. The Cherokee Trail of Tears has become important and relevant on a national, regional, and state level, as well as the local level.

**(Symposium 19, Saturday, 9:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**French, Michael and Anne Bader (AMEC Earth & Environmental) - *Finding Their Way Through the Rapids: Preliminary Investigations at Shippingport Island (15JF702), a Mississippian Village at the Falls of the Ohio River in Louisville, Kentucky***

The Falls of the Ohio were an imposing series of rapids and waterfalls at Louisville, Kentucky that constricted travel along the Ohio River. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a Mississippian community took root along the Ohio’s banks just below the Falls at Shippingport Island (15JF702). Preliminary investigations by AMEC Earth & Environmental for the United States Army Corps of Engineers have identified rectangular houses and other residential features, along with pottery, and other artifacts typically associated with Mississippian occupations. Further work at Shippingport Island will expand our understanding of the Late Prehistoric groups who lived in the Falls region.

**(Symposium 5, Thursday, 1:40 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Fritz, Gayle (Washington University) - *Paleoethnobotanical Issues in the I-69 Corridor of Mississippi***

The I-69 Corridor in northwestern Mississippi crosses a region of special paleoethnobotanical interest. It is transitional between the Central Mississippi Valley where pre-maize agriculture was widely practiced and the Lower Valley where hunter-gatherers grew few native crops and were relatively late in shifting to maize agriculture. No previous multi-site projects incorporated intensive flotation, so gaps exist in our understanding of plant use. Nevertheless, CRM, state-funded, and academic archaeology have contributed to this evaluation of the region's paleoethnobotany. Discussion includes questions that seem most pertinent and suggestions for maximizing recovery and analysis of plant remains during future mitigation.

**(Symposium 15, Friday, 1:40 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Fuerst, David N. (University of Kentucky) - *Communalism Among the Intermontane and Monongahela Cultures***

Archeologists have expressed a growing interest in how communalism affected the rise of complex societies in the Southeast. Part of this stems from the rejection of models emphasizing the linear emergence of ranked hierarchical Mississippian societies from an egalitarian Late Woodland base. Many archeologists no longer believe major material differences existed between chiefs and their followers, or that hierarchical settlement patterns and political centralization confirm the existence of social inequality or coercion in Mississippian societies. A more communal view of Mississippian societies has also arisen from iconographic studies, and comparisons to contemporaneous Fort Ancient societies. This paper examines communalism and its effects on the political centralization and status differentiation among the Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Intermontane and Monongahela cultures of the Central Appalachians.

**(General Session 1, Thursday, 9:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Fulton, Chris (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *Railroads and Archaeological Site Destruction: Preservation in the East St. Louis***

Ongoing archaeological investigations in the East St. Louis area have demonstrated that railroad construction in the 1800s had both detrimental and beneficial effects on the late prehistoric archaeological record. While mounds and portions of some sites were destroyed or severely damaged, other sites, particular habitation areas, have been preserved beyond expectation. Illinois Department of Transportation funded investigations in the area have demonstrated that the old assumption that no cultural resources exist, because of major historic modification to an area, is incorrect. Recent excavations, particularly those at the Janey B. Goode site, are used to illustrate this point and provide historic context.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 8:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Gage, Matthew (University of Alabama) and John Marcoux (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *Walling II Revisited: Mature Mississippian in the Middle Tennessee Valley***

The Walling II site was excavated by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Alabama Museum of Natural History, and the WPA in the early 1940s. With two stratified mounds and an associated village, the occupation is one of the few excavated Hobbs Island phase sites. This paper seeks to

explore the development of mature Mississippian in the Middle Tennessee Valley through the examination of the site's material culture, mound construction, and comparison to other associated occupations in the Wheeler Basin and surrounding regions.

**(General Session 13, Saturday, 10:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Gagliano, Dawn Walter (see Greber, N'omi)**

**Galaty, Michael L. (Millsaps College) - *Ceramic Petrography and the Classification of Mississippi's Archaeological Pottery by Fabric: A GIS Approach***

The type-variety system used in Mississippi for classifying archaeological ceramics is not well designed to handle fabric differences. In this paper I provide the framework for a parallel typological system based on the petrographic analysis of pottery fabrics and regional clays. GIS is used to test the implications of the new system.

**(Symposium 9, Friday, 11:00 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Galloy, Joseph M. (see Borgic, Quentina L.)**

**Galloy, Joseph (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *Late Woodland Settlement Dynamics in the American Bottom***

Around cal A.D. 650, the largely vacant Mississippi floodplain around Cahokia witnessed the influx of Late Woodland settlers. Illinois Department of Transportation investigations over the last three decades at floodplain sites, such as Janey B. Goode, East St. Louis, Range, Fish Lake, and Sponemann, have produced a robust database of more than 2,400 analyzed Patrick and Sponemann phase features. In this paper, previous settlement models are reviewed and evaluated against this data set, focusing on site typology, occupational duration and cycling, and mobility strategies. It is proposed that the floodplain settlement system was characterized by few functionally distinct site types and by frequent, possibly seasonal, abandonment and reoccupation of habitation sites.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 11:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Georgeff, Mandy (University of Wisconsin – La Crosse) - *An Analysis of Rock Art Motifs Within the Driftless Area of the Upper Mississippi River Valley***

Over a century of research has identified nearly 200 rock art sites in the Driftless Area of the Upper Mississippi River Valley, leading to a preliminary classification system of design elements, motifs, themes, and compositions. The project initiates a comparative stylistic grid of motifs for this region as a tool for comparative analysis through space. The comparative grid considers eight selected major motif categories, and examples were located through review of 22 previously recorded Driftless Area rock art sites from four drainage systems. Images of the selected motifs were organized into these categories and arranged on a motif grid, and their locations were plotted on a regional map to identify spatial patterning.

**(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Gerren, Kelly (University of Missouri – St. Louis) - *What's This For?: The Use of Limestone from Woodland to Mississippian Time Periods***

Limestone is usually considered an unimportant artifact, something that is measured, counted and then thrown away. My research took me through ethnographic data, to see if historic Native American groups used limestone in hominy making, as well as through various different sources to find other uses for limestone. Data for this project came from the Gateway Academy site (23SL51), two features were judgmentally selected from each different feature type. The data showed that most of the limestone was burned, thus providing one of the steps for some of the possibilities that were located within my research.

**(General Session 15, Saturday, 11:20 a.m., Salon B)**

**Gillam, J. Christopher (University of South Carolina) - *This Old Model: Advancing Archaeological Predictive Modeling in the Southeast***

Archaeological predictive modeling in the southeast has a long and productive history. Models based upon manual measurements and univariate statistics are common, while automated multivariate techniques are becoming popular as geographic information systems and digital datasets become more accessible. As archaeological site samples increase and multivariate analyses take hold, existing models need to be tested with independent site samples and compared directly to models employing advanced multivariate techniques. Methods for testing extant models and for the development of time-sliced and adaptation-based multivariate predictive models are demonstrated using data from the Middle Savannah River of South Carolina.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 8:00 a.m., Salon A)**

**Giordano, Brock A. (Western Michigan University/RBA Group) - *Examining Craft Production Through a Technological Investigation of Tinkling Cones***

The study of craft production in the context of Native-European interaction during the Middle Historic period in the western Great Lakes region continues to be a topic of intense scholarly interest. This paper specifically investigates the technological histories of locally produced cuprous tinkling cones in and around the colonial fur trade outpost Fort St. Joseph. By examining the technological histories used in the production of tinkling cones, this research raises questions of culture contact and the relations between technological practices and the organization of craft production and/or craft specialization at Fort St. Joseph.

**(General Session 10, Friday, 11:00 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Glanville, Jim (Virginia Tech University) - *Native American Salt Making at Saltville, Virginia***

This paper attempts to answer a single question: Did Native Americans ever make salt at modern-day Saltville, Virginia? Perhaps surprisingly, there is no formal archaeological evidence that answers this question affirmatively. Together, extensive, long-term, industrial resource exploitation and the activities of relic hunters have devastated the local archaeological record. Documents, historic and otherwise, speak of native American salt making and the reports of non-professionals and amateurs give additional clues; taken in combination, this evidence builds a

compelling case that native Americans made salt at Saltville, probably for some hundreds of years before and up to the time of European contact.

**(Symposium 16, Friday 2:40 p.m., Salon A)**

**Gorman, Rebecca A. and Geoffrey DuChemin (University of Florida) - *Burning Down the House-Site Formation of Pole and Thatch Native Structures Through Fire***

In some areas of North Central Florida the scarcity of natural clays makes it difficult to archaeologically identify native dwellings due to a lack of clay floors and daub remnants. Artifact concentrations may provide the only evidence that an area could have possibly contained a dwelling. The purpose of this experiment was to discover the implications of site formation by fire involving an aboriginal contact-period thatched structure on the sandy soils of North Central Florida. Based on ethnographic detail, an authentic structure of this type was constructed and then burned to provide the first ever comparative reference of its kind.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 9:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**Gorman, Rebecca A. (see Thunen, Robert L.)**

**Granger, Joseph E. (University of Louisville) - *River "City" Refuges, Rockshelters, and Re-Evaluation: A Newer Look at the General Woodland to Mississippian Transition at the Falls of the Ohio Near Louisville, Kentucky***

Recent investigations at several sites located near Louisville, Kentucky have suggested there might be clearly identifiable archaeological evidence for a transition from a generalized Woodland exploitation pattern to a more agriculturally focused Mississippian economy and lifestyle in the Falls region. Archaeological records for many of these components, and recent excavations on some, are incomplete, but new data appears to show significant changes in interpretation may be necessary. Woodland to Mississippian transition in the Falls region has now become a leading question. This paper attempts to suggest directions for the integration and reinterpretation of the new data bearing upon this issue.

**(Symposium 5, Thursday, 3:20 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Greber, N'omi (Cleveland Museum of Natural History), Martha P. Otto (Ohio Historical Society), Katherine C. Ruhl, (Cleveland Museum of Natural History), Anne B. Lee (Hardlines Design), Dawn Walter Gagliano, Richard W. Yerkes, (Ohio State University), and Jarrod Burks (Ohio Valley Archaeological Consultants) - *Wooden Structures at the Seip Earthworks, Ross County, Ohio: Multiple Middens***

The remains of seven wooden structures located within the largest section of the enclosure walls were excavated by the Ohio Historical Society under the direction of Raymond Baby from 1971 through 1977. Each of these had been dismantled and covered by soils containing midden type materials and, in some instances, by additional layers of culturally sterile gravels or sands. Layers overlap within and among the structures. A summary of work to date analyzing the contents of the midden soils, the features found on the floors of some structures, and possible relationships among the interlaced covering strata will be presented.

**(General Session 11, Friday, 2:40 p.m., Salon C)**

**Greene, Lance (see Riggs, Brett)**

**Gremillion, Kristen J. (Ohio State University) - *From Dripline to Deep Cave: On Sheltered Sites as Archaeobotanical Contexts***

Sheltered sites have played a unique role in the development of our current understanding of early food production in eastern North America. Archaeobotanical assemblages from such contexts share an unusual degree of preservation that distinguishes them from the relatively impoverished samples characteristic of most open sites. However, to emphasize this dichotomy runs the risk of obscuring the considerable variation among sheltered sites as preservational and behavioral environments. Such differences are worth addressing explicitly as part of archaeobotanical interpretation.

**(Symposium 8, Friday, 9:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Groover, Mark (Ball State University) - *Exploring Household Dynamics and Material Trends at the Moore-Youse House***

The Moore-Youse residence located in Muncie, Indiana, a historic house museum, was occupied by five consecutive households between the 1830s and 1980s. Recent archaeological investigations in the house lot revealed an abundant and extensive 19th-century midden. Material from excavations is used to better understand the occupational history of the residence and the material conditions that characterized daily life among the site's occupants. Initial field results revealed evidence of at least one substantial renovation episode to the dwelling during the second half of the 1800s. Paralleling the known history of the house, the material culture discarded by the site residents suggests they experienced a comfortable yet modest middle-class standard of living.

**(Symposium 6, Thursday, 2:20 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Groover, Mark (see Blanch, Christina)**

**Grunewald, Matt, Pamela Johnson, and Steven Meredith (University of Alabama) - *An Approach to the Analysis of Prehistoric Iconography***

The interpretation of prehistoric iconography has been a subject that has attracted a wide variety of scholars with diverse results. This paper outlines previous methodological approaches to understanding iconographical systems taken by archaeologists, art historians, and other researchers. An alternative methodological approach to this area of study is then offered. This methodology involves the assembly of the entire corpus to be studied, followed by a stylistic analysis, and is led by the assumption that disjunction rather than continuity of meaning has taken place between temporally and spatially separated cultures, unless evidence shows otherwise. The benefits and potential of this particular approach to the interpretation of iconographic systems will be discussed.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 8:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**Gunn, Aaron (University of Arkansas) - *Comparing Higher and Lower Cost Options in Electrical Resistivity for Applications in Archaeology***

The intent of this poster is to display side by side images collected by the TR Systems Resistance Meter and Geoscan's RM15. All quantitative data including the method of collection, the parameters for the survey along with information on the site itself will be displayed on the featured image. Another section of the poster shows the step by step process by which the raw data was manipulated in Geoplot to attain the featured image. The final section of the poster compares the two machines based on cost, data collection time, and technologies.

**(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Hadley, Alison (see Peres, Tanya)**

**Haley, Bryan S. (University of Mississippi) - *Mapping Complex Mississippian Sites Using Airborne Thermography***

Airborne remote sensing using thermal wavelengths has shown promise as a technique for mapping subsurface features. However, this task is difficult on prehistoric sites in the Southeast due to the rich ground cover and the relative subtlety of the targets. To test the utility of thermography in this setting, data was collected on several medium to large Mississippian sites. To evaluate the thermal imagery, it was compared to ground-based geophysical data. Results suggest that thermography may be useful in this setting, although success is dependent on a number of variables.

**(General Session 2, Thursday, 9:40 a.m., Salon A)**

**Haley, Bryan S. (see Johnson, Jay K.)**

**Hallman, Peter R. (see Randall, Asa R.)**

**Halsey, John R. (Michigan Historical Center) - *Copper from the Drift***

Artifacts made of native copper are widely distributed across eastern North America, but tying individual artifacts to specific bedrock sources has been problematical. Small exposures of native copper occurring from Nova Scotia to the Carolinas were probably exploited, but are dwarfed by the massive deposits in the western Lake Superior basin. Archaeologists have focused their attention on the thousands of prehistoric pits and trenches giving evidence of prehistoric mining in this region. This presentation looks at the extensive distribution of drift copper, copper ripped from bedrock exposures and redeposited by glaciers, and offers some alternative scenarios of prehistoric copper acquisition.

**(General Session 6, Thursday, 2:20 p.m., Salon A)**

**Hambacher, Michael J. and Sean B. Dunham (Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc.) - *The Boulder Lake Site (47OC137), Oconto County, Wisconsin: Data Recovery and Interpretations of a Multi-Component Woodland Site in the North Woods***

Recent archaeological excavations at the Boulder Lake site (47OC137) provided an expanded artifact inventory and additional information about the structure of the archaeological deposits. A Terminal Woodland Lakes. Phase occupation represents the primary component at the site. The presence of a minor Initial Woodland component also was verified and previous investigations had identified a small, later component represented by shell-tempered ceramics. The results of archaeological investigations at the site will be summarized and its relationship to broader questions of Woodland period cultural dynamics in the region will be explored.

**(General Session 15, Saturday, 9:40 a.m., Salon B)**

**Hamlin, Jenna M. (Tierra Right of Way, Ltd.) - *Moorehead Phase Ceramic Assemblage Variation at Cahokia***

The Mississippian period Moorehead phase (A.D. 1200-1275) in the Cahokia region is marked by considerable changes in population, social organization, site formation, and ceramic assemblage composition. This time period is also critical in the development and spread of Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC) ritual and iconography, particularly in the area of Cahokia's Moorehead phase East or Ramey Plaza. Following detailed analyses of several Moorehead phase Ramey Plaza ceramic assemblages, I examined inter- and intra-site patterning of certain ceramic containers with respect to their roles in localized status displays and social activities such as feasting, as well as the presence of SECC imagery. Significant differences are evident between the Ramey Plaza assemblages and other Moorehead phase ceramic datasets from the American Bottom. **(Symposium 22, Saturday, 11:40 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Hammerstedt, Scott (see Milner, George R.)**

**Hammerstedt, Scott W. (Pennsylvania State University) - *Mississippian Construction, Labor, and Social Power***

Archaeologists use mound construction and volume as a means to understand Mississippian political organization. Understanding the ability of elites to mobilize labor to construct mounds is of central importance. In this paper, I use recently obtained experimental data to calculate the labor requirements for individual construction stages of the Annis Mound, a fourteenth century site in western Kentucky. Despite low labor costs, size of mound stages is representative of elite attempts to demonstrate authority. Social differences in contributing labor for a chief (mounds and summit architecture) and for personal benefit (palisades) are discussed.

**(General Session 1, Thursday, 9:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Hargrave, Eve A. and Kristin Hedman (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *Sacrifice at the East St. Louis Mound Center***

Evidence for human sacrifice at Cahokia in the American Bottom during the Mississippian period is limited to the sacrificial mass burials at Mound 72. The unusual positioning of a

Stirling phase burial from the East St. Louis Mound Center suggests that human sacrifice was also practiced beyond the administrative center of Cahokia. This paper explores evidence for human sacrifice and the ritual use of human remains in Mississippian contexts with an emphasis upon the late prehistoric period in the American Bottom.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 10:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Hargrave, Michael (U. S. Army Engineer Research Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory) - *Electrical Resistance and Magnetic Field Gradient Survey at Ramey Field, Cahokia***

An ongoing geophysical survey of Ramey Field, Cahokia now includes nearly 4.5 hectares of magnetic data and 2.5 hectares of electrical resistance coverage. One objective is to assess the usefulness of geophysical survey in an area of deep, complex cultural deposits. Whereas most individual houses and pits cannot be resolved, the survey provides useful information on variation in the intensity of occupation, the original shape of early building episodes of heavily deflated Mound 36, and architectural information about a mound-top structure. The origins and function of a large, rectangular clay deposit at the north end of Ramey Field remain unclear.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Hargrave, Michael (see Farkas, Michael)**

**Hargrave, Michael (see Martin, Terrance J.)**

**Hargrave, Michael (see Welch, Paul)**

**Harl, Joseph (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis) - *Grave Information: Insights Obtained from Cemeteries in St. Louis***

Typically, archaeological investigations performed at graveyards tend to focus on forensic information obtained from the human remains. While this information is of unquestionable valuable, a great deal of cultural information can also be obtained from the graves. How people were buried reflects general attitudes about death, but also the overall society of the living. Information obtained principally from the second Catholic Burial Ground (1823-1850) and the St. Ferdinand Church Burial Ground, used until 1876, will discuss how the graves reflect the cultures of their times.

**(Symposium 6, Thursday, 3:20 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Harl, Joseph (see Magruder, Debra)**

**Harl, Joseph (see McLaughlin, Meredith)**

**Harle, Michaelyn and Kathryn King (University of Tennessee) - *Skeletal Markers of Occupational Stress: Gender and Rank Based Division of Labor in a Late Mississippian Population***

This study attempts to assess whether skeletal markers of occupational stress (MOS) can be used to determine intra-site variation in habitual activities. The study sample is from Toqua (40MR6), a late Mississippian Dallas phase site. Statistical methods were used to determine if variation among the muscle attachment sites of 86 individuals followed sex and burial placement patterning. Differential development of muscle attachment sites may provide insight into the social organization of activities in Dallas communities.

**(Poster Session 2, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Haywick, Douglas (see Bongino, John)**

**Hawsey, Kareen (University of Alabama) - *Retracing the Past***

This paper will introduce the Trail of Tears symposium by reviewing the historical documentation leading up to the fateful decision to remove Native Americans from their homes and property. It will trace the various routes taken and the hardships encountered along the way. Additionally, current issues concerning the identification of properties associated with the Trail of Tears will be addressed.

**(Symposium 19, Saturday, 8:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Hazel, Christopher (HAZEx) and Mary C. Hill (Jacksonville State University) - *Children's Stories from the Forks of the River Baptist Church Cemetery, Sevierville, Tennessee***

Recent archaeological and forensic investigations within a small and forgotten portion of this European founders cemetery at the foot of the Smokies examined early nineteenth century childhood in East Tennessee. This paper presents evidence showing how skeletal and dental disorder reflect on a community with high childhood mortality, how artifact evidence reflects on differential funeral practice for children, and how these graves may point to where their church had been. This paper also demonstrates Tennessee Department of Transportation's continued commitment to southeastern cultural resources.

**(General Session 5, Thursday, 4:00 p.m., Salon D)**

**Head, Sara (Indiana University – Purdue University – Indianapolis) - *A Colluvial Roller Coaster: Proving 12MA649 is Separate from 12MA648***

In 1994 Gray and Pape, Inc. conducted an archaeological survey for the Fort Benjamin Harrison State Park (FBHSP). At the time Gray and Pape, Inc. hypothesized that 12MA649 was a secondary deposit from site 12MA648. Through previous reports on the sites in 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2003, and the work done this season, that hypothesis has been proven false. In this report soil samples were taken from both of the hills that lie between 12MA648 and 12MA649 and from 12MA649 itself. By analyzing these soil samples the possibility that 12MA649 is a secondary deposit of site 12MA648 will be examined.

