FLMNH participation at Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Augusta, Georgia November 14-17, 2018

Thursday Morning, November 15

[2] Symposium: Practicing Pottery: Method and Theory in Southeastern Ceramic Analysis, Part I

10:40 **Duke, C. Trevor, Neill J. Wallis, and Ann S. Cordell**, Pots that Gather: Repositioning Ceramic Analysis in the Florida Mississippian

Archaeological analyses typically focus on finished products (e.g. pots). By this line of reasoning, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Yet, some archaeologists now view things as gatherings of different properties and history. Pots were the points at which temporalities, social structures, and physical properties intersected, but many contemporary approaches to ceramic analysis fail to recognize this complexity. We use petrographic analysis to deconstruct the sociomaterial constituents of Mississippian period grog-tempered pottery from the Florida Gulf Coast, and chart the implications of this approach for understanding vessel provenance, technology, and social history in the region.

[3] Symposium: Finding Middle Ground: Emerging Ideas About Interior Wetlands Florida, Part I

9:00 **Lawres, Nathan**, Allan Bacon, and Julio Pachon, A Dirty Conundrum: Identifying Construction Sequences without Visible Stratification

Monumentality is a topic that has received much attention recently, and much of that attention focuses on construction sequences. Many instances of earthen architecture provide views of stratified deposits representing building events. However, Belle Glade architecture lacks such visible strati cation. This paper presents a case study using new methods for evaluating construction sequence breaks when sediment profiles lack visible stratification. These methods, born from interactions between Archaeology and Soil Science, represent relatively quick and inexpensive approaches to characterize soil micromorphology. The results and implications of our analyses are discussed to provide a new view of Belle Glade monumentality.

11:20 **LeFebvre, Michelle J**., Traci Ardren, Victor D. Thompson, Scott M. Fitzpatrick, Matthew Napolitano, and Philippa Jorissen, The Matecumbe Chiefdom Project: Historical Ecology, Political Economy, and Pre-Columbian Maritime Exploitation in the Florida Keys

The Florida Keys are world renowned for their eco- and biodiversity and are a major focus of historical ecological research. However, despite archaeological documentation of indigenous occupation among the islands, many questions remain regarding the environmental and cultural circumstances of Pre-Columbian settlement. Here we present an update of ongoing

investigations at the Clupper site (8MO17) on Matecumbe Key with a focus on recent zooarchaeological and chronometric data. We discuss long-term maritime adaptions and possible impacts on the political economy of the region. Our work highlights the significance of archaeological data to the historical ecology of the Florida Keys.

[4] Symposium: Ongoing Research on St. Catherines Island, GA

9:00 **Ruhl, Donna L**., Opportunistic Foraging or Enhancing Landscapes: An Effort to Assess the Paleoethnobotany of St. Catherines Island Archaic Period Islanders

This paper addresses an understudied aspect of subsistence practices at shell ring sites on St. Catherines Island. Most shell rings contain large quantities of zooarchaeological remains with archaeobotanical remains being less studied or well preserved. Macrobotanical remains from St. Catherines (9LI231) and McQueen (9LI1648) shell rings were recovered using comparable research recovery strategies and processing methods. Data indicate that the contemporaneous Archaic period plant assemblages were not necessarily identical and that the taxa present while in part the result of differential preservation may also reflect differences of use and function.

9:20 Sanger, Matthew, and **Ginessa Mahar**, Landscapes of Reverence: Surveys around the St. Catherines Island Shell Rings

Built across the southeastern coastline, archaeologists debate the function of Late Archaic shell rings. We provide results of research around two shell rings with two important findings. First, no contemporaneous deposits were encountered, suggesting that rings were not specialized use-areas built by people living nearby. The second is that later island residents rarely deposited objects near the rings, and virtually never on them. Considering both rings were located on highly productive locales, and that there are later occupations nearby, we suggest later island residents considered the rings to be powerful locales that they treated with reverence.