**(Symposium 17, Friday, 1:20 p.m., Salon G)**

**Hedman, Kristin (see Hargrave, Eve A.)**

**Henderson, A. Gwynn (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) and David Pollack (Kentucky Heritage Council) - *Fort Ancient-Mississippian Interaction at the Falls Ohio Region (A.D. 1200-1400)***

During the Late Prehistoric period, the Falls of the Ohio River region of Kentucky and Indiana appears to have been a boundary separating upstream Fort Ancient tribal societies from downstream Mississippian chiefdoms. Mississippian sites have been documented in the Falls region, but little is known about the sociopolitical organization of these groups. Recent work shows that some level of interaction took place between these Mississippian groups and their Fort Ancient neighbors from A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1400. This paper examines this interaction primarily as it is reflected in ceramics, supplemented by other data sets (i.e., botanical and faunal remains).

**(Symposium 5, Thursday, 2:40 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Hendryx, Greg (Environmental Services, Inc.) - *Terrestrial Resources Around Florida's Springs***

In recent years, many of Florida's state and county owned recreational springs have funded terrestrial archaeological survey and excavation projects prior to park improvements. These investigations have produced stratified prehistoric deposits dating from the late Pleistocene, lithic quarries, an early American settlement at an outpost and ferry crossing, and the ruinous foundation of a posh early twentieth century hotel that was centered around a spring. This paper is designed to reveal the archaeological significance of these karstic sites by highlighting some of the key information collected during these recent projects.

**(Symposium 14, Friday, 1:20 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Henning, Dale R. (Independent Scholar) - *So, This is Mississippian?***

Those of us working outside the immediate Cahokia sphere of influence are often confronted with traits that have been interpreted as evidence for Mississippian trade or influence, even control. The list often includes flat-topped mounds, wattle-and daub construction, seed jars, multiple and basal-notched arrow points, pulley-type ear spools, discoidals, marine shell beads and ornaments, carved bone pins, suggestions of cannibalism and other characteristics suggesting exotic origins. Some of these traits are discussed, evaluating their reliability in identifying Mississippian origins and relationships.

**(Symposium 18, Saturday, 11:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Herbert, Joseph (Cultural Resources Management Program, Fort Bragg), Michael S. Smith (University of North Carolina – Wilmington), and Theresa McReynolds (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *Sources of Prehistoric Pottery in the Carolina Sandhills: A Chemical and Petrographic Study***

Fifty potsherds from 19 archaeological sites in three river basins are characterized with instrumental neutron activation and optical petrography to explore correlations that indicate

geologic or geographic source locations. Concentration values for 32 elements suggest five compositional groups reflecting variation in calcium concentrations. Mineralogical data reveal three groups, two with calcium-rich minerals and a third with low calcium-sodium content. These results distinguish two broad geographic source areas that correspond to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain provinces. Pottery from the Sandhills reflects both Piedmont and Coastal Plain sources, suggesting that prehistoric vessel conveyance was more common than expected in this region.

**(Poster Session 2, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Herbert, Joseph (see McReynolds, Theresa)**

**Herbert, Joseph (see Smith, Michael S.)**

**Herndon, Richard L. (see Cooper, D. Randall)**

**Herrmann, Nicholas (see Simek, Jan F.)**

**Hiles, Leslie (see Bongino, John)**

**Hill, Mary C. and Hunter B. Johnson (Jacksonville State University) - *Pits, Posts, and Fires: An Examination of “Special Place” Mortuary Patterning at the Hammonds Site (1DK71)***

Extensive archaeological investigation has been devoted to the Hammonds site in Fort Payne, AL, by Jacksonville State University. More than 4000 features have been identified, indicating that the site is among the most significant discoveries in the Southeast. The site served as an extensive mortuary facility between the Late Archaic to at least the early Middle Woodland. Preliminary demography and artifact analyses are presented along with radiometric data. Certain aspects of the burial features indicate that interment protocol was highly ritualized and remained intact through several millennia. Spatial distribution of mortuary patterning, particularly that which is devoted to “special place” locations, is examined.

**(General Session 5, Thursday, 1:00 p.m., Salon D)**

**Hill, Mary C. (see Hazel, Christopher)**

**Hill, William (Western Michigan University) - *Plum Bayou Community Structure and Spatial Variability: An Analysis of the Archaeological Materials from the Coy Mound Site (3LN20), Central Arkansas***

First investigated by the Smithsonian’s Bureau of Mound Exploration in 1883, current investigations at the Coy Mound site, Central Arkansas, are focused on addressing questions regarding the socio-political organization of the Baytown-Coles Creek period Plum Bayou culture. Distribution plots have revealed the presence of a mound-and-plaza site configuration in addition to potential off-mound midden deposits. While the site organizational plan has implications for a hierarchical socio-political organization, the absence of inter- and intrasite variability in ceramic types and lithic materials support the hypothesis that limited social

differentiation was present in Plum Bayou culture and that control over resources was weak.  
**(Symposium 10, Friday, 11:40 a.m., Salon A)**

**Hogue, S. Homes (Mississippi State University) - *The I-69 Corridor: Bioarchaeology in the Mississippi Delta***

Bioarchaeological studies in the Central-Lower Mississippi River Valley are examined in order to establish models for excavation and analysis of the I-69 burial remains. To date little bioarchaeological data has been published on the area to be impacted by the I-69 corridor and many of the sites along the corridor have not been thoroughly investigated for the presence of burials. Using an evolutionary framework, models useful in addressing changes in health, diet, and activity stress are developed to provide a systematic approach to bioarchaeology of the area.  
**(Symposium 9, Friday, 10:20 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Hollenbach, Kandace D. (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *Gathering and Mobility Decisions in the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic Periods, Northwest Alabama***

Hunter-gatherers base their mobility decisions on the availability of resources in both space and time, as well as their need and desire to maintain ties with other groups and the landscape. In this paper I present the analysis of plant remains from five rockshelter sites in northwest Alabama. I then use these wild plant food resources to explore the decisions of Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic peoples living within and moving across this section of the middle Tennessee River Valley.

**(General Session 14, Saturday, 8:00 a.m., Salon A)**

**Holstein, Harry O. (see Johnson, Hunter B.)**

**Howard, Amy (Ball State University) - *The Old Frankfort Cemetery: A Preliminary Report on an Antebellum Population***

Although children's health is recognized to be indicative of the overall health of a population, it is underrepresented in anthropological literature. This paper will present preliminary results from a study of children's remains from the Old Frankfort Cemetery, located in downtown Frankfort, KY. A total of 272 burials were found including 91 individuals classified as sub-adults. Records indicate this cemetery may have been initially used by the general population in Frankfort during early 1800s. However, preliminary analysis indicates that throughout most of its existence, the Old Frankfort Cemetery was used as a potter's field.

**(Symposium 21, Saturday, 11:20 a.m., Salon G)**

**Howdeshell, Heather (University of Florida) - *In Search of the Stallings Culture: Pottery Analysis at Lake Springs (9CB22)***

The Lake Springs site (9CB22) was excavated in 1951 by Joseph Caldwell as a part of the Clark Hill Project. As a large shell midden in the Savannah River Valley (and the northernmost site yet known at that), I question whether the pottery component at Lake Springs can be attributed to assimilation of culture by the Mill Branch groups living at Lake Springs before the introduction

of pottery or immigration northward of the Stallings culture. An analysis of pottery production techniques (including Minimum number of vessels, paste, and rim profile) may answer this question.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 4:00 p.m., Salon C)**

**Hughes, Randall E. (see Emerson, Thomas E.)**

**Irwin, Jeffrey D. (see Moore, Christopher)**

**Iseminger, William (Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site) - *Cahokia's Palisade Takes a Turn***

Reexamining and expanding on the excavations from the 1960s and 1970s northeast of Monks Mound has generated support for the hypothesis that Cahokia's palisades formed a complete enclosure around the central ceremonial precinct. The 2004 project identified that at least one of the four palisade walls appears to be turning to go west behind Monks Mound. This paper will review the results of this project and the benefits of cooperating with the Earthwatch Program.

**(Symposium 11, Friday, 11:00 a.m., Salon B)**

**Jackson, Douglas K. (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *Temporal and Social Perspectives on the Ceramic Assemblage from the East St. Louis Mound Center***

Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program excavations at the East St. Louis Mound Center produced a ceramic assemblage originating from a number of residential and special purpose structures as well as from post-pit, mound, and plaza fill contexts. Although small overall, the ceramic assemblage provides the best data set to evaluate the age of the site's occupational history. The temporal attributes of the assemblage are described and the assemblage is evaluated in terms of functional and status indicators. Also described are a small number of ceramic items, termed Red Fired Clay Objects, that are thus far unique to this assemblage and whose function is problematical.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 9:00 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Jackson, Douglas K. (see Farkas, Michael)**

**Jackson, Edwin H. (University of Southern Mississippi) - *Thirty Years After Middle Mississippi Exploitation of Animal Populations: The Current Status of Zooarchaeology in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and Where We Go From Here.***

Bruce Smith's landmark study of patterns of animal use during the Mississippian period, published in 1975, set the baseline for zooarchaeological research in the Mississippi Valley from Cahokia to the coast. As part of the planning process for the Mississippi portion of I-69, this review of faunal studies assess the current state of knowledge and identifies the current research questions and challenges. Given the presently impoverished understanding of faunal use patterns in northwestern Mississippi, the paper steps well beyond the interstate corridor to examine zooarchaeological studies from Missouri to Louisiana to provide a context for future efforts locally.

**(Symposium 15, Friday, 1:20 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Jenkins, Ned J. (Alabama Historic Commission) - *Early Creek Origins***

At approximately A.D. 1450, two chiefdoms existed in central Alabama. The Shine II Lamar Chiefdom was centered on the lower Tallapoosa River while the newly arrived Late Moundville III-Big Eddy Phase group from the Warrior Valley had settled the adjacent upper Alabama River Valley. In 1541, Hernando De Soto described them as the provinces of Talise and Tuscaluca. During the mid 16th century, part of the Moundville III group moved to the Chattahoochee River where we know them as the Abercrombie Phase, centered on the towns of Kasita and Coweta.  
**(Symposium 12, Friday, 10:20 a.m., Salon G)**

**Jeter, Marvin D. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and C. Roger Nance (University of California – Los Angeles) - *Late Woodland (Plus or Minus) East of Selma, Central Alabama.***

David Chase pioneered the post C. B. Moore archaeology of central Alabama, documenting sites from Dalton to historic time, with some emphasis on the Late Woodland ceramic-cultural sequence. Our early to mid-1970s surveys and excavations elaborated upon the foundations he established. In this paper, with the benefit of 20-20 hindsight some 30 years later, we revisit those thrilling days of yesteryear, and reevaluate the sequence, with particular attention to Late Woodland cultures, which now appear to have lingered on significantly later than some of us had thought.  
**(Symposium 12, Friday, 9:00 a.m., Salon G)**

**Johnson, Hunter B. (see Hill, Mary C.)**

**Johnson, Hunter B. and Harry O. Holstein (Jacksonville State University) - *Kelly Springs (1TA654), a Late Woodland Ellis Phase Site in the Middle Coosa Valley, Talladega County, Alabama***

Jacksonville State University recently conducted archaeological testing of the Kelly Springs site (1TA654) in Talladega County, Alabama. A conventional radiocarbon age of 1010+/- 40 B.P. was obtained from a feature at the site, placing it within the Late Woodland Ellis Phase of the middle Coosa Valley. This phase is characterized by the Late Woodland/Early Mississippian transition along the middle Coosa, and has a ceramic assemblage dominated by grog-tempered wares. Structural remains were exposed at Kelly Springs and will be discussed in context of other identified Ellis phase sites.

**(General Session 15, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Salon B)**

**Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi) - *Archaeological Remote Sensing Research in the Yazoo Basin: A History and Evaluation***

The Yazoo Basin was the focus of archaeological research in Mississippi for most of the 20th century. It is no surprise, therefore, that remote sensing experiments were done early and relatively often. They follow the general trends seen elsewhere in North American archaeology with a beginning in geophysical techniques, a middle period of airborne sensors applications, and a recent return to geophysics. As this review demonstrates, we have reached a maturity in both

types of remote sensing that makes this technology an essential part of any responsible archaeological research design.

**(Symposium 15, Friday, 2:20 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Johnson, Jay K. and Bryan S. Haley (University of Mississippi) - *What You See and What You Get: Multiple Sensor Exploration of the Parchman Place Mounds in Mississippi***

We have just completed our third field season at the Parchman Place Mounds, a large, late prehistoric ceremonial center in the Yazoo Basin of northwestern Mississippi. One of the major emphases of this research has been the application of airborne and geophysical remote sensing. Having used 12 different sensors to locate more than 30 prehistoric structures, nine of which have been excavated revealing up to six sequential construction stages, we are in the position to say a good deal about the utility of this approach in understanding this sort of site.

**(Poster Session 2, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Johnson, Pamela (see Grunewald, Matt)**

**Jones, Scott (University of Kentucky) - *Mississippian Stone-Box Cemeteries and Salvage Archaeology in Middle Tennessee***

In much of the Southeast, archaeological research has accompanied urban development. In the greater Nashville, Tennessee area, salvage archaeology of the Mississippian stone-box mortuary complex, including both cemeteries and habitation sites, has been the greatest source of information concerning late prehistoric cultural occupation in the Middle Cumberland River Valley. While the stone-box mortuary practice is distributed throughout the Midsouth region, the Middle Cumberland region has been recognized as a unique locus in the broader universe of expressions of the Mississippian tradition due to the high density and frequencies of stone-box cemeteries. An overview of the Middle Cumberland Mississippian complex data is presented that has been generated as a result of salvage archaeology in Middle Tennessee.

**(Poster Session 2, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Jorgenson, Matthew (see Daniel, Randy)**

**Joyce, Dan (see Sasso, Robert)**

**Karges, Dylan (see Lieb, Brad)**

**Kassabaum, Megan and Shannon Fie (Beloit College) - *Notes in the Margins: Preliminary Investigations Along the Lower Rock River***

Previous archaeological studies along the Lower Rock River in northwestern Illinois indicate significant local involvement in Middle Woodland period interactions, including the production of prestige goods and the construction of mounds. To assess these impressions, we have initiated a multi-stage research program that focuses on connections linking this area with the Illinois Valley. Recent surface surveys and collector interviews provide additional evidence for the importation of exotic lithics, pipestone artifact manufacture, and the production of Havana

ceramics. This paper reports the results of this preliminary research and considers the implications of these data for the development of future research questions.

**(General Session 11, Friday, 1:40 p.m., Salon C)**

**Keene, Deborah (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) -**  
*Reevaluating the Use of *Boonea impressa* as a Season of Capture Indicator for Oysters*

The use of *Boonea impressa* as a season of capture indicator for oysters was first proposed by Russo. Although the Russo Method is detailed, it has not taken into account some important aspects of the *Boonea* lifecycle. These include morphological variation between different environments, reproduction throughout the year, size variation between years, feeding habits of juveniles, and lack of specific knowledge of many characteristics of growth, reproduction, and behavior. *Boonea impressa* may still be a valid method for determining season of capture for oysters if broader seasonal increments are used and *Boonea impressa* populations from different geographical areas are incorporated.

**(General Session 14, Saturday, 10:40 a.m., Salon A)**

**Keeney, Keith (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers – Louisville District) -**  
*Recent Investigations at the Newcomb Site (12CL2) Near the Falls of the Ohio in Clarksville, Clark County, Indiana*

An inadvertent discovery made in connection with a collapsed road near the Falls of the Ohio has revealed a remnant portion of a significant late prehistoric village, known as the Newcomb Site (12CL2). Current excavations and preliminary observations of the artifacts collected from the site suggest a strong Mississippian occupation, with some Woodland components represented as well. Results of these investigations hope to provide a better understanding of late prehistoric period in the Falls region.

**(Symposium 5, Thursday, 2:00 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Kehoe, Alice B. (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee) -**  
*Pirates of the Caribbean and Other Anomalies*

"Don Luis" (Paquiquineo) of Ajacan, probably Chickahominy, spent ten years in the Caribbean and Spain before returning in 1570 to the Chesapeake. Opechancanough, a Chickahominy, was said to have been "Prince of a Foreign Nation, and came to them a great Way from the South-West...some-where near Mexico." These, plus the many pirates preying on Spanish shipping as far north as Hatteras and harboring along the U.S. coast, need to be considered in interpreting Southeastern societies later chronicled by English colonizers. More broadly, Late Prehistoric relations across and around the Gulf of Mexico need serious consideration.

**(General Session 12, Friday, 1:00 p.m., Salon B)**

**Kelly, John E. (see Brown, James)**

**Kelly, John E. (see Stahlmann, Kathleen)**

**Kelly, John E. (see Thissen, Michael)**

**Kelly, Lucretia (see Brown, James)**

**Kenmotsu, Nancy (Texas Department of Transportation) – *Evidence for Small Scale Prehistoric Caddoan Salt Making***

Archeological investigations at the Salt Well Slough site (41RR204) in northeastern Texas revealed evidence strongly suggesting that the site was used to produce salt for nearby villagers. Evidence from Caddoan salt-making sites in Louisiana and Arkansas demonstrate that the Caddo both produced salt and did so in large quantities, perhaps for trade. In contrast, the Salt Well Slough site appears to have been used for less intense, perhaps familial, production of salt. This paper will focus on the evidence for salt making at the site and the small scale of that production. **(Symposium 16, Friday, 1:20 p.m., Salon A)**

**Kidd, R. Steven (National Park Service – Southeast Archeological Center) - *Examination of Fiber-Tempered Pottery from Cumberland Island, Georgia***

Phase III excavations conducted during April and July of this year on Cumberland Island National Seashore produced numerous examples of Orange-period fiber-tempered pottery. The manufacture of this style of pottery revolutionized life in the Late Archaic. Through the examination of decorative style, form, and contexts from which this pottery was recovered a number of research questions will be addressed. Recent theories proposed by archeologists working in this area suggest that differences in exterior surface decoration could indicate spatial patterning of sacred versus quotidian occupations. This paper will use the information recovered from Cumberland Island to test these theories.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 1:00 p.m., Salon C)**

**Kidder, Tristram R. (Washington University) - *Climate Change, Landscape Evolution, and Human Settlement in the Lower Mississippi Valley, 5500-2400 B.P.***

Geoarchaeological research in northeast Louisiana illustrates the effects of alluvial processes on human settlement of the Lower Mississippi Valley. A complex sequence of river avulsion, meander belt shifts, and crevasse splay formation occurred between 5500-2400 B.P. Large-scale floods resulted in major changes in human settlement, especially between 2900-2500 B.P. In contrast to the prevailing model of cultural continuity in the Mississippi Valley, these data suggest episodic flooding resulted in environmental destabilization and settlement discontinuity. I argue that global climate changes greatly increased flood frequencies and magnitudes in the Mississippi River watershed and were a causal factor in cultural and behavioral changes that mark the end of the Late Archaic in parts of eastern North America.

**(General Session 3, Thursday, 9:00 a.m., Salon B)**

**King, Adam (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program) - *Re-Mapping Etowah's Mound C***

To date attempts to combine the results of the three investigations of Etowah's Mound C have met with little success. This is primarily because only the latest project, directed by Lewis H. Larson, used modern recording and recovery techniques. In this paper I present an attempt to

create a single base map for Mound C using CAD and GIS applications. The results set the stage for more detailed studies of Mound C's mortuary record and also remind us of the debt we owe Larson for creating, through his quality work and attention to detail, a record that can be interpreted.

**(Symposium 13, Friday, 1:00 p.m., Salon D)**

**King, Adam (see Stephenson, Keith)**

**King, Gail (Jacksonville State University) - *Missionaries, Cherokee Removal, and the Trail of Tears***

Extensive missionary activities (1799-1839) in the Cherokee Nation of Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia greatly facilitated the Cherokee's adaptation to white society. The missionary schools brought literacy, math skills, vocational skills, and an enhancement of personal values, in spite of sporadic problems. A fact most often overlooked is the role missionaries played in the Cherokee Removal. This main focus of this paper will be on the location of the most important missions in the Cherokee Nation, their proximity to the removal stockades, and the effects of missionary activities before removal and during the Trail of Tears.

**(Symposium 19, Saturday, 9:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**King, Kathryn (see Harle, Michaelyn)**

**Knight, Vernon J. (University of Alabama) and Vincas P. Steponaitis (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *The Hemphill Style***

Hemphill is a regional style of Mississippian representational art centered at Moundville in West-Central Alabama. The style was initially defined and discussed in the medium of engraved pottery only. In this paper we re-define the Hemphill style and expand the concept to encompass art in other media: copper, tabular stone, engraved shell, incised pottery, and painted pottery. We conclude that this style, which dates to ca. A.D. 1300-1500, is derived from both Late Braden and non-Braden precedents.

**(General Session 1, Thursday, 8:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Koerner, Shannon (University of Tennessee) - *Mississippian Jar Morphology as a Temporal Indicator: An Eastern Tennessee Investigation***

The Rim Protrusion Ratio (RPR) method is used to obtain an objective value for the degree of curvature in jar rim morphology. Archaeologists have previously recognized gradual shifts in the curvature of jar rims during the Mississippian period in the Southeast. It is my intention to discuss the applicability of the RPR technique for seriating jars at a Mississippian mound site in east Tennessee. An assemblage of ceramic jars from the DeArmond site (40RE12), a Mississippian mound site in east Tennessee, is discussed in relation to this change in vessel morphology over time.

**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 10:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Kolb, Michael F. (Strata Morph Geoexploration, Inc.) - *Alluvial Landscapes During Late Woodland and Mississippian Times in the Metro East St. Louis Area***

The Metro East St. Louis area is located on the Mississippi River floodplain and encompasses two large late prehistoric sites: Metro East St. Louis and Janey B. Goode. Much of the prehistoric landscape was buried by fill during historic times, which is significant because: (1) prehistoric earthworks and structures are buried and preserved in an urban environment where they would otherwise have been destroyed, and; (2) alluvial landscape morphology is obscured. A multi-year coring and trenching program was initiated to map landforms, characterize associated stratigraphic sequences, and to locate buried archaeological deposits. Results presented include a map of the paleolandforms and deposits as a physical context for the archaeological investigations.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 8:00 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Koldehoff, Brad (see Durst, Patrick)**

**Koldehoff, Brad (see Fortier, Andrew C.)**

**Koster-Horan, Carrie (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.) - *What Archaeology Tells Us About the One-Room Schoolhouse***

The one-room schoolhouse is a rarity on the Illinois landscape. Archaeological data on one-room schoolhouses sites in Illinois is extremely limited. Three one-room schoolhouse sites (Tamarack, Mead, and Lower Ridge) have undergone Phase II investigations in northeastern Illinois. These sites offer a wealth of information on rural education that can augment the written history on one-room schools. The cultural material recovered from these sites as well as feature function and layout can also offer information that can't be found in the written history.

**(Symposium 6, Thursday, 4:00 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Kozuch, Laura (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *Fabulous Foreign Fauna from Janey B. Goode***

Rare skeletal artifacts were recently excavated from the Janey B. Goode site. These include: a significant cache of marine shells consisting horse conchs and lightning whelks. The shells are anomalous in that; 1) they are a different species from those normally found from Mississippian sites, 2) the shells did not come from live-collected animals in marine waters, in other words the shells were "dead," and 3) the shells were worked in a patterned, yet uncharacteristic manner, indicating that the prehistoric artisan was unfamiliar with shell working techniques. Directly associated with the shells cache was a worked bison scapula, also worked in a unique manner. Also found at the site are shark teeth from a sandbar shark, and a couple of crocodilian teeth. These remains, including marginella shells, originated far away from the site, and the shells & shark teeth came from the Gulf of Mexico.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 11:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Kruchten, Jeff (see Millhouse, Philip)**

**Laird, Price and Bernard Rovetto (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) - *Historic Ceramic and Glass Artifacts of the Southeast and Their Utility as Temporal Indicators***

The focus of this paper will be the numerous useful temporal indicators found among examples of ceramics and glass from the Historic period in the Southeast. These items are often the only means of determining the occupational periods of historic sites. They are also frequently the most ubiquitous artifacts, since construction materials and features are often completely removed or destroyed. These common wares and their significant characteristics may include amethyst (solarized) glass, carnival glass, Ball jars, transfer printing, and various stoneware glazes.

**(General Session 4, Thursday, 9:00 a.m., Salon G)**

**Leader, Jonathan M. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) - *The Evidence for Copper Working at Etowah***

An argument has been put forth recently suggesting that at least some of the copper plates recovered from Etowah's Mound C were decorated in the Classic Braden style whose home is the American Bottom. This identification of non-locally produced copper artifacts raises the question of local copper artifact crafting at Etowah. This paper evaluates current evidence for such a local tradition. That evidence includes the presence of possible copper working tools and artifact templates at Etowah along with data on copper sourcing and decorative style.

**(Symposium 13, Friday, 3:20 p.m., Salon D)**

**Lee, Anne B. (see Greber, N'omi)**

**Lengyel, Stacey (Statistical Research, Inc.) - *Archaeomagnetic Research in the U.S. Midcontinent***

Archaeomagnetic dating works by comparing the magnetic direction recorded in burned, clay-rich archaeological features (e.g., cooking hearths) to region-specific, calibrated records of change in the earth's magnetic field in order to determine the last time that the feature was used. This project compiles archaeomagnetic data collected from throughout the Southeast and Midwest over the past 30 years to create a regional reference curve that can be used to date archaeological features throughout much of the midcontinent. Then, it uses previously collected archaeomagnetic data to address site-specific chronology questions for the Snodgrass and Turner sites in Missouri.

**(Poster Session 2, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Lieb, Brad, Pamela D. Edwards, and Dylan Karges (Mississippi State University) - *A Frequency Seriation and Visual Account of Chickasaw Pottery Types and Vessel Forms***

This poster presents a frequency seriation of over thirty large midden pits (okaakinafa') from aboriginal habitation sites in the 17th and 18th century Chickasaw homeland of Northeast Mississippi. Analytical vessels (reconstructed) from sherds provide the unit of measure. Trajectories in the proportions of pottery types, modes, and European trade goods through time inform the seriation. Pottery types are formulated by isolating temporally-sensitive combinations

of clay body, decoration, and vessel form. A visual account of the pottery types and vessel forms commonly found on Chickasaw sites is included.

**(Poster Session 2, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Lieb, John (University of Alabama) - *Discovery of Fort Likens***

This portion of the symposium will focus on the discovery of the location of Fort Likens in Cherokee County, Alabama. Fort Likens was one of three stockades utilized as an internment camp during the Cherokee Trail of Tears in Alabama. Included in this paper will be topics relating to the site and its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as well as topics regarding life as it was in this part of Alabama during the mid and late 1830's.

**(Symposium 19, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Little, Keith J. (Jacksonville State University) - *Conjectured Impacts of Sixteenth Century Spanish Conquests: Aboriginal Sociopolitical Reorganization in the Coosa Valley***

In light of a recently revised glass-bead chronology, the archaeological record indicates that between the times of the initial Spanish expeditions of Hernando de Soto (1540) and Tristan de Luna (1560) substantial culture changes were experienced by aboriginal populations residing in the Coosa River basin of northeastern Alabama and northwestern Georgia. During the brief 20-year interval, there appears to have been a remarkable breakdown in the institutionalized hierarchy that characterized Late Mississippian sociopolitical organization in the Coosa Valley. This paper reviews the archaeological evidence of the culture changes and explores possible contributions of the Soto entrada to the subsequent shifts in native sociopolitical organization.

**(General Session 12, Friday, 2:20p.m., Salon B)**

**Livingood, Patrick (see Cordell, Ann S.)**

**Livingood, Patrick (University of Michigan) - *Digital Image Analysis of Ceramic Thin-Sections: Present and Future***

This paper will discuss the application of digital image analysis to the study of petrographic thin sections. There will be a discussion of the theory and methodology, and the feasibility of using machine-assisted or machine-automated approaches in petrographic analysis. Finally, there will be a discussion of future applications of digital image analysis in archaeology, including ideal situations where the technology could be applied.

**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 7:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Livingood, Patrick (University of Michigan) and John Blitz (University of Alabama) - *Timing is Everything: The Periodicity of Mound Construction at Mississippian Sites***

In a recent paper the authors explored the relationship between mound volume and duration using quantitative data from Mississippian mounds. Although it was not the primary focus of the paper, one of the surprising results was the high average duration of occupation per major mound construction layer. This paper will explore the ramifications of this once-in-a-lifetime average in

more detail by examining individual sites in the sample and by looking at a more in-depth assessment of this statistic using demographic data.

**(General Session 13, Saturday, 8:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Lockhart, Jami (University of Arkansas) - *An Analysis of the Distribution of Caddo Mound Sites in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of Arkansas***

As unifying and definitive elements of the prehistoric Caddo cultural landscape, mounds certainly represented more than randomly chosen physical locations. Archaeological and ethnographic evidence suggest that mound centers were the sociopolitical and ceremonial focal points of Caddo communities. Using these lines of evidence along with a statewide archaeological database, geographic information system and exploratory data analysis techniques, this study will examine the dialectic relationship between human cognition, physical needs, and the natural environment as they related to the placement of mounds by prehistoric Caddo people living in southwestern Arkansas.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 10:40 a.m., Salon A)**

**Lorenz, Karl G. (Shippensburg University) and John H. Blitz (University of Alabama) - *The Lower Chattahoochee and the Mississippian World: Comparing Patterns of Chiefdom Development***

Based on our intensive study of changes in ceramic assemblages and mound settlement patterns over the course of the late prehistoric period in the lower Chattahoochee valley of Alabama and Georgia, we have identified common patterns in our data with several other Mississippian mound settlement systems across the southeast. We believe that these patterns may help to elucidate the causal factors that led to the emergence, growth, and decline of Mississippian chiefdoms across the interior southeast. We use paleoclimatological as well as archaeological evidence to compare similar trends in Mississippian chiefdom development from the Early through the Late Mississippian periods.

**(General Session 1, Thursday, 8:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Lowe, Kelsey M. (University of Mississippi) - *Archaeological Investigation of Paleochannels at the Parchman Place Mounds Site in Northwest Mississippi***

Several paleochannels and oxbows from the Mississippi River surround the Parchman Place Mounds in the Yazoo Basin of Northwest Mississippi. This paleochannel sequence will be reconstructed using Air Born Remote Sensing and Geophysical surveying. Such methods provide a relative chronology for the river channels as well as the site, both geologically and archaeologically. Absolute dating will be established using Carbon 14 dating. The relative timeline, combined with absolute dates, will provide information about the paleoenvironment the prehistoric people of Parchman were using. It will also present a better understanding of site occupation in Mississippian Period sites.

**(General Session 7, Thursday, 2:20 p.m., Salon B)**

**Lusteck, Robert K. (University of Minnesota) - *Re-Telling the Story of Maize***

The story of maize use in the Eastern U.S. has been limited over the past century. While botanical recovery has increased with flotation procedures, the vagaries of the archaeological record have still hindered the recovery and identification of these remains. The recovery of opal phytoliths from food residues can be used to expand this story. I have used a statistical analysis of opal phytoliths to identify maize lineages. Using these data, we can trace the entrance of maize into an area and its spread to adjacent regions. This allows us to examine the trade and migration routes of prehistoric horticulturalists.

**(General Session 14, Saturday, 10:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**Lydick, Christopher, John E. Cornelison, Jr. (National Park Service – Southeast Archeological Center), and David G. Anderson (University of Tennessee) - *A Link to the Past: Interactive Web-Based Approaches to Cultural Resource Report Writing***

This poster highlights the conception and design of the interactive appendicular DVD volume for the final report of the 1999-2004 NPS excavations at Shiloh Mound A. This two DVD set will accompany the hard-copy final report. This digital appendix is fully interactive, queryable, and searchable. This software was designed to appear and to navigate like a closed web site; as such it is extremely easy to use. These all-inclusive digital appendicular discs negate the need to prepare multiple hard-copy volumes of appendices to accompany the final report. This poster will demonstrate the features and uses of this form of report writing.

**(Poster Session 2, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Lykowski, Lacosta Browning (see Becker, Rory)**

**Lynott, Mark (National Park Service – Midwest Archeological Center) - *Exploring Earthen Walls: The 2004 Season at the Hopeton Earthworks, Ross County, Ohio***

A combination of archaeological, geophysical and geoarchaeological methods are producing new insights into the materials and methods used to construct a giant geometric Hopewell enclosure in southern Ohio. Study of the earthen walls and associated features is producing important evidence relevant to the age of the walls, methods of construction, and purpose of the enclosure. 2004 was the fourth consecutive field season dedicated to the multi-disciplinary study of the Hopeton Earthworks. A summary of that fieldwork is presented.

**(General Session 11, Friday, 3:20 p.m., Salon C)**

**Machiran, Robin (see Altizer, Valerie)**

**Magruder, Debra and Joseph Harl (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis) - *Callaway Farms Site: Terminal Late Archaic Settlement in Central Missouri***

Data recovery investigations performed for the Missouri Department of Transportation and FHWA uncovered remains of a permanent village along the Missouri River in central Missouri. Radiocarbon dates indicated the community dated at the end of the Late Archaic Period, 2750 years B.P. Uncovered was the north end of an organized community with partially subterranean

homes. Subsistence was provided through hunting/gathering as well as by raising some cultigens.

**(General Session 3, Thursday, 11:20 a.m., Salon B)**

**Mann, Jason (Troy University) - *A Reappraisal of the Walnut Creek Phase***

The Walnut Creek Phase was proposed by David Chase in 1977 as a Late Mississippian "Lamar-like" phase. Walnut Creek is based largely on the ceramic assemblage for 1PK2, the Walnut Creek Site, and other similar assemblages located nearby. Macdonald Brooms conducted more excavations in 1990 and 1991, which recovered a much larger collection of Walnut Creek Phase artifacts. This paper will present the assemblage and show the Walnut Creek Phase's relationship to other manifestations in the Southeast.

**(Symposium 12, Friday, 9:40 a.m., Salon G)**

**Marcoux, John (see Gage, Matthew)**

**Markin, Julie G. (University of Georgia) - *Woodstock Revealed***

Take an intriguing adventure into the Woodstock Phase (A.D. 800-1000) in Northwest Georgia. Enjoy breathtaking views of a refined Woodstock ceramic chronology and settlement distribution maps. Prepare yourself for the impact that a full understanding of this exciting phase will have on answering the question of Mississippian origins in Northwest Georgia.

**(General Session 15, Saturday, 8:20 a.m., Salon B)**

**Marquardt, Amy (Mediapolis High School) - *Thermal Conductivity and Breaking Strength of Prehistoric Reproductions: Assessing Variation in Clay Sources and Tempering Materials***

This analysis of experimental archeology was designed to test the effects of temper on thermal conductivity and breaking strength of ceramics. Six tempers, clamshell, grass, grit, grog, limestone and sand, and four clays were used to make eighty-four clay tiles and one hundred forty clay tablets. The control consisted of tiles and tablets made from each clay type without the addition of temper. To test for thermal conductivity, a PASCO thermal conduction apparatus was used. To test for breaking strength, an Instron 1125 machine was used to perform a three-point breaking test on the clay tablets.

**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 11:00 a.m., Salon C)**

**Marquardt, William H. (Florida Museum of Natural History) and Patty Jo Watson (Washington University) - *The Green River Shell Mound Archaic of Kentucky, 1915-2005: What Have We Learned in 90 Years?***

We review the history of research on the Green River Shell Mound Archaic from C. B. Moore to today and summarize knowledge about five research topics that have been investigated by our own Shell Mound Archaeological Project. We conclude by indicating some fruitful directions for future work in the Middle Green River region.

**(General Session 3, Thursday, 10:20 a.m., Salon B)**

**Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Florida State University) - *A Review of Mission Period Archaeology in Spanish Florida***

Since 1980, a number of Franciscan-Indian mission sites have been investigated by archaeologists and historians in Spanish Florida. This paper presents a substantive evaluation and discussion of the findings relating to the problems of site identification, settlement plan, feature identification, chronology, material culture and ethnicity.

**(General Session 12, Friday, 1:20 p.m., Salon B)**

**Marshall, James A. (Independent Scholar) - *The Walls of Fort Ancient and Their Replications, Part II***

Fort Ancient in Warren County, Ohio is recognized as having four parts that are various stages of construction. First there was the South or Old Fort, then the Middle Fort, then the North or New Fort. Northeast of New Fort, four of the fort walls fit very well the walls and interior lines of this octagon or are parallel to it. Liberty work and North Fork works each reduced to one-quarter size fit walls of the Old Fort. Walls of the Middle Fort fit those southwest of High Bank Octagon. The parallel walls at Hopeton fit very well those northeast of Fort Ancient. These coincidences of overlays indicate intent on the part of the prehistoric builders to replicate these walls of Fort Ancient in what is now Ross County, Ohio.

**(General Session 11, Friday, 3:40 p.m., Salon C)**

**Martin, Andrew V. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) - *Methods for Identifying Site Integrity and Function from Lithic Analyses: Some Examples from Kentucky***

Several types of analyses can be used in conjunction with various lithic analysis methods to interpret site integrity and function. Refit and minimum analytical nodule analyses are two such techniques that have been used successfully to identify vertical integrity and technological organization of an assemblage. An examination of small sized flake debris is also useful for determining if there has been any major movement of artifacts from their original position, either through cultural or natural means. Finally, vertical distribution of material at the site should also give an indication of the original occupational levels. These methods are illustrated through the examination of two lithic assemblages from Kentucky.

**(General Session 9, Friday, 8:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Martin, Terrance J. (Illinois State Museum), Paul Shackel (University of Maryland – College Park), Christopher Fennell (University of Illinois - Urbana/Champaign), and Michael Hargrave (U. S. Army Engineer Research Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory) - *Progress Report on the 2004 Excavations at the New Philadelphia Site***

Funded by a grant to the University of Maryland from the National Science Foundation's Research Experiences for Undergraduates program, we summarize findings from the first year of a three-year interdisciplinary investigation of the New Philadelphia site in Pike County, Illinois. Platted by a former African-American slave in 1836, New Philadelphia was a racially-integrated

farming community that existed through the 1880s. Following an intensive surface collection and a geophysical survey, excavations revealed thousands of artifacts and biological remains. Especially significant was the verification that in situ refuse deposits and architectural features survived years of post-occupation agriculture.

**(Symposium 6, Thursday, 2:00 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Martin, Terrance J. (see Schurr, Mark R.)**

**Mason, Carol I. (Lawrence University) - *Iconographic ("Jesuit") Rings: A Case Study in Chronological Placement***

Using only one ring design, an attempt was made to begin a ring chronology based on recovery in archaeological sites. The secular L-Heart design was chosen and followed, producing at least a beginning outline of how the ring designs behave through time.

**(General Session 12, Friday, 3:20 p.m., Salon B)**

**McBride, Kim A. (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) - *On-Site Interpretation as a Public Archaeology Education Strategy***

Most archaeologists recognize the importance of returning information about sites and site history to the public. On-site interpretation of the archaeological investigation process and its findings, including stabilization and presentation of building remnants, walking tours (often with interpretive signs), and exhibits, is one way to achieve this. I discuss several examples of on-site interpretation at historical archaeological sites in central Kentucky, such as Pleasant Hill Shaker village and Ashland, the Henry Clay estate. The limitations of the media and the limited time many visitors can spend at these places means that we must choose carefully among many themes or messages.

**(Symposium 3, Thursday, 10:40 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**McCorvie, Mary (Shawnee National Forest) and Vickie Devenport (University of Illinois, Extension Service) - *Dear Brother Tappan: Missionaries in Egypt--the Underground Railroad in the Shawnee Hills of southern Illinois***

On-going archaeological investigation at the Miller Grove site in the Shawnee National Forest is two-fold: recover the life history of the African-Americans who lived there, and to understand their affiliation with activities of the Underground Railroad in southern Illinois. Southern Illinois was populated by many people who accepted slavery as a way of life, even though they may not have owned slaves. For this reason, the American Missionary Association stationed over 300 missionaries throughout the region of southern Illinois known as "Egypt," to preach the antislavery message. One man, James West, was stationed just south of the Miller Grove community.

**(General Session 4, Thursday, 9:40 a.m., Salon G)**

**McCullough, Robert G. and Andrew A. White (Indiana University – Purdue University – Fort Wayne) - *Preliminary Report of Excavations at the Late Prehistoric Castor Farm Village Site (12H3) in Central Indiana***

The ten-acre Castor Farm site is an intensively occupied Late Woodland village (A.D. 1050-1250, 2 sigma) located about 20 miles north of Indianapolis along the White River. Excavations and geophysical surveys conducted in 2003 and 2004 revealed numerous wall post structures, pits, hearths, burials, semisubterranean structures, and a palisade wall. Located only 200 meters from the later Strawtown enclosure (A.D. 1200-1400, 2 sigma), which is also palisaded, the Castor Farm site represents an essential link for the ethnogenetic incorporation of a Great Lakes population with newly arriving Middle Fort Ancient people to form the Oliver phase of central Indiana.

**(General Session 6, Thursday, 4:40 p.m., Salon A)**

**McCullough, Robert G. (see Munson, Cheryl Ann)**

**McFarland, Tammy (Northern Kentucky University) - *12MA648 and 12MA649 Site Contextualization of Early and Late Archaic Components: Next Step Education Through Archaeology Project Research Area***

Early and Late Archaic components are represented in sites 12 MA648 and 12MA649 out of Fort Harrison State Park in Marion County, Indiana. Comparisons of these components will be utilized to contextualize the area surrounding the Next Step Education Through Archaeology Project (NSEAP) research area. Other sites containing Early and Late Archaic components are investigated in order to better understand the relationship of the NSEAP Research area to other sites in Marion County.

**(Symposium 17, Friday, 2:40 p.m., Salon G)**

**McGimsey, Chip (University of Louisiana – Lafayette) - *Gold Mine: An A.D. 800 Ossuary in Northeast Louisiana and Its Implications for Lower Mississippi Valley Culture History***

Gold Mine is an A.D. 800, multi-stage ossuary where excavations revealed at least 59 burial facilities containing a minimum of 150 individuals. The mound exhibits changes in use and organization during its construction. The artifact assemblage and radiometric assays illustrate the complexity of Northeast Louisiana and adjoining Lower Mississippi Valley culture history.