[7] Symposium: Ancient Modalities of the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida: Recent Results of the Lower Suwannee Archaeological Survey

8:40 **Donop, Mark C**., *Sacred Nexus: Palmetto Mound, the Lower Suwannee, and Beyond*

Palmetto Mound (8LV2) is an inconspicuous mortuary mound on a small island in the Lower Suwannee that played an important part in cyclic gatherings and widespread social networks for two millennia (ca. 700 B.C. to A.D. 1300). The site was placed on the distal arm of a parabolic dune with cosmological significance, as were earlier Late Archaic cemeteries. Palmetto Mound gradually expanded and became an essential component of the Shell Mound

civic-ceremonial center from A.D. 200–650. Afterward, the mortuary mound received dense deposits of Weeden Island ceramics and other objects, many extra-local, and remained active into the Mississippian period.

9:00 Sassaman, Kenneth E., Meggan E. Blessing, Joshua M. Goodwin, Jessica A. Jenkins, Anthony Boucher, Terry M. Barbour, II, **Ginessa J. Mahar**, and **Mark C. Donop**, Ritual Economies of Cosmic Synchronicity: Solstice Events at a Civic- Ceremonial Center on the Northern Gulf Coast of Florida

Judging from zooarchaeological analyses to date, maritime economies of the ancient Southeast were centered on collection of small fish and intertidal shellfish. However, at various times and places, large, temporary gatherings of people exceeded the capacity of everyday procurement. At Shell Mound (8LV42) on the northern Gulf coast of Florida, large fish, seabirds, marine turtles, and cultured oysters were harvested in mass quantities to provision gatherings at summer solstices. Beyond the synchronization enabled by solar cycles, solstice orientations were inscribed in the landscape of parabolic dunes, where cemeteries were emplaced long before Shell Mound became a place of large gatherings.

Thursday Afternoon, November 15

[13] Symposium: Practicing Pottery: Method and Theory in Southeastern Ceramic Analysis, Part II

1:20 **Wallis, Neill, Ann Cordell**, and Thomas Pluckhahn, Integrated Analyses of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped Pottery and the Challenges of Sourcing Research

In some ways, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery is an ideal medium for studying Woodland period social networks of the Deep South. But attempting to unlock the full research potential of this pottery type reveals several interpretative and methodological challenges. Here we focus on the provenance of pottery and consider the limits of archaeological inference. We present results of petrographic analysis of 271 pottery vessels from 45 sites across Florida and Georgia, and compare to NAA, paddle matches, and vessel form data to showcase the power of a multi-method integrated approach to pottery provenance research.

[14] Symposium: Finding Middle Ground: Emerging Ideas About Interior Wetlands Florida, Part II

1:20 Rock, Carolyn, Meggan Blessing, **Nicole Cannarozzi**, Arlene Fradkin, **Michelle LeFebvre**, and Bruce Manzano, Reptiles Rule: Patterns of Prehistoric Consumption in the Interior of Southern Florida

This paper discusses patterns of prehistoric consumption in light of results from recent archaeological investigations at black earth middens in the interior of southern Florida. The amount of faunal remains recovered from these sites may represent the largest single zooarchaeological project ever conducted for this region. More than 950,000 animal bones were identified from twelve sites, whose occupation dates range from the Archaic to Historic periods. Identified fauna reveal the overwhelming importance of reptiles, especially snakes and turtles, to the diet. Changes in consumption practices over space and time will be discussed.

2:40 **Cordell, Ann, and Lindsay Bloch**, St. Johns Chalky-Ware Pottery: a Florida Pottery Tradition

St. Johns Series chalky-ware pottery has great longevity (late Archaic to contact) and widespread occurrence in Florida. This ware is characterized by an abundance of sponge spicules and relatively soft or chalky texture. Its production may be unique to Florida, as it is found only rarely elsewhere in the southeastern US. This paste type also comprises the Papys Bayou series, Little Manatee Series, Sarasota Incised, and even some Orange fiber-tempered pottery. Recent petrographic and elemental analyses of St. Johns pottery document variability across the state, prompting the updating of traditional ideas regarding production and manufacturing origins of this ware.

[17] General Session: Historic Period Research, Part II

Chair: **Lindsay Bloch**

1:20 **Bloch, Lindsay**, An Elemental Analysis of Thomas Chandler's Alkaline-Glazed Stoneware from the Old Edgefield District, SC

The prolific 19th-century potter Thomas Chandler has been credited with contributing a variety of technological and decorative skills to the alkaline-glazed stoneware tradition of Edgefield, South Carolina. Archaeological investigations have uncovered marked evidence of his manufactures at several kiln sites throughout the district. Furthermore, many of his vessels with ne celadon glazes and slip-trailing still survive. Here, handheld X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF) was used to investigate elemental variation in Chandler’s products through time and space. The results suggest both distinct geographic patterning of raw materials related to local geological boundaries, and Chandler’s development of distinct recipes for ceramic components.