**(General Session 5, Thursday, 1:40 p.m., Salon D)**

**McGoun, William E. (Independent Scholar) - *The People Who Discovered Lewis and Clark***

The Corps of Discovery helped set in motion a process that profoundly affected the Native American cultures encountered on the party's travels. These people suffered greatly. Nevertheless, they survived and many live today at or near where they were encountered. This is the story of one anthropologist's visit to their present-day homes and his attempts to tell their story to a general audience that is being bombarded with much information about the "explorers" but little about the people who already were there.

**(General Session 10, Friday, 11:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**McKee, Arlo (University of Nebraska – Lincoln) - *Geophysical Investigations of the Hopewell Earthworks, Ross County, Ohio***

The Hopewell site in southern Ohio is one of the most important and famous prehistoric sites in North America. Built about A.D. 100, it consists of more than 3 miles of earthworks and over 40 mounds. The earthworks of the Ohio Hopewell suggest a substantial investment of human labor and cultural organization that is still poorly understood after more than 150 years of study.

Geophysical survey techniques can provide the means to study these earthworks in a rapid and nondestructive manner. For the past 200 years, these earthworks have been subject to the degradation of agriculture. A study comparing multiple geophysical survey techniques on the Mound 23 area of the Hopewell site was conducted in 2004. The results of magnetic, resistance and conductivity surveys were compared.

**(General Session 2, Thursday, 9:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**McKnight, Matthew (Pennsylvania State University) - *Copper Procurement and Exchange in Early and Middle Woodland North America***

This project evaluates copper exchange in Early and Middle Woodland times. Various models have been proposed for the acquisition of copper (through direct procurement or trade), and the manufacture and distribution of finished objects. These models can be tested by 1) quantifying the number and location of copper-bearing sites, copper objects, and various artifact types, 2) determining sources of copper through trace-element work, and 3) using this information to explore models of production and exchange. This poster reports on the first of these three goals by focusing on the distribution of some 29,000 artifacts (mostly beads) and 400 sites.

**(Poster Session 2, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**McLaughlin, Meredith and Joseph Harl (Archaeological Research Center of St. Louis) - *Missouri Botanical Garden, Multi Modal Site: Insights into Early Twentieth Century Consumer Behavior***

The MBG Multi Modal Site once contained 10 homes rented by families of unskilled or low paid skilled laborers during the first half of the twentieth century. Archaeological testing in the backyards uncovered wells and ash pits containing artifacts dating from 1896-1930s. These remains provided unique insights into consumer behavior of working class families. It further suggested that while manufacturers became wealthy by exploiting their workers, laborers did benefit by having access to a growing number of affordable consumer goods, many of which were made to imitate more expensive pieces. The ready availability of these goods may have given working class families the impression that their economic position was improving and aided in the failure of many of the social reform movements initiated during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

**(Symposium 6, Thursday, 2:40 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**McNeil, Ryan A. (University of Mississippi) - *Paring Parchman: Multi-depth Resistivity Surveys on a Mississippian Mound Site***

The University of Mississippi has spent three field seasons investigating mound structures at Parchman Place, located in the Yazoo Basin of Northwestern Mississippi. This paper focuses on applications of apparent resistivity pseudosections, vertical subsurface profiles generated using a multi-electrode resistance meter. Pseudosections collected in association with traditional excavation methods offer an opportunity to generate three-dimensional subsurface images of a known house floor. This paper will present preliminary results of this survey and will discuss the efficacy of and problems related to the application of future resistance surveys of Mississippian mound sites.

**(General Session 7, Thursday, 1:40 p.m., Salon B)**

**McReynolds, Theresa (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) and Joseph M. Herbert (Cultural Resources Management Program, Fort Bragg) - *An Evaluation of the Utility of Carolina Clays for Woodland Potters***

Comparison of the mechanical properties of raw and fired clays with those of ceramic artifacts can help identify potential clay source areas, knowledge of which can in turn shed light on social and economic processes operating in prehistoric communities. This study evaluates the physical properties of raw and fired clays collected from three adjacent river drainages in the Carolina piedmont and coastal plain. We compare these properties with those of Woodland ceramics to evaluate the proposition that prehistoric potters used local clay resources. The results inform interpretations regarding patterns of mobility, social territories, and exchange during the Woodland period.

**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 8:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**McReynolds, Theresa (see Herbert, Joseph)**

**Mead, Troy (see Velasquez, Lizbeth)**

**Meredith, Steven (University of Alabama) - *Analyzing Alexander***

Ceramics produced by the potters of the Alexander Culture in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee are recognized by sand tempering, coil manufacturing, certain vessel forms, and a wide variety of surface decorations characterized by pinching, incising, and punctuating. There is considerable variation in the manner in which these forms of surface decoration are themselves applied. As the type-variety system is currently applied to Alexander pottery, many variations in decorative elements are lumped together or overlooked, often valuing one motif over others in instances of combinations of motifs. A new approach is proposed to address the various applications of decorative elements as well as combinations of those elements by assigning a unique value to each element and analyzing frequencies of elements within features and components. This approach is tested by analyzing collections from Alexander culture sites in the Valley and Ridge of Alabama.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 8:40 a.m., Salon A)**

**Meredith, Steven (see Grunewald, Matt)**

**Mertz, Jim (see Stahlmann, Kathleen)**

**Meyer, Michael J. (Missouri Department of Transportation) - *Mortuary Practices at a Late Woodland Mound Site in the Upper Ozarks of Missouri***

Site 23ML50, located on a lost hill near the confluence of two streams, appears to be a component of a larger complex of sites that includes rock shelters and habitation sites. Excavations completed in 2004 showed three distinct activity areas, representing different burial practices: a rock cairn with a general scatter of human remains; a low earth-and-rock mound with cremations and bundle burials; and a cave or solution hole with possible evidence of burials. Although the precise relationship between the mounds and the cave is not yet known, there is some evidence that material was transported among these features.

**(General Session 5, Thursday, 2:20 p.m., Salon D)**

**Meyer, Michael J. (see Meyer, Regina)**

**Meyer, Regina (MOARNG-EM) and Michael J. Meyer (Missouri Department of Transportation) - *GIS Applications in Archaeology: Georeferencing and 3D Analysis***

ArcGIS provides a variety of analytic tools designed to graphically interpret data. These tools, which include spatial analysis, 3D analysis and georeferencing, can provide invaluable aid in planning and conducting archaeological and architectural investigations. Examples are drawn from a broad spectrum of site types including the WWII POW compound at Camp Clark, historic downtown St. Louis, and a prehistoric mound site. This presentation is a collaborative effort between the Missouri Army National Guard and the Missouri Department of Transportation.

**(Poster Session 2, Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Meyers, Maureen (University of Kentucky) - *Salt, Settlement, and Political Organization in Southwestern Virginia***

Perishable trade goods like salt were vital to productive exchange, an important factor in emerging chiefdoms, yet they leave little or no trace or their importance in the archaeological record. Recent settlement pattern analyses of late prehistoric groups in southwestern Virginia have suggested the presence of chiefdoms. Further, the trade of salt may have played an important role in the emergence of chiefdoms in the region. This paper will examine how well these settlement patterns may reflect exchange of salt, and potentially, the political organization of late prehistoric groups in southwestern Virginia.

**(Symposium 16, Friday, 2:20 p.m., Salon A)**

**Miller, Marcus (see Bongino, John)**

**Miller, Sarah E. (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) - *Keeping on the Sunny Side: Evaluating the Educational Potential of Disturbed Sites in the Bluegrass***

This paper begins with a familiar story: a school requests a dig on school property; when the archaeologists arrive, they find the site totally disturbed. In two such instances, at North Middletown and Crab Orchard, Kentucky, archaeology education programs conducted on disturbed sites demonstrated the overwhelming educational potential these sites contain. In states where excavation on real archaeological sites with school children is a viable option, how do other alternatives - such as a mock digs - compare? This paper will assess the educational potential of research-challenged sites and compare excavation with other alternatives in program development for the public.

**(Symposium 3, Thursday, 10:20 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Millhouse, Philip, Timothy R. Pauketat (University of Illinois – Urbana/Champaign), Thomas E. Emerson (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program), and Jeff Kruchten (University of Illinois – Urbana/Champaign) - *Understanding Native Histories in the Upper Mississippi River Valley from A.D. 1050-1350: The Lundy and John Chapman Sites***

The John Chapman and Lundy sites are large settlements located along the Apple River in northwestern Illinois. Excavations by University of Illinois – Urbana/Champaign uncovered distinctive single-set-post architecture, pit features and artifacts that provide insights into the northward movement of Mississippian people and ideas. Measures of architectural and artifactual diversity point to both similarities and marked differences between the Apple River and contemporary peoples in the north. These measures indicate a relatively brief moment of culture contact between indigenous Woodland and intrusive Mississippian traditions. Comprehending this contact will greatly enhance our understanding of native historical dynamics in the centuries to follow.

**(Symposium 18, Saturday, 10:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Milner, George R. and Scott Hammerstedt (Pennsylvania State University) - *Mill Creek Hoes as Digging Tools: New Information on Their Effectiveness and Use Wear***

Mill Creek hoes were widely traded across the late prehistoric Midwest, and they were highly valued as shown by intentional caches of these tools and the reworking of broken ones. An experiment with a replica indicates the rate at which earth can be dug with these tools, the most efficient way of excavating compact soil penetrated by roots, and the kinds of edge damage resulting from use. The stone hoe was a surprisingly effective digging tool, and it did not take long before distinctive use-related polish developed. The implications of these findings for Mississippian construction and labor estimates are discussed.

**(General Session 9, Friday, 8:00 a.m., Salon D)**

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) - *Copper from Parkin Phase Sites in Northeast Arkansas***

After years of searching, the embossed copper spider gorget from the Parkin site (3CS29) was located in a private collection. Some of the artifacts found with it are owned by the same person.

These items were undoubtedly buried with an elite person. A copper headband from the Vernon Paul site (3CS25) was excavated years ago, and includes preserved organic material including cane and mammal skin. Although exact provenience information is not available for this object, a radiocarbon date reveals that it dates to the 1400s or later. This artifact and its construction are discussed.

**(General Session 1, Thursday, 11:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Moffat, Charles R. (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) -**  
*Excavations at the Janey B. Goode Site (11S1232), St. Clair County, Illinois: A Progress Report*

The Janey B. Goode site is an extensive multi-component habitation site located on the former bank of Horseshoe Lake in the American Bottom. Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program is completing its third field season at this site in advance of the Illinois Department of Transportation's New Mississippi River Crossing Project. The site has extensive Late Woodland and Terminal Late Woodland components and scattered occupation areas associated with several Mississippian phases. This paper will present a brief overview of the project and some highlights of the 2004 field season.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 10:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Moon, Robert (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program), Anne Bohnet, and Brittany Brogdon (University of South Carolina – Aiken) -**  
*Helping Students Through Interagency Cooperation in South Carolina: Archaeology as a Component of Environmental Education*

"You be the Archaeologist" is a hands-on archaeological program designed by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) to get students as close as possible to a real dig without damaging an actual archaeological site. Through a cooperative effort with the Natural Resources, Science, Mathematic, and Engineering Education Program (NRSMEEP), archaeologists from the SRARP presented the program to over 500 elementary school students in the 2003-2004 school year. This poster will look at the "You be the Archaeologist" program and how archaeology has been integrated into the larger NRSMEEP environmental education curriculum.

**(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Moore, Christopher (East Carolina University), Jeffrey D. Irwin, and William Covington (Cultural Resource Management Program, Fort Bragg) -**  
*Pine Barrens and Possum's Rations Revisited: Late-Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement in the Carolina Sandhills*

In a paper presented at the 59th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (Understanding Landscapes of Southeastern Hunter-Gatherers symposium) archaeologists from Fort Bragg compared competing models of Early Archaic settlement in the Southeast and presented evidence for overland settlement along interfluvial ridges in the Sandhills. This poster summarizes more recent analysis of artifacts and presents "least-cost" movement corridors produced within a GIS that lend support to our original hypothesis. Distributional analysis of Late-Paleoindian and Early Archaic tools, analysis of tool assemblages from two upland base

camp, and application of Spatial Analyst within ArcGIS provide evidence for interriverine settlement activity linking the North Carolina Piedmont to the Coastal Plain.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Moore, David (Warren Wilson College), Robin A. Beck, Jr. (Southern Illinois University Carbondale), and Christopher B. Rodning (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *Exploring Joara and Fort San Juan: Continuing Excavations at the Berry Site, North Carolina***

In January 1567, upon his arrival to the native town of Joara, in the upper Catawba Valley in western North Carolina, Captain Juan Pardo commanded Joara Mico to build houses for 30 of his soldiers, thus establishing Fort San Juan. Excavations at the Berry site from 2001 to 2003 identified four burnt buildings. This paper reviews findings from our 2004 field season at the Berry site, during which we identified a fifth burnt structure. All five structures are thought to represent houses built for the Spanish soldiers stationed at Fort San Juan.

**(General Session 12, Friday, 2:00 p.m., Salon B)**

**Moore, Robin E. (Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program) - *Underwater in St. Johns County, Florida***

Inundated sites in tidal waters have only recently been acknowledged as valuable components in the field of historical archaeology. The major forces behind focused attention on such sites are the advancements in underwater archaeology, and the increasing pressure of waterfront development in coastal areas. The Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program is in the middle of a five-year research project designed to identify the varied, inundated sites associated with the history of our nation's oldest port city, St. Augustine, and its surrounding areas. This paper explores the site-types, significance, and interpretive potential of inundated, historical sites within St. Johns County, Florida.

**(Symposium 14, Friday, 3:20 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Morales, Reinaldo, Jr. (University of Central Arkansas) - *Seeing "Things"***

Researchers frequently try to identify "things" they see in rock art. This is understandable, since understanding iconography (subject matter) leads to a clearer guess at iconology (meaning). Eastern U.S. rock art imagery ranges from naturalistic to highly abstract. Some images are clearly zoomorphic, but escape identification as a specific animal. Some zoomorphic or anthropomorphic elements are combined with abstract shapes to create curious, fantastic forms. This paper argues for a very conservative interpretive stance when it comes to identifying subject matter in prehistoric imagery. Examples of interpretive problems from throughout the Americas inform this cautionary essay of seeing "things" in U.S. rock art.

**(Symposium 20, Saturday, 8:20 a.m., Pavilion 1 & 2)**

**Morris, Larry (see Seeman, Mark)**

**Munson, Cheryl Ann (Indiana University) and Robert McCullough (Indiana – Purdue University – Fort Wayne) - *Prather Site (12CL4), Clark County, Indiana: The 2003 Baseline Survey***

The Prather site in the central Ohio Valley is a little known Mississippian mound center situated in the uplands near Jeffersonville, Indiana, and on the easternmost border of Mississippian influence. In 2003, a baseline archaeological survey was carried out to map the site's topography, identify the range and distribution of artifact types, assess site size, integrity, and structure, and provide a foundation for future investigations. Soil profiles in auger samples combined with the distribution of artifacts indicate a central plaza surrounded by four mounds, a core residential area, a possible palisade wall, and peripheral Mississippian activity areas or habitations.

**(Symposium 5, Thursday, 2:20 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Munson, Cheryl Ann (see Turner, Jocelyn)**

**Murphy, Harry (Martin University) - *The Next Step Education Through Archaeology Project: Contributions to the Archaeological Record and the Community***

“Saving the Past for the Future” is a phrase that is based in reality for the Martin University Next Step Education through Archaeology Project. Since 1999 the project has made significant contributions to the archaeological record in Indiana and has lead students towards college. This paper highlights the archaeological contributions and the educational outreach successes of the project.

**(Symposium 17, Friday, 3:40 p.m., Salon G)**

**Murphy, Sundeia (Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society) and Anne Bader (AMEC Earth & Environmental) - *If You Build It, They Will Come: The Growing Role of Amateur-Professional Societies***

In today's financial environment of shrinking university budgets and reduced government spending, professional-amateur alliances offer a viable avenue for conducting archaeological research. In addition to providing support for under funded salvage or professional research projects, amateurs can also serve as public educators and advocates for historic preservation. Often equipped with skills that many archaeologists do not command, amateurs can promote archaeology in different and diverse ways. This paper addresses these issues through the experiences of the Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society.

**(Symposium 3, Thursday, 11:20 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Murray, Bridgette (Kankakee Valley Historical Society) and Mark R. Schurr (University of Notre Dame) - *An Introduction to Collier Lodge and the Notre Dame / Kankakee Valley Historical Society Investigations***

In June 2004 members of the Kankakee Valley Historical Society were supervised by University of Notre Dame professor Dr. Mark Schurr in conducting an excavation of the Collier Lodge site (12 PR36) located in Kouts, Indiana. Situated on high ground in what was the Grand Kankakee

Marsh, this site was a campsite and crossing point for adventurers and Native Americans alike. The three-week excavation produced numerous artifacts and archaeological features, both historic and prehistoric, that attest to the wealth of information the site has yet to offer. The paper summarizes the accomplishments of this all-volunteer project and discusses future plans for the excavation of remaining features.

**(General Session 6, Thursday, 1:20 p.m., Salon A)**

**Mussleman, Ellen (University of Alabama) - *Along the Water Route: The Tuscumbia Landing Site***

This presentation will focus on the Tuscumbia Landing Site in northwest Alabama and its role during the years from 1837 to 1839. The Tuscumbia Landing Site was a point of transfer for the Cherokee on the Trail of Tears. Its history, current state of preservation, and National Register status will be addressed. **(Symposium 19, Saturday, 10:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Nance, C. Roger (see Jeter, Marvin D.)**

**Nash, Steve (see Zych, Lauren)**

**Nassaney, Michael S. and William M. Cremin (Western Michigan University) - *Continuing Investigations at Fort St. Joseph (20BE23): An Eighteenth Century Trading Post in the Western Great Lakes***

During the 2004 field season, Western Michigan University archaeologists continued investigations at Fort St. Joseph—an eighteenth century mission-garrison-trading post in southwest Michigan. Expanded excavations in the vicinity of several previously identified features yielded a larger and more diverse artifact assemblage that suggests a broad range of activities associated with everyday life on the frontier. In this paper we discuss our archaeological research design, the new artifact classes that we recovered, and the implications of these materials for understanding the fur trade and French-Native interactions in the region. **(Symposium 6, Thursday, 1:00 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Nassaney, Michael S. (see Becker, Rory J.)**

**Otto, Martha P. (see Greber, N'omi)**

**Pauketat, Timothy R. and Susan M. Alt (University of Illinois – Urbana/Champaign) - *Compounds and Keeps for Cahokians (and Their Political-Historical Implications)***

Walls that exclude or protect portions of settlements (not whole settlements) imply historical processes involving the compartmentalization of community, polity, or rituality. The East St. Louis and Tract 15B- Cahokia compounds are compared to other known pre-Columbian and historic examples in order to develop a historical explanation of the social and political changes of 12th-century greater Cahokia, set in a pan-regional perspective. These were enclosures that excluded, with a special emphasis on the protection of elite stores.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 8:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Pauketat, Timothy R. (see Millhouse, Philip)**

**Payne, Claudine (Arkansas Archeological Survey) - *Investigations at Eaker, a Mississippian Site in the Middle St. Francis Basin***

Recently, the Blytheville Research Station headed up a cooperative effort between, the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society to investigate the Baker site. Baker is a multi-component site on the Lower Pemiscot Bayou with significant Mississippian components. Investigations were carried out by 70 Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers who were enrolled in the two-week Annual Training Program in Archeology. Twenty Arkansas archeologists and Survey staff supervised the field and lab work and conducted seminars in archeology. The Baker investigations yielded valuable data on Mississippian chronology, house structure, and the impact of great earthquakes on archeological sites.

**(General Session 1, Thursday, 10:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University) - *Dating Shell-Tempered Ceramics: An Old Solution to an Old Problem***

Small, Mississippian-Protohistoric farmsteads are common in the Southeast. Dating such sites is notoriously difficult given small assemblages of plain, mussel shell-tempered pottery. Many mound sites also remain undated, hampering settlement pattern and paleodemographic studies. A relatively inexpensive solution is AMS radiocarbon dating of shell temper particles from sherds. This technique is applied to sherds from two sites in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi to demonstrate its utility. One site is a small farmstead with contradictory standard radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates; the other is a mound site with only a few surface sherds. Other applications and potential problems with the technique are discussed.

**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 9:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State University) - *Paleoenvironmental Modeling in the Central and Lower Mississippi River Valley: Past and Future Approaches***

The Central-Lower Mississippi River Valley is extraordinarily complex in environmental terms. Geological processes and climatic fluctuations produced time- and space-transgressive changes in physiography, flora, and fauna. Different biotic elements reacted to those changes at different rates and at different scales. This complexity, coupled with a lack of standard paleoenvironmental data sources such as long-term pollen records, makes traditional environmental archaeology difficult in the study area. Using methods from evolutionary archaeology, a model is developed for linking biotic data from archaeological contexts to artifact lineages so that a continuous record of environmental change through time can be constructed at a variety of scales.

**(Symposium 9, Friday, 9:00 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Peres, Tanya and Alison Hadley (University of Kentucky) - *The Subsistence Economy of the Eva Bandman Site (15JF668), Jefferson County, Kentucky***

The Eva Bandman Site (15JF668) is located in an area considered to be between the Fort Ancient and Mississippian spheres of influence in Kentucky. The material culture assemblage includes artifacts that exhibit characteristics thought to be typical of both Fort Ancient and Mississippian sites. A comparison of faunal assemblages from sites that are distinctly Fort Ancient or distinctly Mississippian shows that there are characteristics specific to one or the other. The data from the Eva Bandman site will be presented here, and examined in light of these models to assess which cultural period model they more closely resemble.

**(Symposium 5, Thursday, 1:20 p.m., Salons E & F)**

**Petersen, Staffan (see Welch, Paul)**

**Peukert, John (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers – Vicksburg District) - *Tornasol: Discovery of a Small Hamlet Site in the Lower Yazoo Basin***

In the Winter of 2003 a small hamlet dating from the Woodland to Mississippian periods was discovered near the Sunflower River. Prehistoric site 22SH650 yielded a high-density of ceramic and lithic artifacts as well as faunal and charcoal remains in what appears to be intact subsurface deposits indicative of a small hamlet occupied from the Baytown through Mississippian times. 22SH650 seems very similar to 22SH648 and 22SH549 previously investigated in the Delta National Forest. This paper will detail the finds at 22SH650 and the possible relationship of these small hamlet sites to the large mound complex at Lake George.

**(General Session 1, Thursday, 9:00 a.m., Salon D)**

**Pfannkuche, Sara (Beloit College/Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc./ University of Illinois – Chicago) - *Identifying Settlement Patterns from the Mid-Holocene on the Pecatonica River: An Evaluation of the Lithics from the Illinois Historic Sites Survey***

In 1974, Beloit College conducted an archaeological survey on the lower reach of the Pecatonica River (Rock River drainage, Winnebago County) as a participant in the Illinois Historic Sites Survey. Over 100 sites were recorded through pedestrian survey and limited testing. Analysis of both the lithic debitage and tools, not done at the time, is currently underway as part of my dissertation. Data from the analysis is presented to discuss if and how settlement patterns changed at the mouth of the Pecatonica River prior to the Hypsithermal through the establishment of the modern climate (Late Middle Archaic through Early Woodland).

**(General Session 9, Friday, 9:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Pike, Meta G. (University of Tennessee) - *Developments in Human Paleofecal Research: Examining Past and Current Studies from Eastern North America***

Paleofecal research from dry caves in the Eastern Woodlands has provided valuable information on human dietary behaviors, local environments, and the development of plant food production. Contributions by Patty Jo Watson have been significant in the advancement of human paleofecal research in eastern North America. This paper discusses the importance human paleofecal

research by examining past studies from cave and rockshelter sites in the Eastern Woodlands, the efforts of Patty Jo Watson, and current paleofecal research.

**(Symposium 8, Friday, 9:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Plane, Mark (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *The Impact of English Colonialism and Anglo-American Culture on Catawba Indian Foodways***

Cultural anthropologists have frequently addressed the importance of foodways in the creation and maintenance of social relations; however, only recently have archaeologists begun to seriously research foodways in this light. This paper examines the impact of English colonialism on the foodways of Catawba Indians in South Carolina during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Ceramics recovered from two Catawba Town sites are compared to Lamar Mississippian and Proto-historic period Sara assemblages. Changes in Catawba foodways are interpreted through archaeological and ethnohistoric research on foodways in Anglo-American and Southeastern Indian societies.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 9:00 a.m., Salon A)**

**Pletcher, David and Dustin Chew (Ball State University) - *Ceramics and Foodways at the Moore-Youse House***

Recent excavations at the Moore-Youse House in Muncie, Indiana revealed an extensive midden in the rear lot of the dwelling dating from the 1830s to the late 1800s. The results of ceramic analysis are presented in this paper. Ceramic information from the site illustrates foodways typical of middle class households in east central Indiana during the 19th century.

**(Symposium 21, Saturday, 11:00 a.m., Salon G)**

**Pletcher, David (see Blanch, Christina)**

**Pletcher, David (see Chew, Dustin)**

**Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (University of Oklahoma) - *Patterns in the Alignment and Spacing of Mounds at Kolomoki (9ER1)***

I consider the arrangement of earthworks at Kolomoki, a ceremonial complex in southwestern Georgia occupied during the Middle and Late Woodland periods. Analysis of the distances between mounds indicates that many of the earthworks were positioned with regard to a consistent unit of measure similar to the Toltec Module. In addition, the alignment of certain mounds, in combination with other lines of evidence, suggests that the residents of Kolomoki were concerned with the observation of major astronomical events, particularly the rising sun on the solstices and equinoxes. Thus, there is evidence for the type of knowledge often referred to by archaeologists as “esoteric” and frequently associated with the elite segment of ranked societies. However, I argue instead that this knowledge was more broadly shared, as evidenced by the scale and context at which the information was recorded, and by the repetition of many of the same themes in everyday objects such as pottery.

**(General Session 13, Saturday, 8:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Plummer, Janilee L. (Ball State University)** - *Contextualizing the Historic Components of 12MA648 and 12MA649 Through Ethnohistory and the Reports of Other Historic Sites in Marion County*

The intensively surface collected sites, 12MA648 and 12MA649 contain both historic and prehistoric components. In an effort to fill in some of the missing gaps in the known historic record, oral histories were conducted as well as record searches. The oral histories were from local historians and other interested parties. The written records were the site reports from other historic sites in Marion County.

**(Symposium 17, Friday, 1:40 p.m., Salon G)**

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

**Potts, Tara (East Carolina University)** - *Technological and Spatial Analyses of Lithic Remains from the Barber Creek Site*

This paper investigates the stone reduction activities that occurred during the Archaic and Woodland Periods at the Barber Creek site (31PT259), located in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina. The distribution of these activities across the site indicates that there is a spatial differentiation in reduction activities for each time period. Three methods of debitage analysis created multiple lines of evidence to support my conclusions. Analysis of 381 lithic remains recovered from 106 shovel tests during the 2000 field season were revealed that core, biface, and uniface reduction took place at Barber Creek during the Archaic and Woodland Periods.

**(General Session 9, Friday, 8:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Potts, Tara (see Daniel, Randy)**

**Powell, Gina (Southwest Missouri State University)** - *What's for Dinner at Delaware Town?: A Look at Botanical and Animal Remains from an 1820s Lenape Site in Southwest Missouri*

The botanical and animal remains from three features excavated at 23CN1 will be analyzed in order to answer the age-old question, "What's for Dinner?" Site 23CN1 is part of the densely occupied Delaware Town (Lenape) settlement near Springfield, Missouri, dating to the 1820s. Preliminary analysis of flotation samples and water-screened samples indicates that the Lenape diet did not differ markedly from Late Prehistoric diets. How did the local environment and more than 200 years of contact with Europeans affect the Lenape's dietary choices?

**(General Session 10, Friday, 9:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Powell, Gina (see Conner, Michael D.)**

**Price, Cheri (see Brown, Melissa)**

**Price, George (Apalachee Archaeological Research Group) - *A Case for Increasing Sedentism in the Middle Woodland Prehistory of East-Central Alabama***

This study entails a comparison of lithic and ceramic artifacts from two Cobb Swamp and Calloway phase sites in east-central Alabama. Site A contains a small domestic structure and evidence of greater occupational intensity than Site B, which suggests the Site A occupants were more sedentary. Given the general tendency towards more sedentary lifestyles through time, it was also expected that Site A was occupied at a later date. Prior studies in the Southeast have correlated increased sedentism with changing patterns in the ways tools and ceramics were made and used. This paper reports the findings of the artifact seriation, radiocarbon dates, and artifact analysis, to support the hypothesized later date and increased sedentism at Site A.

**(Symposium 12, Friday, 8:40 a.m., Salon G)**

**Pritchard, Erin (Tennessee Valley Authority) - *Deep Cave Mining: Archaeological and GIS Investigations of a Prehistoric Gypsum Mine at Hubbards Cave, Warren County, Tennessee***

During the Woodland period in the southeast, Native American peoples traveled deep within the earth to extract rare cave minerals for a number of medicinal and spiritual purposes. This paper presents archaeological and GIS investigations documenting prehistoric gypsum mining at Hubbards Cave, Warren County, Tennessee. Data collected from Hubbards is compared to other mineral mining caves in the southeast to obtain geographic and chronological relationships among these locales. Hypotheses are presented in an attempt to better understand the purpose for deep cave gypsum mining. **(Symposium 8, Friday, 10:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Pritchard, James C. (see Williams, Michele L.)**

**Pullins, Stevan C. (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) - *Ceramics and Intra-Village Organization: A Theoretical Framework for the Analysis of Ceramic Artifacts at a Fort Ancient Village in West Virginia***

The Late Prehistoric component of the Burning Springs Branch Site (46KA142) represents a small semi-circular village located on the Kanawha River in West Virginia. The portion of the village within the palisade was excavated in its entirety, and preliminary evidence indicates that the village component was occupied for only a short period of time before it was abandoned. This offers the opportunity to use ceramic vessel artifacts to examine intra-village social organization with limited interference from temporal variation. This paper will develop the theoretical framework within which this analysis will be conducted.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 2:40 p.m., Salon C)**

**Pursell, Corin C. (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale) - *Geographic Distribution and Symbolism of Colored Mound Architecture in the Mississippian Southeast***

Mississippian societies of the Southeastern United States are characterized by the use of earthen platform mounds as the primary venue for display of cosmological and ideological meaning. The mound represents the Mississippian cosmos, supports sacred and political authority, and symbolizes the mobilization of communal, cooperative labor. Recently gathered evidence from

sites around the Southeast indicates that prehistoric peoples often deliberately selected colored sediments for mound building and resurfacing, particularly white and red. Supporting ethnographic and historic data strongly show that color meaning is essential for understanding the beliefs of Southeastern peoples. The mound context is shown to be no exception.

**(General Session 13, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Salon C)**

**Quates, E. W. Duane (Michigan State University) - *Hell's Hundred Acres: Borderland Settlement Complexity in South Alabama***

Settlement along the South Alabama/West Florida border during the early nineteenth century was quite distinctive from other frontiers because of its particular borderland context. Within this specific settlement system, market access and population growth operated independently as catalysts for development. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a sensitive analytic framework applicable to a borderland context in order to measure the relative effects of each variable independently. This paper will not only discuss the rationale and development of this model but its archaeological implications, as well.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 11:00 a.m., Salon A)**

**Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State University) - *Settlement Pattern Analysis Through Identification of Occupations***

Most settlement pattern analysis done in the Lower-Central Mississippi valley has been achieved by plotting the distribution of components of phases. As the named phases in the region were not designed to address problems and as their essentialist nature makes it difficult to use them to study cultural change through either time or space, a different approach is proposed. Delineation of occupations in space, time, and form allows them to be classified to produce settlement patterns that reflect changes in occupation size, duration, and function. Reassessment of assemblages that have been identified with Tchula and Marksville periods serves as an example.

**(Symposium 15, Friday, 2:00 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Rafferty, Sean (State University of New York – Albany) - *No Adena, and Yet Many Adena(s): Regional Patterns in Adena Mortuary Practices***

Previous taxonomic practices focusing on trait lists have presented an unwarranted homogenous view of Adena mortuary sites in the Ohio Valley. A thorough reanalysis of published Adena sites shows notable patterns in both time and space. These patterns are interpreted in terms of cultural development over time, and social variation across geographic space. The utility of the Adena concept is questioned, and an alternative, multi-scalar approach is suggested.

**(General Session 5, Thursday, 1:20 p.m., Salon D)**

**Randall, Asa R., Kenneth E. Sassaman, and Peter R. Hallman (University of Florida) - *St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2004, Part II: Survey and Testing of Hontoon Island's Habitation Sites***

The 2004 St. Johns Archaeological Field School, University of Florida, included survey and testing of habitation sites along the margins of Hontoon Island in the middle St. Johns River

Valley of northeast Florida. Shovel test results indicate that many sites were repeatedly occupied from the preceramic through the St. Johns I and II periods. Secondary testing at one such site exposed a sizeable St. Johns I feature, a large ceramic inventory, and numerous faunal remains that recapitulate the survey results, suggesting smaller non-mound sites were the locus of intensive, if short duration, occupations associated with nearby mortuary mound activities.  
**(General Session 6, Thursday, 4:00 p.m., Salon A)**

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

**Raviele, Maria E. (Michigan State University) - *Behavioral Variability in Stone Tool Production***

Modifications in tool manufacture are often seen with a change in subsistence. The role of lithic heat-treating as a means of improving stone flaking during resource intensification is one of these modifications. The Schultz site is used to illustrate the role of heat treatment during resource intensification. This site is a stratified Early through Late Woodland occupation located in Saginaw County, Michigan. In part due to a fluctuating environment, resource extraction varied widely through time. The use of heat-treating increases at the Schultz site as wetland resource intensification occurs.

**(General Session 9, Friday, 9:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Ray, Ramon (Broad Ripple High School) and Jeremy B. Freeman (Ball State University) - *Life Outside the Fort: Understanding the Late Woodland in Central Indiana***

The Late Woodland Component is a little understood time period in Central Indiana. In order to shed more light on this time period, sites within and Fort Harrison State Park are investigated to examine the relationship of Late Woodland sites within the park and sites surrounding it within Marion County. This study will be useful in determining the significance and function Late Woodland sites within the park may have served prior to European contact.

**(Symposium 17, Friday, 3:20 p.m., Salon G)**

**Reber, Eleanora (University of North Carolina – Wilmington) - *The Dohack Phase at the George Reeves Site (11S650): Twenty-Four Years Later***

The Dohack phase (A.D. 900-950 cal) is the earliest Emergent Mississippian phase in the southern American Bottom, and has been reported at relatively few sites. This period clearly illustrates the dramatic changes taking place at the Late Woodland/Middle Mississippian interact in the southern portion of the American Bottom. Early excavations at the George Reeves site (11S650), in the southern uplands, uncovered Dohack phase pit features, but no dwellings. Subsequent excavation has revealed a clear Dohack occupation, including several Dohack phase house basins. The multi-component George Reeves site is an excellent example of rapid cultural change in the region.

**(Symposium 11, Friday, 8:40 a.m., Salon B)**

**Redwine, Charles (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) - *Settlement Patterns on the Chattahoochee: The Waterway Project at Fort Benning Alabama and Georgia***

Phase I survey and Phase II investigations have been ongoing at Fort Benning for the past two decades, with much higher intensity in the 1990's and 2000's due to regulatory changes. Now contractors are in the process of formulating summaries and analyses from this data. One of these is the Waterway project, a synthesis of data on a corridor within 100m of the Chattahoochee River on Fort Benning. This paper will focus on archaeological data and will present a comparison of settlement on this corridor compared with the remainder of the base and the changing settlement patterns through time.

**(General Session 6, Thursday, 2:40 p.m., Salon A)**

**Rees, Mark A. (University of Louisiana – Lafayette) - *From Dry Bayou to Qiteet Kuti'ngi Na'mu: Report on the Plaquemine Mounds Archaeological Project***

The Plaquemine Mounds Archaeological Project (PMAP) at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette began its second year of investigations in the summer of 2004. The PMAP is mapping mound sites in a five parish area in south central Louisiana. Mechanized coring and limited excavations are also being carried out at selected sites, many of which are associated with Plaquemine culture of the Mississippi period (ca. A.D. 1200-1700) and culturally affiliated with the Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana. This paper will summarize investigations completed during the past year and present research in progress.

**(General Session 13, Saturday, 9:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Regnier, Amanda (University of Alabama) - *Daub Scatters and the Excavation of Late Mississippian Domestic Structures in Central Alabama.***

Within the Alabama River Valley, prior excavations of wattle and daub structures have led to confusion about the basic floor and construction details of houses from the Late Mississippian period. Much of this confusion has stemmed from perceived incongruities between the boundaries of the daub scatter and the distribution of posts. Recent work on a Late Mississippian domestic structure at the Matthew's Landing Site (1WX169) in Wilcox County, Alabama, points to a solution to this problem. Results from past excavations of similar structures in the region will be considered in light of the new data.

**(Symposium 12, Friday, 10:40 a.m., Salon G)**

**Reilly, F. Kent, III (Texas State University) - *Exploring Alabama's Past With David Chase.***

I first met David Chase in 1963 when I was a junior volunteer at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. At our very first meeting, I knew that I had found not only a mentor and teacher but a life-long friend as well. David Chase always presented his vision of Alabama's ancient Native American past with a solid professionalism as well a sense of enthusiasm and wonder. The entire time I was privileged to know Dave, that sense of wonder at the enormity of the accomplishment of the Native American Indians of the Southeast never left him.

**(Symposium 12, Friday, 8:20 a.m., Salon G)**

**Reilly, F. Kent, III (Texas State University) - *Iconographic Investigations of Hightower Style Supernaturals***

The Native Americans of the U.S. Eastern Woodlands perceived their world as an animated and “peopled” multilevel construction. Fundamental to this cosmogram was an inherent opposition symbolized by the violent interaction of the supernatural inhabitants of the above and beneath worlds. Investigations of Hightower shell engravings reveal links to the larger corpus of Greater Braden Style art and to Braden’s anthropomorphic and zoomorphic supernatural corpus. Often, these representations are posed in violent interaction. Recent iconographic investigations of these supernaturals not only suggest their identity but also posit a social and ideological role for the individuals who wore these images.

**(Symposium 13, Friday, 3:40 p.m., Salon D)**

**Reynolds, Matthew (University of Arkansas) and Victor D. Thompson (University of Kentucky) - *Electrical Imaging at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring, Part 2***

The Late Archaic Sapelo Island Shell Ring site (9MC23) consists of three large ring deposits. A series of electrical resistivity pseudosections were collected over the smallest of these, Ring 3, in an effort to create a three-dimensional model of the shell and soil distribution within the ring. Additional data were provided through limited excavation, probing, and topographic mapping. This model is compared to existing theoretical and empirical descriptions of shell ring construction in order to better understand the formation of such features.

**(General Session 2, Thursday, 9:00 a.m., Salon A)**

**Richards, John (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee) - *Red-Slipped Pottery in Cahokia’s Northern Hinterlands***

The seed jar or tecomate vessel form tempered with limestone or shell is associated with early Mississippian ceramic complexes in the American Bottom. Examples presumably dating to Lohmann phase times have been reported from hinterland sites as well. Seed jars constitute approximately six percent of the Mississippian vessels at the Aztalan site in southeastern Wisconsin and occur in two distinct contexts. Fragments of predominately red-slipped varieties have been recovered from a variety of other Wisconsin locations as well. This paper reviews the temporal, spatial, and contextual data relating to this distribution.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 4:20 p.m., Salon C)**

**Riggs, Brett and Lance Greene (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *The Cherokee Trail of Tears in Southwestern North Carolina***

Although first authorized by Congress in 1988, the Trail of Tears National Long Distance Trail is still being developed. Studies in progress in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma are directed at documentation and evaluation of sites and routes associated with the 1838-1839 Cherokee Removal with the ultimate goal of incorporating these resources into the NPS administered trail. In North Carolina, these efforts have included archaeological investigations of Removal era Cherokee and Anglo-American residences, public facilities (e.g., townhouses, missions, schools, inns) military

installations and transportation routes. Archaeological data from these investigations supplement detailed documentary evidence to accomplish regional scale reconstructions of Removal era cultural landscapes in southwestern North Carolina.

**(Symposium 19, Saturday, 8:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

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

**Roberts, Amanda (see Brashler, Janet)**

**Roberts, Erika S. (University of Florida) - *Home Cooking Served on Fancy China?: Faunal and Ceramic Analysis from Whitney Plantation (16SJB11), Louisiana***

The Haydel family of Wallace, Louisiana occupied the land that now comprises Whitney Plantation (16SJB11) for over 100 years. During the 19th century they became successful sugar cane planters and lead the plantation towards its greatest sugar production just before the Civil War. Archaeological investigations of the kitchen outbuilding and Overseer's house yielded a substantial amount of material culture associated with the Haydel family occupation from 1830-1860. This paper presents the results of the faunal analysis and correlated ceramic analysis to clearly define the identity of this French-Louisiana family.

**(General Session 14, Saturday, 11:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**Robinson, Ken (see Thacker, Paul)**

**Rodell, Roland L. (University of Wisconsin – Rock County) - *Introduction: The Discovery of Mississippian Culture in the Northern Mississippi***

The identification of what is now recognized as a Middle Mississippian presence in the northern Mississippian Valley proceeds the modern era by at least a century. Although the vocabulary of early archaeologists did not include such concepts as Middle Mississippian, their recognition of differences in the archaeological record led some investigators to infer evidence of outside influences that we now associate with Mississippian culture. As an introduction to the current research presented in this symposium I will present an overview of some of the early interpretations of a Mississippian presence in the northern Midwest.