[21] Poster General Session: Zooarchaeological Research, 3:00pm – 5:00pm

Mahar, Ginessa J., Developing Allometric Equations: From Ocean to Equation

Archaeologists use allometric equations to estimate animal size from measurements of skeletal elements. Size estimates inform on the dietary contribution of particular taxa, the sustainability of exploitation, technology used to capture prey, etc. Currently, many allometric equations are based on generalized, family level data, leading to gross or inaccurate approximations for particular species. This is often due to the limitations of extant reference collections. This poster presents the stages and results of a multi-faceted project to generate species specific allometric equations for select marine fish, utilizing museum and laboratory collections, and freshly macerated specimens from the Gulf of Mexico.

Friday Morning, November 16

[27] General Session: Shell-Bearing Site & Shell Artifact Research

9:20 Lulewicz, Isabelle, Victor Thompson, **William Marquardt**, and **Karen Walker**, A Bayesian Perspective on Socio-Ecological Dynamics at the Pineland Site Complex (8LL33, etc.), Gulf Coast Florida

The Calusa were a complex, fisher-gatherer-hunter society along the southwestern Florida Gulf Coast. One of the largest Calusa sites in this region is the intensively studied Pineland site complex (8LL33, etc.) that has provided key information on the Calusa's relationship with local ecosystems. This paper presents Bayesian analyses of 20 radiocarbon assays from newly excavated, wet site contexts at the site. This analysis provides temporal information on midden formation that corresponds to the onset of the Little Ice Age (AD 1250-1850), a pivotal time in climatic history.

9:40 Thompson, Victor, **William Marquardt**, **Karen Walker**, Isabelle Lulewicz, Mike Savarese, Lee Newsom, Amanda Roberts Thompson, and **Nathan Lawres**, The Chronology and Construction of Water Courts at Mound Key, Capital of the Calusa Kingdom

Our past work at Mound Key documented a series of large structures associated with a long-lived, ruling, corporate group. Based on ethnohistoric sources, the ruling elite at the site controlled the means of surplus production. Our recent work has focused in and around Mound Key's water courts, which are sub-rectangular constructions of shell and other sediments around wetlands. We examine these structures in terms of their chronology and architectural construction and layout. Based on our current analysis, we suggest that these structures were for storage of surplus aquatic resources that were controlled and managed by corporate

groups.

[31] General Session: Historic Period Native American Studies

10:20 **Skipton, Tara**, and **Matthew Rooney**, Charity Hall: A Pre-Removal Chickasaw Mission in Eastern Mississippi

In the decade prior to removal, the Chickasaws allowed Presbyterian missionaries to set up a school on their lands in order to gain the bene t of a western education for their children and potential allies in the struggles they were inevitably going to have with the expanding United States. Here, native children were being exposed to missionary tactics to “civilize” them and convert them into idealized Anglo-American- like farmers. This meant exposure to developing capitalist ideas and practices regarding work and gender. Archaeological investigations were performed on this site for the first time this past summer.

Saturday Morning, November 17

[44] General Session: Zooarchaeology and Paleoethnobotany

11:40 Jackson, Kendal, Thomas Pluckhahn, and **C. Trevor Duke**, Fisher Folk and Wetland Foragers: A Multi-Proxy Study of Coastal Wetland Plant Use at the Crystal River Site (8CI1), Florida

The ancient fisher-hunter-gatherers of Florida’s peninsular Gulf Coast are well known for their elaborate shell mound architecture, maritime lifeways, and participation within interregional exchange. Paleoenthobotanists working on this coast have identified a ubiquitous suite of terrestrial plants harvested by ancient coastal villagers; however, they lament that various wetland flora, to date, remain invisible in the archaeological record. In this study, centered at the Crystal River site (8CI1), we bring together faunal, microfaunal, and microbotanical evidence to suggest that wetland flora – including many with edible tubers or rhizomes – were utilized on the peninsular Gulf Coast during the first millennium A.D.