**(Symposium 18, Saturday, 8:00 a.m., Salon D)**

**Rodning, Christopher B. (see Moore, David)**

**Roe, Lori (Tulane University) - *Recent Excavations at Raffman (16MA20), a Coles Creek Mound Center in Northeast Louisiana***

Coles Creek mounds appear to have been closely associated with the rise of social elites in the Lower Mississippi Valley, though few excavations have focused on the ways in which Coles Creek mounds were utilized. Because of its size and preservation, the Raffman mound site in northeast Louisiana provides an excellent opportunity to study how elites and the broader community used mounds during the Coles Creek Period. Recent excavations at Raffman concentrated on recovering features and midden deposits in mound contexts. These excavations

resulted in the discovery of structural remains as well as large quantities of ceramics and faunal remains.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 11:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**Rolland, Vicki L. (Independent Scholar) - *Clay Color Testing: Continuity and Diversity in Northeast Florida***

One of the analytical tools available to ceramic researchers is a refiring procedure that standardizes purposeful or incidental variations in sherd color-values that resulted from aboriginal open pit firings. Sherd refiring experiments have been used to suggest local and non-local clay sources and to document resource-use continuity or diversity through time and space. The sample tested in this study focused on pottery recovered from the Shields site, a St. Johns II ceremonial site in extreme northeastern Florida, with additional sherds representing Orange through St. Marys II cultural periods. This paper reports correlations found between temper categories and refired clay colors.

**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 9:00 a.m., Salon C)**

**Rolland, Vicki L. (see Ashley, Keith H.)**

**Rosenberg, Seth A. (Ball State University) - *Corner Stores and Bottles: African-American Consumption in Indianapolis***

Although the majority of African Diaspora archaeology has focused on slavery, particularly in the American South, historical archaeologists have also conducted research on the African-American, postbellum experience outside of the South. Several archaeologists have recently argued that race and racism were at the heart of American social structure in the antebellum and postbellum world alike. Comparing the assemblages from a residence and a corner store from Indianapolis's near-Westside to historical data, this paper examines the ways that race and racism impacted consumption in an early to mid-twentieth century, Midwest city.

**(Symposium 21, Saturday, 9:00 a.m., Salon G)**

**Ross-Stallings, Nancy (Cultural Horizons. Inc.) - *Trophy Taking in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley***

The practice of trophy taking began in certain regions of the Southeastern US as early as the Late Archaic and continued through the Historic Contact Period. The origin and development of the practice is traced from its onset, with special emphasis on the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley.

**(General Session 5, Thursday, 3:40 p.m., Salon D)**

**Rotman, Deborah (Purdue University) - *Education and Community: West-Central Indiana Through the Lens of Historical Archaeology at the Wea View Schoolhouse in Tippecanoe County***

Historical and archaeological investigations of one-room schools often focus on these structures as loci of education. These modest buildings, however, also served as important community institutions where neighbors met for political speeches, religious services, Christmas hoedowns,

spring spelling bees, and other gatherings. Therefore, the archaeological assemblages from these sites represent both educational endeavors and community activities. Furthermore, cultural deposits at these sites are unique from those at domestic sites of the same period and, consequently, require differential treatment and interpretation. This paper summarizes recent research at the Wea View Schoolhouse No. 8 (1860s-1917) in Wabash Township, Tippecanoe County, Indiana.

**(Symposium 6, Thursday, 3:40 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Rovetto, Bernard (see Laird, Price)**

**Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida Museum of Natural History) - *Hidden Treasures in Our National Collections: Archaeobotanical Findings from the Opposite Futch Cove Site at the Kennedy Space Center***

Excavations carried out at the Opposite Futch Cove Site (8BR170) at the Kennedy Space Center in 1988 were loaned to the National Park Service, Canaveral National Seashore in 2001. The Southeast Archeological Center agreed to catalog the items in these collections and awarded a subcontract to the Florida Museum of Natural History to undertake the environmental archaeological component. This collection consists of a large quantity of Float samples containing archaeofaunal and archaeobotanical material. Recent analysis of selected archaeobotanical remains reveals excellent preservation and provides subsistence information about the inhabitants of the site during the St. Johns/Malabar period.

**(General Session 14, Saturday, 9:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**Ruhl, Katherine C. (see Greber, N'omi)**

**Ryba, Elizabeth (see Beasley, Virgil)**

**Saale, Toi (see Stahlmann, Kathleen)**

**Salzer, Robert J. (Cultural Landscape Legacies, Inc.) - *Fire and Water at the Gottschall Site: 1700 Years of Ideological Continuity***

Ritual behaviors in a southwestern Wisconsin cave are described. The "Core Ritual" includes building of fires, removal of ash and charcoal, and capping with anthropogenic sediments. Equally consistent is the pattern of feasting. The "Core Ritual" was performed as early as 600 B.C. to as recently as A.D. 1100, reflecting an ideological continuity and stability that is remarkable. The impact of this conservatism, especially during the Mississippian expansion, is explored and the value of unilinear models of culture change and the roles of diffusion out of Cahokia in sociopolitical change and cultural evolution is assessed.

**(Symposium 18, Saturday, 10:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Sassaman, Kenneth E., Asa R. Randall, and Meggan E. Blessing (University of Florida) - *St. Johns Archaeological Field School 2004, Part I: Hontoon Island Shell Mounds***

The fourth season of the St. Johns Archaeological Field School, University of Florida, involved testing at two shell mounds on Hontoon Island in the middle St. Johns River of northeast Florida. Testing of a mined-out shell mound confirmed the presence of intact strata of prepottery age. Trenching into an intact mound revealed an alternating sequence of crushed and whole shell over a basal mantle of redeposited shell, apparently mined from a now-submerged prepottery shell midden in the adjacent swamp. Results to date corroborate an emerging regional pattern for Archaic-period mounds beneath a veneer of late-period mound and mortuary activity.

**(General Session 6, Thursday, 3:40 p.m., Salon A)**

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

**Sasso, Robert F. (University of Wisconsin – Parkside) and Dan Joyce (Kenosha Public Museum) - *Ethnohistory and Archaeology: The Removal Era Potawatomi Lifeway in Southeastern Wisconsin***

The early nineteenth century was a time of vast cultural change for the Potawatomi of southeastern Wisconsin. Historic accounts provide significant detail on many aspects of Potawatomi culture. An abundance of archaeological sites of all types define in material terms the diversity of their activities, their cultural identity, and their widespread presence throughout the region. The waning of the fur trade, the Black Hawk War, and the encroachment of Euroamericans impacted the Potawatomi lifeway in irreversible ways. In this paper, the authors present an overview of Potawatomi life in southeastern Wisconsin around the period of their removal.

**(Symposium 7, Thursday, 4:00 p.m., Salon B)**

**Scarry, Margaret (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) and Amber VanDerwarker (Muhlenberg College) - *Menus for Families and Feasts: Household and Community Consumption of Plants at Upper Saratown, North Carolina***

We consider patterns of plant food consumption from Upper Saratown, a Contact-period Sara Indian village in North Carolina. We examine plant remains from storage pits and roasting pits (special cooking facilities used to prepare food for ritual events) to explore differences between everyday menus and “feasts”. Did community events at Upper Saratown involve a food tradition that was different from everyday domestic consumption? Or, were such events simply larger-scale meals supplied by “potluck”? This distinction is key to understanding differences between household-level and community-level identities, especially during this period of increased cultural exchange with Europeans.

**(General Session 14, Saturday, 11:00 a.m., Salon A)**

**Schirmer, Ronald C. (Minnesota State University – Mankato) - *Interaction Theory and the Silvernale Phase in the Red Wing Locality***

A variety of models have been proposed for interpreting the complex archaeology of the Silvernale Phase in the Red Wing Locality. Despite their differences, all of the models come down to one essential fact: people belonging to different societies were interacting with each other. Interaction as a social process has an associated body of anthropological theory that has seldom been invoked in existing models, but it, along with important contributions from identity and ethnicity theory, provides new insights into Red Wing archaeology. Careful use of these theories can help build new, more anthropological interpretive models of this sometimes contentious area.

**(Symposium 18, Saturday, 8:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Schlarb, Eric (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) - *A Five-Step Approach to Teaching Public Archaeology Successfully***

Teaching archaeology in a public forum requires exceptional involvement and special effort. This paper proposes that the development and maintenance of a successful public archaeology program can be achieved through a goal-oriented, five-step approach. First and foremost, this approach demands the construction of a teaching philosophy and strict adherence to it. This is followed by the establishment of professional credibility by communicating to the public precisely what needs to be learned and motivating the public by expressing enthusiasm and passion for the past. The final steps consist of evaluating the results of one's work and providing feedback to the public.

**(Symposium 3, Thursday, 8:40 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Schmidt, Sarah and Timothy Baumann (University of Missouri – St. Louis) - *Connecting A Community: Archaeology and the Old North St. Louis Neighborhood***

The Old North St. Louis Restoration Group and the Public Policy Research Center at University of Missouri - St. Louis (UMSL) came together under a Housing and Urban Development Grant to perform a community archaeology project in the fall of 2002 and the summer of 2003. This poster display functions as part of an exhibit for the Old North St. Louis Community Museum to share with the neighborhood these local historic preservation endeavors and the process of archaeological excavation and analysis. In addition, images of artifacts, buildings, and historic maps associated with the Old North St. Louis excavations are utilized to demonstrate how archaeological research and investigation can connect a neighborhood with its buried past.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Schnell, Frank T. (Independent Scholar) - *David Chase's Chattahoochee Years***

Fifty years ago, David Chase was assigned to Fort Benning, Georgia and he began a volunteer research program, which revolutionized our understanding of the archaeological resources of both the riverine and upland zones of the Chattahoochee River Valley. Working under formal arrangements with the University of Georgia and the Smithsonian Institution, he conducted what has to be called the first extensive archaeological survey of the region. Although the period of

Dave's intensive work in the Chattahoochee spanned a surprisingly short five years, he laid the groundwork for all subsequent work.

**(Symposium 12, Friday, 7:40 a.m., Salon G)**

**Schurr, Mark R. (University of Notre Dame) and Terrance J. Martin (Illinois State Museum) - *Untangling Removal Period Archaeology: The Complexity of Potawatomi Sites***

This brief span of the Removal Period saw the demise of the fur trade and the development of new lifeways as Native Americans attempted to adapt to dramatic economic, social, political, and ecological changes. Archaeological studies of this period present special challenges caused by the remarkable diversity of human behavior in both time and space. Excavations at Potawatomi Removal Period sites in the Midwest have provided new data that highlight the diversity of Potawatomi responses and the importance of historic records for understanding them, results with important implications for archaeological studies of ethnically diverse societies during periods of rapid change.

**(Symposium 7, Thursday, 3:20 p.m., Salon B)**

**Schurr, Mark R. (see Murray, Bridgette)**

**Secunda, William B. (University of Notre Dame) - *Risk and Identity Among the Woodland Potawatomi During the Removal Period***

The Removal Period posed many new environmental challenges to the Potawatomi. A band-level split emerged with the so-called "prairie bands" acceding to removal, and the "woods bands" advocating resistance in an innovative way. These woodland Potawatomi went on to fashion a new, syncretized identity that was the byproduct of a deliberate attempt on the part of their leaders to manipulate the U.S. "civilization" policy to combat its removal policy. The Pokagon Potawatomi demonstrate key aspects of what constituted this identity, why it was unique yet traditional, and how they successfully used it to manage environmental risk.

**(Symposium 7, Thursday, 4:20 p.m., Salon B)**

**Seeman, Mark, Elaine Dowd, Larry Morris, Garry Summers, and Paul Barans (Kent State University) - *Results of Systematic Lithic Refitting at the Nobles Pond Site, Stark County, Ohio***

In this paper we report results of a multi-year program of systematic refitting and analysis from the Nobles Pond site. Primary objectives include spatially isolating the early Paleoindian component, identifying site formation and plow zone disturbance, and evaluating the gains made via refitting for the understanding of tool use-life trajectories. For the over 5,400 lithic materials more than 1 cm in size recovered from the South Field area, our method produced 401 refits and a success rate of six percent for flakes and 29 percent for tools.

**(General Session 9, Friday, 11:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Shackel, Paul (see Martin, Terrance J.)**

**Shank, Karen M. (Indiana University – Purdue University – Indianapolis) - *Sherds and Shards: Assessing Glass and Ceramic Distributions at Site 12MA649***

The 2004 Archaeology season was focused on the total surface collection of site 12MA649. In previous years, large concentrations of both glass and ceramic found on site 12MA648 illustrate the living areas of previous residents within the historic period. The Grey and Pape survey hypothesizes that the ceramic and glass that have been recovered on 12MA649 are not evidence of living spaces, but evidence that slope wash which occurred and the artifacts recovered were originally from the known settlements of 12MA648. This paper will determine whether or not any concentrations were formed due to habitation or slope wash.

**(Symposium 17, Friday, 2:00 p.m., Salon G)**

**Sheldon, Craig T., Jr (Auburn University Montgomery) - *French and Indian Houses on the Alabama Frontier.***

Throughout the 18th century, French colonists adapted their European architectural styles and construction techniques to the environmental and cultural conditions of the Southeastern Frontier. Excavations at Old Mobile and Fort Toulouse reveal distinctive French construction techniques for public and domestic structures. The technique most commonly used for domestic houses-earthfast or poteaux-en-terre, evolved to resemble construction of neighboring Indian houses.

**(Symposium 12, Friday, 11:00 a.m., Salon G)**

**Sheldon, Elisabeth Shepard and Paula Weiss (SITE, Inc.) - *Phase II Archaeological Investigations at 1RU494***

Shovel test and test unit excavations at 1RU494, in Phenix City, Russell County, Alabama indicated Native American occupation during the Middle Woodland period as evidenced by the presence of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped sherds and one triangular projectile point, and possibly during a Late Mississippian Lamar phase as indicated by heavy grit tempered sherds. The scarcity of artifacts and the absence of features suggest that many of the high ridges and uplands adjacent to the Chattahoochee River floodplains were marginally occupied.

**(Symposium 12, Friday, 8:00 a.m., Salon G)**

**Sherwood, Sarah (University of Tennessee) - *Geoarchaeological Approaches in Cave Archaeology: A View from the Southeastern U.S.***

Geoarchaeological studies in caves traditionally contextualize artifacts and frame paleoenvironment reconstructions. More recently geoarchaeological approaches have expanded to include the study of anthropogenic sediments that can be preserved in these unique depositional environments. This paper reviews the current methods and techniques used in the geoarchaeological study of deep caves and their entrances with case studies drawn from the Southeastern U.S.

**(Symposium 8, Friday, 11:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Sherwood, Sarah (see Simek, Jan F.)**

**Shumate, M. Scott (see Whyte, Thomas R.)**

**Simek, Jan F. (University of Tennessee) and Alan Cressler (U. S. Geological Survey) - *Several New Cave Art Sites in Tennessee***

Patty Jo Watson was a pioneer in studying prehistoric cave art in the Southeast. Recent surveys by the University of Tennessee have resulted in the discovery of a number of new prehistoric cave art sites. These include caves used for art, and for human burial in addition to art production. This paper describes the archaeological context of several new caves, and chronological data in particular are summarized for these sites. The prehistoric art is presented and related to the widespread art tradition now recognized in the region.

**(Symposium 8, Friday, 11:00 a.m., Salon C)**

**Simek, Jan F. (University of Tennessee), Alan Cressler (U. S. Geological Survey), Nicholas Herrmann, and Sarah Sherwood (University of Tennessee) - *The Prehistoric Rock Art of Painted Rock, Alabama***

The presence of prehistoric rock art on the bluffs at Painted Rock, Alabama, has been known for several decades. Despite this knowledge, no formal documentation of the bluff or discussion of its rock art has ever been published. Recent management survey at Painted Rock under contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority has provided new data on the prehistoric art at the site and on its possible prehistoric cultural context. This paper presents a summary of the new documentation and analysis.

**(Symposium 20, Saturday, 9:20 a.m., Pavilion 1 & 2)**

**Simek, Jan F. (see Douglas, Joseph C.)**

**Simon, Mary L. (Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program) - *Beyond Subsistence: Storage Facilities at the East St. Louis Site, Illinois***

When compared to contemporary sites in the American Bottom region of Illinois, the plant assemblage from the East St. Louis site is notable as much for what it lacks as for what is present. This is particularly evident in the assemblage recovered from a series of 23 small, spatially distinct, burned wall post structures. While it is not surprising that these burned structures are dominated by wood and thatch charcoal, it does seem unusual that corn kernels dominate the plant assemblage to the exclusion of other subsistence crops. As a group, these structures are interpreted as a specialized storage compound for an elite group.

**(Symposium 2, Thursday, 9:40 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Sims, Charles D. (Murray State University) - *Landscape Reconstruction of Fort Jefferson, Kentucky Using GIS and Remote Sensing Techniques***

Digital reconstruction of an 18th century landscape is examined, using ESRI ArcGIS and ERDAS Imagine software. Landscape alteration over the past two centuries has made many landmarks unidentifiable from primary source recollections. Computer restoration of the landscape will aid on-going research at the Fort Jefferson, Kentucky site location.

**(General Session 2, Thursday, 10:40 a.m., Salon A)**

**Skibo, James (Illinois State University), Eric Drake (State University of New York – Binghamton/Hiawatha National Forest) and John G. Franzen (Hiawatha National Forest) - *Exploring Short Term Shoreline Occupation of Lake Superior: 2004 Excavations on Grand Island, Michigan***

The 2004 excavations by Illinois State University and the Hiawatha National Forest focused on a series of small sites on the north side of Murray Bay on Grand Island. Several loci at two sites were excavated to gain a better understanding of both the time period and function of these occupations. Preliminary analysis suggests that the sites are short-term campsites occupied intermittently from the Late Archaic through the Woodland Periods. Ongoing analysis of the macrobotanical remains and organic residue removed from the pottery will provide additional information regarding the function of these small camps.  
**(General Session 6, Thursday, 1:00 p.m., Salon A)**

**Smith, Kevin (see Des Jean, Tom)**

**Smith, Michael S. (University of North Carolina – Wilmington), Joseph M. Herbert (Cultural Resources Management Program, Fort Bragg) - *Clay Source Areas and Woodland Land Use in the Carolina Sandhills***

Pottery from sites in the North Carolina Sandhills is compared to that of adjacent Coastal Plain and Piedmont sites to explore patterns of residential mobility and land use during the Woodland era. Chemical data from neutron activation analyses reveal several distinctive regional clay-source areas. Mineralogical data from petrographic analyses and local geology help to explain the sources of chemical variation. Higher chemical and mineralogical diversity of pottery found on sites in the North Carolina Sandhills suggests that vessels were often transported over substantial distances to the sites where they were last used and abandoned.  
**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 8:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Smith, Michael S. (see Herbert, Joseph)**

**Snyder, Genesis M. (Western Michigan University) - *From the Table to the Ground: A Foodways Analysis of Early Nineteenth Century Indiana Settlers Through Their Ceramics***

In 2003 two concentrations of ceramic artifacts were identified on site 12MA648. Previous research calculated a mean ceramic date of 1852 for each of the two concentrations and later concluded that the two clusters were contemporarily linked (Wickersham and Snyder: 2003; Abdul-Raheem and Snyder 2003). Here the link between these two concentrations and their contribution to the overall analysis of site 12MA648 is further examined. Through the identification of vessel types associated with rim sherds collected from each concentration the minimum vessel count (MVC) of each cluster is calculated, thus providing insightful information about the relationship between the two concentrations.  
**(Symposium 17, Friday, 2:20 p.m., Salon G)**

**Spatz, Ashton J. (University of Notre Dame) - *The 2003 Archaeological Investigations at the Western Mound of the Mud Lake Site (12LE14): A Middle Woodland Mound Group in LaPorte County, Indiana***

The western “mound” at the Mud Lake site (12LE14) in LaPorte County, Indiana, is a small elevation: only 20 cm in height. The 2003 Notre Dame Archaeological Field School investigated the western mound to test that it was indeed a mound remnant and not a natural elevation. Investigations at the site included surface collection, soil resistivity surveys, a magnetometer survey, a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey, and test excavations. The investigations proved that the western mound at Mud Lake is an actual mound remnant and seemed to indicate that it is also a burial mound.

**(General Session 11, Friday, 2:00 p.m., Salon C)**

**Spears, Anita (University of Tennessee) - *Site 15LR77 on Pine Mountain in Kentucky: Why Was Context So Important?***

Site 15LR77 is an open-air prehistoric rock art site on the south side of Pine Mountain in southeastern Kentucky. A contextual approach was employed using descriptive documentation, complemented by physiographical, geological, culture historical, and archaeological data. This previously unrecorded petroglyph site provided the perfect opportunity to explore the validation of a contextual approach and its value to rock art research.

**(Symposium 20, Saturday, 8:00 a.m., Pavilion 1 & 2)**

**Spencer, Matthew D. (see Whyte, Thomas R.)**

**Spott, Elizabeth (University Nebraska – Lincoln) - *Analysis of the Rodney Clark Site (47MRI46) Quartz Lithic Assemblage: Friend or Foe?***

Excavation of the Rodney Clark site located in Marathon County Wisconsin during the summer of 2003 produced an extraordinary lithic assemblage, which included over 4,000 pieces of quartz debitage and tools. The use of quartz as a lithic raw material in Wisconsin and neighboring states was fairly common in prehistoric times. However, until recently there have not been lithic analyses conducted on quartz assemblages to match the abundance of this material in the archaeological record. This unique site presented an outstanding opportunity to study such an assemblage and conduct an equally unique analysis, which was designed to identify the method of reduction, the source of the raw material and most importantly, to understand the role of quartz as a raw material in the archaeological record.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Stahlgren, Lori C. and M. Jay Stottman (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) - *Building Blocks of History: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Educational Programming at Riverside: The Farnsley-Moreman Landing***

In 1996, archaeologists, historians, and site managers developed an educational program called "Building Blocks of History" at Riverside, The Farnsley-Moremen Landing in Louisville, Kentucky for fourth and fifth grade students. Combining archaeology, history, and architecture,

this program successfully engages school children with a hands-on experience of history, teaches the basic principles of archaeology, and employs an interdisciplinary approach to understanding history and interpreting the site. “Building Blocks of History” represents an innovative approach to satisfying the needs of a historic site, continuing archaeological research, and the desire for practical learning experiences for students.

**(Symposium 3, Thursday, 9:40 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Stahlmann, Kathleen (Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute), Jarrod Burks (Ohio Valley Archaeological Consultants), John E. Kelly (Washington University), Jim Mertz, and Toi Saale (Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute) - *Washausen: Recent Investigations at a Small Pulcher Tradition Mound Center and Its Implications on the Emergence of the Mississippian Tradition***

The Historic Sites Survey program in Illinois in the early 1970s resulted in the identification of the Washausen site, a small Pulcher tradition mound center dating to the late Emergent and early Mississippian. Prior to beginning any systematic excavations at unique sites such as Washausen it is incumbent upon us to conduct the basic work that establishes the foundation for any subsequent hand excavations and that we ensure the highest standards are maintained and that all efforts are undertaken toward the ultimate preservation of this and other sites. This presentation summarizes the results of the ongoing mapping and geophysical work at this unique Native American center.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Stallings, Richard (AMEC Earth & Environmental) - *Artifact Patterning in the Appalachian Summit: Archaeological Evaluation at Site 40SV112, Sevier County, Tennessee***

Recently, archaeological testing was conducted by AMEC Earth & Environmental at site 40SV112, located in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Shovel testing and hand-dug units revealed that the site is composed of a number of occupations beginning in the Middle Archaic period and extending up to the early 20th century. Focusing on the prehistoric components, aggregate analysis of the quartz debitage and attribute analysis of the chert debitage was used to reveal differing activities carried out at this site through time. Use-wear analysis was used to refine the activities in select components.

**(General Session 9, Friday, 9:00 a.m., Salon D)**

**Stauber, Scott J. (Makino) - *The Hawkins Ridge Site (33HA182) Revisited: Then and Now***

Analysis of the Hawkins Ridge site in southwestern Ohio re-addresses the question of cultural affiliation. Generally recognized as an elongated, Early Woodland Adena mound, the site’s burial programs and cultural materials strongly indicate a Late Woodland association. Positioned on a ridge-top near the confluence of the Little Miami and Ohio Rivers, Hawkins Ridge is unique in that most Late Woodland sites in the Ohio/Little Miami drainage are found in bottomland or lower terrace settings. This suggests a Late Woodland site selection pattern for Hawkins Ridge similar to what has been documented for the Muskingum Valley of central Ohio.

**(General Session 15, Saturday, 9:20 a.m., Salon B)**

**Stephenson, Keith (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) and Adam King (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program) - *The Lawton Mounds in Historical Context***

Lawton is a double-mound site along the middle Savannah River of South Carolina. Based on radiometric dates, mound construction occurred between A. D. 1290 and 1380. Recent excavations into both mounds have allowed observations regarding architectural variation and hence functional differences. The South mound is a three-meter high, split-level edifice constructed in a single episode for an elite residence. In contrast, the North mound is an approximately two and one-half-meter high platform built in several episodes over a sub-mound structure that served ritual-ceremonial functions. This evidence lends support to Lawton's position as the center of a simple chiefdom in the regional political economy.

**(General Session 13, Saturday, 9:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Steponaitis, Vincas P. (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *The Meaning and Use of Etowah Palettes***

The stone palettes found at Etowah are distinct from those found at Moundville, in terms of both style and raw materials. Residues found on these palettes indicate they were used for mixing various minerals and organic substances. Moreover, the context of the finds and preserved fabric impressions clearly indicate that they were kept in bundles. Contrary to the usual interpretation, these palettes were not utilitarian grinding slabs for pigments. Rather, the evidence suggests they were portable altars used for preparing ritual medicines. Ethnographically, such bundled items were sources of spiritual power, and their use required considerable knowledge and training. Individuals who kept and used such bundles may have been shamans or priests.

**(Symposium 13, Friday, 2:00p.m., Salon D)**

**Steponaitis, Vincas P. (see Knight, Vernon J.)**

**Stevens, Erin L. (University of Mississippi) - *A Reconstruction of the Moundbuilding Sequence at Parchman Place Mounds, Mississippi***

One goal of the 2004 field season at Parchman Place Mounds, Mississippi was to determine a mound construction sequence and chronology. To achieve this end, a 1x8 m trench was placed at the intersection of Mound A and a lesser mound to the west, in an anomaly located by magnetic gradiometry and electrical resistivity surveys. Excavations of this anomaly revealed at least six house floors and their associated mound surfaces. We conclude that Mound A was built on top of the lesser mound and that at least three of the six house occupations precede the construction of Mound A.

**(General Session 7, Thursday, 1:00 p.m., Salon B)**

**Stoltman, James B. (Independent Scholar) - *Petrographic Observations on Pottery from Fisher Mounds and Iva: Evaluating the American Bottom Connection in Southwestern Wisconsin***

Thin sections were prepared and analyzed for 16 pottery vessels from the Fisher Mounds and 12 vessels from the Iva sites and were compared with contemporary vessels of Emergent Mississippian and Mississippian ages in the American Bottom. These data, which compliment the typological and contextual evidence provided by Benden and Boszhardt, suggest that small numbers of people from the American Bottom were resident in southwest Wisconsin between ca. A.D. 1000-1200.

**(Symposium 18, Saturday, 9:20 a.m., Salon D)**

**Stottman, M. Jay (Kentucky Archaeological Survey) - *They Can Dig It!: Presenting Archaeology to School Groups***

Many archaeologists are not prepared to work with children. Over the last nine years, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey has provided archaeological experiences for thousands of school children and has learned about the logistics of working with schools in the classroom and in the field to provide effective educational experiences. One of the hallmarks of many KAS programs is the involvement of school children in excavation. This paper will present the methods, theories, and philosophies that guide the Survey's work with school groups at real sites. Using examples from several popular and ongoing Kentucky Archaeological Survey projects, it focuses on the logistical aspects of conducting research and educational programming.

**(Symposium 3, Thursday, 9:20 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Stottman, M. Jay (see Stahlgren, Lori C.)**

**Strezewski, Michael R. (Indiana University – Purdue University – Fort Wayne) - *Examining the Cultural Categories of Personhood in Mississippian Society***

This study seeks to understand how “personhood” was defined in Mississippian society, using a sample of 841 burials from eight mortuary sites in the central Illinois River valley. Some marine shell items and other grave goods were interred almost exclusively with individuals younger than six to eight years, while other grave goods were included only with adults and older juveniles. Ethnohistoric evidence from the Plains and elsewhere suggests that a change in social status occurred at about six to eight years of age, a fact, which may account for the patterning noted in the sample.

**(General Session 5, Thursday, 2:40 p.m., Salon D)**

**Strickland, Glenn D. (University of Mississippi) - *Geophysics, Pots, and Posts, Oh My***

A geophysical survey conducted during the 2004 University of Mississippi field school at Parchman Place mounds complex located multiple house structures in the swale between two Mississippian period mounds. One of these structures was chosen for further examination and excavation because of a well-defined magnetic pattern. A one by five meter trench was placed within this house structure in order to examine the correlation between the geophysical data and

the underlying Mississippian house. Several structural elements of the house were exposed during excavation, many of which coincide with the processed magnetic imagery.

**(General Session 7, Thursday, 2:00 p.m., Salon B)**

**Summers, Garry (see Seeman, Mark)**

**Surface-Evans, Sarah (Michigan State University) - *Shell Mound Archaic Cultural Landscapes: A View from the Falls of the Ohio River Region of Indiana***

Currently, there is no unified theory concerning the role of shell midden sites in the emergence of complexity among Archaic hunter-gatherers. This is due in part to the tremendous variability in size, structure, and contents of shell midden sites. Using Archaic shell middens in Falls of the Ohio region as a case-study, the cultural and environmental contexts of these locales are explored from a landscape perspective with the aid of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). Preliminary results of analyses suggest that there are common landscape characteristics shared by shell midden locales, which may be used to model site use and development.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 10:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**Swanson, Sam (University of Georgia) and George Wheeler (Metropolitan Museum of Art) - *Compositional Analysis of Etowah Palettes***

The composition of five stone palettes from Mound C at Etowah was determined nondestructively using X-ray fluorescence and X-ray diffraction. Four of the palettes were made from metasedimentary siltstone and one was made from a garnet feldspar/quartz gneiss. Possible source rocks are widespread along the western edge of the Appalachian Mountains. Veins of barite and pyrite cut original sedimentary bedding in the metasiltstones and these minerals are strong evidence for a source in the Etowah region. The cleavage of one metasiltstone also cuts the sedimentary bedding at a high angle and this suggests a possible source in the Walden Group of rocks found just east of Etowah. In addition, a variety of use-related residues were identified on these palettes, including calcite, galena, hematite, kaolinite, and graphite.

**(Symposium 13, Friday, 2:20 p.m., Salon D)**

**Switzer, Ronald R. (see Applegate, Darlene)**

**Switzer, Ronald R. (see Trader, Patrick D.)**

**Tennant, Edward W. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) - *Van Winkle's Mill: The Growing Role of GIS in Heritage Management and Public Archaeology***

Lumber produced at Van Winkle's mill was used extensively for late 19th century construction across northwest Arkansas. The remains of the mill and other elements of the community are preserved today in Hobbs State Park-Conservation Area, co-managed by Arkansas State Parks and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The focus of this study was to use computer-aided design to virtually represent this site by combining pre-existing data about the site with ongoing

archaeological investigations towards creating a spatially accurate three dimensional model used for both academic research and public outreach.

**(General Session 2, Thursday, 11:00 a.m., Salon A)**

**Thacker, Paul and Ken Robinson (Wake Forest University) - *Electrical Resistivity Survey in the Urban Setting of Happy Hill***

An early schoolhouse serving the Happy Hill African-American community of Old Salem (North Carolina) stood from the mid-1860s until at least the mid 1910s. Locating the site of the schoolhouse became a priority because of construction activities associated with the ongoing redevelopment of the Happy Hill neighborhood. Electrical resistivity survey was part of an integrated strategy for locating buried foundations and structures at a possible site of the schoolhouse. This paper explores the variability in apparent resistivity within the tested area using data from the subsequent systematic excavation results. The electrical resistivity technique proved very effective despite significant near-surface effects/noise from more recent earthmoving and construction activities.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Thacker, Paul (see Baker, Matthew)**

**Thissen, Michael (Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute) and John E. Kelly (Washington University) - *Defining Cahokia's North Plaza***

The wealth of knowledge published about Cahokia Mounds is large, but many mysteries remain. The publication of Fowler's Cahokia Atlas in 1986 resulted in the delineation of a group of five mounds known as the Creek Bottom Group. The subsequent delineation of this group as the North Plaza by the junior author was an integral part of the early plan for central Cahokia. This poster focuses on the history of this area in terms of maps, aerial photographs, and excavations, along with recent mapping of the mounds by the senior author and Washington University students.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Thomas, Chad R. (Arizona State University) - *Regional Variation in the Construction of Mississippian Birdmen***

Some scholars suggest that Mississippian Birdman images reference several distinct characters. These interpretations do not take into account the possibility of regional variation in the Birdman theme. Forty-five images of Birdmen were coded to describe the content of the images, rather than their artistic styles. Variables were then tested for regional significance. Results showed that the anatomical construction of the Birdman varied across the Southeast, but his activities, costumes, and paraphernalia did not. This is interpreted to mean that a single Birdman was recognized throughout the Southeast, but he was depicted differently from one region to another.

**(General Session 1, Thursday, 10:40 a.m., Salon D)**

**Thomas, Jamie A. (Washington University) - *The Westpark Site (11MO96): Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian Occupations in a Selected Household Feature Cluster***

Material culture from the Westpark site (11MO96), intermittently excavated in the late 1980s, contributes significantly to our knowledge of the Emergent Mississippian tradition. The Patrick and Dohack phase occupations of the site, located in the bluffs above the Mississippi floodplain, may hold important evidence of the extent of Cahokian hegemony in the surrounding hinterlands. A household feature complex was selected for broad-based analysis based upon presumed temporal distinctions using ceramic analysis as the primary analytical tool. This paper will provide a general description of the site and its research history, and detail the results of recent investigations.

**(Symposium 11, Friday, 8:20 a.m., Salon B)**

**Thompson, Victor D. (University of Kentucky) - *The Function and Formation of Shell Rings: A Case Study from Sapelo Island***

The archaeological signatures associated with Holocene-age shell-bearing sites in coastal settings reveal evidence of early socio-political complexity and lend themselves to a methodological approach focused on the community as the social unit of reproduction. Due to their complex spatial structure, the ringed shell bearing sites of the Georgia coast fall into this category and provide the unique opportunity to study community organization among hunter-gatherers. Using geophysical survey, archaeological testing, and ethnographic and archaeological parallels, this paper will examine the use and formation of circular spaces during the Late Archaic at the Sapelo Shell Ring complex on the Georgia coast, USA.

**(General Session 3, Thursday, 9:40 a.m., Salon B)**

**Thompson, Victor D. (see Reynolds, Matthew)**

**Thunen, Robert L. (University of North Florida) and Rebecca A. Gorman (University of Florida) - *Looking for Fort Caroline: The 2004 Field Season and Beyond***

This paper examines the history and archaeology of Fort Caroline, a French outpost established in 1564, then occupied and renamed San Mateo by the Spanish. To date no French or Spanish artifacts or structural features have been recovered. This summer an initial archaeological survey was undertaken within the boundaries of National Park properties as part of a comprehensive survey of four transects on the south bank of the St. Johns River. Finally, using the historical record and past archaeological survey work, four alternative models are proposed for the nature of the archaeological remains of Fort Caroline.

**(General Session 12, Friday, 1:40 p.m., Salon B)**

**Thurman, Christopher B. (Midwest Archaeological Research Services, Inc.) - *Gainey-Clovis Refuse and a Tractor: A Surface Spatial Analysis of Hawk's Nest (11L344)***

One question facing archaeologists at the Hawk's Nest site (11L344) is whether a site existing entirely within the plow-zone retains spatial integrity or not. To address this question, a hypothesis that distinctive spatial patterning can be evident after years of tillage was formed by

applying the data from the surface assemblage to an understanding of how a plow affects a site. A k-means analysis was conducted to test the hypothesis. The results of this study prove interesting and informative to anyone interested in plow zone archaeology and spatial patterning.  
**(General Session 8, Thursday, 1:20 p.m., Salon G)**

**Tickner, Amanda (University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill) - *An Analysis of Wood Charcoal Remains from an Earth Lodge on Mound V at Moundville***

Dr. Vernon J. Knight directed excavations on Mound V at Moundville that revealed two earth lodges. This paper presents the results of an analysis of carbonized wood remains found at Mound V from one of the earth lodge structures. The data will be discussed in relation to three aspects: the local forest composition, the construction properties of the wood used, and a brief comparison to wood used in a comparable structure, the Macon Earth Lodge in Georgia. Symbolic properties of the wood used will be briefly discussed in regards to red cedar.  
**(General Session 14, Saturday, 9:40 a.m., Salon A)**

**Tippett, Lee and Eric Voigt (The Louis Berger Group) - *Instrument Neutron Activation Analysis and Petrographic Study of Yadkin Phase Middle Woodland Pottery from the Crabtree Creek Site (31WA1359), Wake County, North Carolina***

Neutron activation analysis of Middle Woodland sherds from the Crabtree Creek Site, Wake County, North Carolina, yielded statistically valid groups, differentiated by elemental composition. Significant diversity within the pottery assemblage is represented. Petrographic analysis also demonstrates differences in sediments and mineral inclusions among the pottery. Research questions concern the distinction between possible interaction among contemporary Coastal Plain and Piedmont groups, or temporal differences expressed in the ware composition. Results indicate that fine-grained analyses are essential to answering questions of spatial and temporal differences in the production and use of pottery in the Middle Woodland period of Piedmont North Carolina.  
**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 9:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Trader, Patrick D. (University of Kentucky), Ronald R. Switzer and Robert H. Ward (Mammoth Cave National Park) - *Nels Nelson and the Mammoth Cave Vestibule: Past and Current Investigations***

In 1915, Nels Nelson of the American Museum of Natural History conducted extensive excavations in the Mammoth Cave Vestibule identifying intact prehistoric midden deposits containing floral and faunal remains, lithic artifacts, and disarticulated human remains. Eighty-eight years later, the University of Kentucky's Program for Archaeological Research conducted test excavations in advance of rehabilitation of the cave's lighting system. Despite extensive disturbance, test excavations identified intact archaeological deposits and yielded botanical and faunal remains. A radiocarbon determination of  $4720 \pm 60$  B.P. suggests initial use of Mammoth Cave is earlier than previously thought.  
**(Symposium 8, Friday, 11:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Troyer, Rebecca (Jacksonville State University) - *Decorative Trade Goods in the Southeast***

While much work has been done on trade silver, the majority of it is focused on the northeastern United States and Canada, leaving a gap in information regarding the Southeast. This paper will address that deficiency and give an overview of the influence metallic ornamental trade goods had on the Southeastern Indians. Key points will include the results of a study of trade silver found in the Southeast, the major European factors that influenced the trade, and the iconography and utilization of stylized pieces.

**(General Session 12, Friday, 2:40 p.m., Salon B)**

**Trubitt, Mary Beth (Arkansas Archeological Survey) - *Marine Shell Prestige Goods at Cahokia***

In the Mississippian Southeast, marine shell was an important raw material for making prestige goods, valued objects that “materialized” relationships between individuals or groups. Of interest here is how marine shell prestige goods production and exchange was organized, including the social identities of crafters and consumers. At Cahokia, shell working was associated with higher-status households, especially in the later phases of the Mississippian sequence. Shell ornaments crafted by elite households may have been used locally, but since prestige goods often passed through many hands, some shell objects may have ultimately been deposited far from Cahokia.

**(Symposium 22, Saturday, 10:40 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Trubitt, Mary Beth (see Altizer, Valerie)**

**Tucker, Bryan (University of Florida) - *Bioarchaeology of the Ocmulgee Big Bend and Lake Blackshear Regions of Georgia***

Archaeological research demonstrates that from around A.D. 850 to A.D. 1250 a people using a ceramic assemblage dominated by cord marked ceramics flourished in the Ocmulgee Big Bend and Lake Blackshear regions of Georgia. The artifact assemblages suggest these groups did not adopt agriculture until well after their Mississippian neighbors. To test this interpretation, I conducted bioarchaeological and isotopic evaluations of individuals from two cord marked sites; the Cannon and Telfair mound sites. These investigations support the archaeological interpretations of cultural continuity from the Late Woodland well into the Early Mississippian Period.

**(General Session 5, Thursday, 2:00 p.m., Salon D)**

**Turner, Christopher (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale) - *Statistical Analysis of Hively and Horn's Archaeoastronomical Claims at the Newark Octagon***

In 1982, Earlham College professors Ray Hively and Robert Horn published an analysis of calendrical sightlines at a Hopewell geometrical earthwork. The octagonal enclosure in Newark, Ohio, was shown to define specific lunar rise and set points along the horizon surrounding this notable site. This poster presents statistical analysis of these claims, using both chi-square and resampling tests. Using these methods, the Hively and Horn results are found to be statistically

significant. Such results lend credence to their other, "ad hoc" sightlines (as the authors called them), and to the overall plausibility of other substantiated Hopewell archaeoastronomical claims.

**(Poster Session 1, Thursday, 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Turner, Christopher (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale) - *Three Cases of Archaeoastronomy at Ft. Ancient***

A review of calendrical sightlines suggested for the Ft. Ancient complex will be offered. These include: 1) The Anderson Phase Kern Effigies as detailed by John White, 2) The Essenpreis sightlines as described for the north section of the Hopewellian Ft. Ancient hilltop enclosure, and 3) The heretofore unpublished results of my own research involving the parallel walls, or "avenue", also associated with Ft. Ancient proper. Interpretations of the astronomical veracity and cultural implications of each will be offered and compared.

**(General Session 11, Friday, 4:00 p.m., Salon C)**

**Turner, James H. (see Underwood, John)**

**Turner, James H. (see Velasquez, Lizbeth)**

**Turner, Jocelyn and Cheryl Ann Munson (Indiana University) - *Archaeological Research and Public Education: Learning by Doing***

Since 1996, Indiana University, in conjunction with co-sponsors, has presented a combined program of archaeological research and public education in southwestern Indiana. Exhibits, excavation open houses, public lectures, and web sites have involved more than 8,000 people of all ages in the research process. A special focus on fourth grade students—using teacher's guides, Archaeology Learning Kits, site field trips, and a "non-digging" hands-on lesson—has emphasized both science and preservation. With a theme of learning by doing, our program both educates the public, and analyzes the effectiveness of the messages received. We will present our "lessons learned."

**(Symposium 3, Thursday, 9:00 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Underwood, John, James H. Turner (Mississippi Department of Transportation), and Kevin Bruce (Tombigbee National Forest) - *Introduction to the Interstate 69 Project in Mississippi: Generation of an Environmental and Archaeological Synthesis***

The Interstate 69 project corridor passes through approximately 100 miles of the Mississippi Delta. Surveys of the proposed alternative alignments resulted in the identification of 197 previously unrecorded and 20 previously recorded archaeological sites, 43 of which were determined to be potentially eligible. To expedite the mitigation of impacted resources, an environmental and archaeological overview of the project area and the immediately surrounding region is being compiled. This overview is intended to serve as a cost-effective yet thoroughly-indexed and researched reference volume to encourage and facilitate innovative, problem-oriented research strategies and approaches for archaeological data recovery and/or mitigation efforts. **(Symposium 9, Friday, 8:40 a.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**VanDerwarker, Amber (see Scarry, Margaret)**

**Velasquez, Lizbeth, James H. Turner (Mississippi Department of Transportation), Jeffrey Alvey (Mississippi State University), Troy Mead, and Susan Wilkerson (Michael Baker Jr., Inc.) - *Promoting Mississippi's Cultural Heritage: A Step Beyond Traditional Compliance***

Recently the Mississippi Department of Transportation has started utilizing compliance-oriented projects to better promote cultural awareness in Mississippi, best exemplified by the soon-to-open Coahoma Welcome Center and the ongoing Pocahontas Mounds Information Center and Park. These projects featured close collaboration between contracted cultural resource management companies, the Mississippi Department of History and Archives, and the Mississippi Department of Transportation to create a research design appealing to public and academic interests. With this in mind, these and future projects will reach a larger audience than traditional compliance-generated studies and inform Mississippians about the sensitivity and value of their cultural heritage.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Vogel, Gregory (University of Arkansas) - *A Landscape Scale Study of Mounds in the Spiro Area***

This paper presents a landscape scale study of late prehistoric earthworks in the area around the Spiro mounds in eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas. Early maps and aerial photographs are used to reconstruct the pre-reservoir environments of the Arkansas River Valley and the layout and local environments of the mounds, allowing for a GIS analyses of the viewsheds, locally available arable land, and travel routes between the mound centers.

**(General Session 13, Saturday, 11:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Vogel, Gregory (see Vogel, Michelle Berg)**

**Vogel, Michelle Berg (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and Gregory Vogel (University of Arkansas) - *Recording Techniques and GIS Analysis of Rock Art Elements at Arkansas Rockhouse Cave***

With over 100 pictographs, Arkansas' Rockhouse Cave may be the State's largest rock art site. After four years of recording, a full catalogue of the elements was completed this spring. This paper describes the procedures developed for documentation and cataloguing of the elements at the site and other sites throughout Arkansas. Using a digital camera we created a gridded photomosaic of the main concentration of rock art at Rockhouse Cave and used GIS to analyze the spacing and patterning of rock art elements.

**(Symposium 20, Saturday, 8:40 a.m., Pavilion 1 & 2)**

**Voigt, Eric (see Tippett, Lee)**

**Waggoner, James (University of Florida) - *A Techno-Functional Analysis of Fiber-Tempered Pottery from the Squeaking Tree Site, Telfair County, Georgia***

Late Archaic fiber-tempered pottery has been identified at many sites in the Ocmulgee Big Bend region of the interior Coastal Plain in south Georgia. It is easily distinguished from other early pottery types like Stallings/St. Simons and Thom's Creek based on attributes such as thickness, heavy fiber, and a lack of surface decoration. A techno-functional analysis of fiber-tempered pottery, presented here, from the Squeaking Tree site (9TF5) suggests that vessels from the Ocmulgee Big Bend were used for direct as opposed to indirect-heat cooking, a characteristic that further differentiates them from early vessels in the middle Savannah River valley and along the Georgia coast.

**(Symposium 1, Thursday, 11:20 a.m., Salon C)**

**Wagner, Mark (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale) - *The Archaeology of Nativism Among the Early Nineteenth Century Potawatomi of Illinois***

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries many Native American groups splintered into nativist and accommodationist factions that advocated opposing strategies for dealing with Euro-Americans. Nativists urged a return to "traditional" belief systems and material culture while accommodationist adopted varying degrees of Euro-American ideology and lifeways. The mid-1990s excavation of an early 1800s Potawatomi village (the Windrose site) in northern Illinois once led by Main Poc, one of the fiercest Potawatomi nativist leaders of the early nineteenth century, provided detailed information on the material culture, subsistence, and ideology of the early 1800s nativist movement among the Illinois Potawatomi.

**(Symposium 7, Thursday, 3:40 p.m., Salon B)**

**Wallis, Neill J. (University of Florida) - *Pottery Technology and Function at the Mayport Mound (8DU96): Enduring Traditions Within the Swift Creek Interactive World***

During the Woodland Period, numerous sand burial mounds were built along the lower St. Johns River, FL. Most contain exotic artifacts and regionally recognized pottery types, including Deptford, Swift Creek, Weeden Island, and St. Johns series. Relative dates associated with these types show that mounds were built over a period of several centuries and that the geographical emphasis of stylistic influences changed over time. Through a diachronic analysis of technological style in pottery, the Mayport Mound assemblage allows for a nuanced understanding of social relationships reflected in decorative similarities with other regions of Florida and Georgia.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 3:20 p.m., Salon C)**

**Ward, Robert (see Applegate, Darlene)**

**Ward, Robert H. (see Trader, Patrick D.)**

**Watkins, Joel and Daryll Berryman (University of Alabama) - *Gunter's Ferry***

Gunter's Ferry in Marshall County, Alabama was utilized by the John Benge detachment in 1838 during the Cherokee Removal period. The identification of Gunter's Ferry crossing, landing area and surrounding roadbed is an important link supporting historical documentation identifying the routes taken during the Trail Of Tears.

**(Symposium 19, Saturday, 10:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Watson, Patty Jo (see Marquardt, William H.)**

**Way, Annie (Washington University) - *Upland Transformations: The Late Emergent Mississippian at the George Reeves Site (11S650)***

This paper reviews materials from recent excavations at the George Reeves Site (11S650) located in the uplands of the American Bottom. Originally excavated and analyzed in the late 1970s/early 1980s, the site includes Emergent Mississippian and Early Mississippian components, following earlier Woodland occupations of the site. The recent investigations in 2003 and 2004 dealt with previously unexplored areas of the site, and yielded house structures and pit features. These features illustrate the potential for the George Reeves Site to shed light on the nature of cultural and material change in the American Bottom during the late Emergent Mississippian period.

**(Symposium 11, Friday, 9:40 a.m., Salon B)**

**Weiss, Paula (see Sheldon, Elisabeth Shepard)**

**Welch, Paul and Brian M. Butler (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale) - *Return to Kincaid: One Mound Lost and Found***

In August 2003, Southern Illinois University returned to conduct its first fieldwork at the Kincaid site since the late 1960s. A small area at the southeast corner of the main plaza was tested using remote sensing and hand excavation. The work encountered extensive Mississippian deposits and verified a low mound whose existence was implied but not formally acknowledged in the 1930s Chicago work. Below the Mississippian deposits there is also an Early/Middle Woodland Baumer occupation zone characterized by numerous large pit features.

**(General Session 2, Thursday, 10:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**Welch, Paul (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale), Berle Clay (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), Michael Hargrave (U. S. Army Engineer Research Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory), Brian Butler (Southern Illinois University – Carbondale), and Staffan Petersen (Indiana University) - *Magnetometry at Kincaid***

In 2003 we conducted magnetometry on 7.2 ha at Kincaid Mounds, southern Illinois. The survey provided a clear image of many architectural features at the site. The results generally confirm previous interpretations of the layout of habitation areas west of the major mounds, with houses primarily on ridge tops. Additional findings include: a possible second, previously unknown,

palisade line; a possible low mound surmounted by a large structure; several houses situated in surprisingly low areas; and an extensive scatter of pit features, many of them probably Middle Woodland, near the bank of Avery Lake.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**Wesler, Kit W. (Murray State University) - *Change Happens: The Continuing Transformation of Wickliffe Mounds***

As of July 1, 2004, the Wickliffe Mounds site (15BA4) has become the 11th Kentucky State Historic Site. This is but the latest transformation for a site that has been a tourist attraction, a university research center and museum, and now a state park. Murray State University, the most recent former owner, also owns the Savage Cave site (15LO11), and has proven to be an unreliable steward of cultural resource properties. This paper will comment on some lessons learned during 21 years of directing the former Wickliffe Mounds Research Center.

**(General Session 13, Saturday, 11:40 a.m., Salon C)**

**Wesson, Cameron B. (University of Chicago – Illinois) - *The Samuel and Shine Sites Revisited: Dave Chase and the Late Prehistory of Central Alabama.***

The legacy of Dave Chase's Central Alabama archaeological research remains his pioneering work defining the basic culture historic framework of the region. Through his research at major sites in the area, Chase was able to construct a regional chronological framework that remains largely intact today. This paper presents a review of Chase's archaeological investigations at the Samuel and Shine sites in light of more recent excavations at these sites. This research reveals that many of Chase's intuitive assumptions regarding the late prehistory of Central Alabama were highly accurate and his proposed explanations for the patterns are worthy of additional examination.

**(Symposium 12, Friday, 9:20 a.m., Salon G)**

**Wettstaed, James (Mark Twain National Forest) - *Reconsidering the Dominance of Limestone Temper in the Pottery of the Northeastern Ozarks of Missouri***

The pottery of the northeastern Ozarks of Missouri has typically been portrayed as dominated by limestone temper. In reality, the pottery from this region is much more diverse. This diversity is illustrated by the pottery collections from four recently investigated sites. Tempering material utilized includes limestone, shell, grog, and sand, as well as combinations of these materials. Rather than being a region characterized by limestone-tempered pottery, the northern Ozarks exhibit a wide diversity of ceramic types and tempering materials. The diverse pottery assemblages from these sites most likely reflect the diverse tool kit used by the inhabitants of the region.

**(Symposium 4, Thursday, 4:40 p.m., Salon C)**

**Wheeler, George (see Swanson, Sam)**

**White, Andrew A. (see McCullough, Robert G.)**

**White, Andrew (Indiana University – Purdue University – Fort Wayne) - *Variability in a Paleoindian Hafted Biface Assemblage from Northeastern Indiana***

The Kosko site (12KO67/492) is an extensive, multicomponent lithic scatter located on a large sand hill/moraine complex overlooking the bottoms of the Tippecanoe River in Kosciusko County, Indiana. Forty-four finished Paleoindian hafted bifaces and hafted biface fragments were identified among the materials in a private collection from the site. Gainey, Barnes, Holcombe, and Agate Basin-like points are present. Morphological and metric trends recognized among Great Lakes Paleoindian point forms are well-expressed in the assemblage.

**(Poster Session 3, Friday: 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Hawthorne Ballroom)**

**White, Nancy (University of South Florida) - *Protohistoric & Historic Indians of the Apalachicola Valley, Northwest Florida***

Native cultures are known in the areas of Tallahassee and Pensacola from the sixteenth century onward, but there is little early historic record for any people inhabiting the region in between. Only two contact-period sites are known in the 100+-mile-long Apalachicola Valley; they have typical Fort Walton materials accompanying very few European items. Incised and complicated-stamped Lamar ceramics seem to arrive later, and suggest seventeenth/eighteenth-century people who were not Apalachee, not Lower Creek, but related to both. Later in time, native settlements are easier to document both archaeologically and historically, as Lower Creeks were becoming Seminoles.

**(General Session 10, Friday, 8:20 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Whyte, Thomas R., Matthew D. Spencer and M. Scott Shumate (Appalachian State University) - *Zooarchaeology of Biltmore Mound, a Hopewellian Center in the Appalachian Summit of North Carolina***

Biltmore Mound is a Middle Woodland period Hopewellian center in Buncombe County, North Carolina dating to between A.D. 200 and A.D. 500. Zooarchaeological study of over 30,500 vertebrate and invertebrate specimens recovered from the mound and associated features indicate a diverse, terrestrially-oriented meat diet and year-round, but possibly episodic, use of the mound's structure. Mound refuse includes modified wolf, dog and bear alveoli, substantial quantities of broken and burned bone tools, and carnivore-gnawed and digested bones.

**(General Session 14, Saturday, 8:40 a.m., Salon A)**

**Widga, Chris (University of Kansas) - *Bison in the Eastern U. S.: Continuing research into Late Holocene Bison Biogeography***

The significant Late Holocene bison fauna from Big Bone Lick, Kentucky, (BBL) has the potential to offer insight into how large ungulates adjusted socially and biologically to different bottom-up (e.g., diet) and top-down (e.g., predator pressure) agents of selection. Recent research suggests that the BBL bison subsisted primarily on woody vegetation, but are morphologically similar to their Great Plains counterparts. Habitat and behavioral inferences from geochemical studies on BBL bison dentition will also be discussed.

**(General Session 14, Saturday, 8:20 a.m., Salon A)**

**Wilkerson, Susan (see Velasquez, Lizbeth)**

**Williams, Michele L. (Miami University) and James C. Pritchard (Gray & Pape, Inc.) -** *Shelbyville: The Archaeobotany of Hogpits and Privies*

In 2003, Gray & Pape, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio completed a Phase II National Register of Historic Places eligibility assessment of a dismantled historic farmstead (15SH66) in Shelby County, Kentucky. Despite a relative lack of comparative literature on the archaeobotany of North American historic sites, charred and uncharred botanical remains from refuse piles (Feature 43), a hog scalding pit (Feature 20), and some of the privies (Features 14-19) were recovered and analyzed. This project provided us with a unique opportunity to compare historic archaeobotanical remains from sealed, charred, and open contexts. The plant assemblages from these very dissimilar features will be discussed.

**(General Session 14, Saturday, 11:40 a.m., Salon A)**

**Winkler, Daniel M. (University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee) -** *The Kelly North Phase: A Transitional Middle to Late Archaic Phase in Southeastern Wisconsin*

Recent excavations in southeastern Wisconsin have revealed sites containing transitional Middle to Late Archaic components assigned to the Kelly North Phase. The side-notched projectile points recovered were similar to ones assigned to the late Middle Archaic Helton Phase. Radiocarbon dates from the Kelly North Phase occupations were 1,500 years younger than the Helton Phase, and were instead contemporary with the Titterington Phase. The Kelly North Phase occupations will be discussed, and compared to sites containing similar artifact types in northeastern, southwestern, and west-central Illinois, in order to distinguish the Kelly North Phase from the Helton and Titterington Archaic phases.

**(General Session 3, Thursday, 11:00 a.m., Salon B)**

**Wiseman, Sarah (see Emerson, Thomas E.)**

**Worth, John E. (Randell Research Center) -** *A History of Southeastern Indians in Cuba, 1513-1823*

Beginning in the early 16th century, small numbers of Florida Indians were sporadically transported to Cuba, which became a staging ground for many Florida expeditions. Cuban vessels also maintained trade with South Florida Indians between the sixteenth and early nineteenth centuries, involving indigenous groups and immigrant Creeks after the 1760s. And from 1704 to 1760, several hundred refugees from slave-raiding across South Florida fled on Cuban vessels and settled near Havana, followed in 1763 by 89 surviving mission Indians from St. Augustine. This paper explores the presence and survivorship of Southeastern Indians in Cuba, including avenues for future research.

**(General Session 10, Friday, 8:00 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Wyckoff, Don (Oklahoma Museum of Natural History) - *Plains Villager - Mississippian Chiefdom Ties: Alibates Flint Use by Arkansas Basin Caddoans, Eastern Oklahoma***

By A.D. 1250, the Spiro site was the premier political-religious center for people of the Caddoan cultural tradition in eastern Oklahoma's Arkansas River basin. Meanwhile, people of the Plains Villager tradition were becoming well established from 200 to 500 miles to the west. Along the Canadian River in what is now the Texas-panhandle, Plains Villagers were residing near and heavily exploiting Alibates flint. This stone could be obtained in large sizes, was highly knappable, and was typically red, a color significant to Arkansas River basin Caddoans. For nearly a millennium they used Alibates flint for mundane and ritual implements. This study diachronically looks at their use of this material and documents alternative means by which it was acquired. **(General Session 9, Friday, 11:00 a.m., Salon D)**

**Yelton, Jeff (Central Missouri State University) - *Pertle Springs: Archaeology at a Turn-of-the-Century Midwestern Resort***

Midwestern historical archaeologists often have researched domestic and industrial sites. Pertle Springs, however, represents a Chautauqua and recreation site. Located in West Central Missouri, the resort operated from 1886 to 1926. Surveys and analysis of documents have uncovered dozens of buildings and other facilities. Although portrayed as pristine in contemporary advertising, the park's developer substantially altered the environment, creating lakes, extensive roadways, and a cave. Artifacts from surveys, though limited in number, link the resort with the model clientele: socially ascendant and newly affluent Midwesterners seeking intellectual, spiritual, and physical renewal.

**(Symposium 6, Thursday, 4:20 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Yerkes, Richard W. (see Greber, N'omi)**

**Young, Amy L. (University of Southern Mississippi) - *The Once and Future Blues: Historic Period Misery, Hope, and Change in the Mississippi Delta***

Clearly the Mississippi Delta region is characterized by a unique culture history. For the historic period, this area is typically associated with blues music, plantations, evangelical protestantism, and a distinctive cuisine influenced by rurality and the many populations living there. In this paper, I use a variety of source materials to more clearly define the peoples of the area and present research strategies to explore the many facets of historic Delta culture. In particular, I focus on one of the largest groups of the area, African Americans, and propose that slave and tenant house sites can be used to understand modernization processes.

**(Symposium 15, Friday, 2:40 p.m., Pavilion Suites 1 & 2)**

**Young, Stacey L. (University of Southern Mississippi) - *Sub-Floor Pits and Slaves: An Analysis of A Sub-Floor Pit at Mount Locust Plantation***

Mount Locust is known as an inn located on the Natchez Trace in Jefferson County, Mississippi. In the summer of 2002, a sub-surface pit feature was excavated at Mount Locust. The pit was discovered within the remains of a slave cabin. This is the first sub-surface pit excavated within

the context of a slave cabin in Mississippi. Archaeologists studying these features and their associated contents have developed several hypotheses to explain the function of these pits. In this paper I explore a method used to determine the function of sub-floor pits and offer insight into the function of the pit at Mount Locust.

**(General Session 4, Thursday, 9:20 a.m., Salon G)**

**Zornek-Stevens, Susan (Mark Twain National Forest) - *Detachments Seek Alternate Routes - the Benge, Hilderbrand, and the Northern Routes Through Missouri***

This paper focuses on the three known routes through Missouri, which roads were believed to have been traveled, and the difficulty in locating these historic roadbeds. This research is an attempt to document exact road locations, and associated sites pertaining to the Trail of Tears, in order to facilitate in the development of an interpretive plan for Missouri and have the associated eligible sites registered. **(Symposium 19, Saturday, 11:00 a.m., Salons E & F)**

**Zurel, Richard (Schoolcraft College/Oakland University) - *The Survival of Hopewell Customs in the Ethnographic Present***

An extensive examination of pertinent literature provides historical and ethnographic descriptions of behaviors and beliefs producing physical evidence analogous to that revealed by archaeological investigations of Hopewell phenomenon. It is suggested that over the last two thousand years the cultural system of a distinct Hopewell identity segmented into attribute sets and survived as elements of tradition in a wide range of ethnic identities in Native North America. These analogous sets include the diffusion of innovative religious movements with their associated ritual paraphernalia; the emergence of non-kinship based social structures that became, at least in part, pan-Indian, the development of complex mortuary practices, and the articulation of a distinctive system of Indian "medicine." The archaeological evidence for the initial spread of Hopewell attributes is seen in a context gift giving rather than trade and it is proposed that "medicine" was at the core of the Hopewell phenomenon.

**(General Session 11, Friday, 1:00 p.m., Salon C)**

**Zych, Lauren (University of Chicago), Tristan Almazan, and Steve Nash (Field Museum) - *New Data on Old Collections: Revisiting Moorehead's Hopewell Excavation***

As part of an illustrious career in southeastern archaeology, Warren K. Moorehead spent portions of 1891 and 1892 excavating the Hopewell mound group near Chillicothe, Ohio. Moorehead's report was published in 1922, emphasizing the most beautiful artifacts and his most impressive discoveries. However, there was a great deal of information that did not appear in the final publication: information, which can now be found in the archives and storerooms of the Field Museum in Chicago. Last year, students and staff dedicated themselves to the study of this collection — to the field notes, correspondence, photographs, accession cards, and inventories remaining from the century-old excavations. Despite difficulties, we have successfully integrated the relevant data into an electronic database of more than 7,000 artifacts. Our project has substantially increased both the quantity and quality of information available on the Hopewell mounds, and it has paved the way for highly specific artifact and material analyses.

**(Symposium 10, Friday, 9:40 a.m., Salon A)**