Past is Prologue

Hosted by the Central Florida Anthropological Society

Conference Banner by Nancy Flynn
FAS 2011 Schedule

Friday, May 6, 2011

Board and Membership Meetings

8 am – Noon  
FPAN Board Meeting  
Mandell Studio Theater

10 am – 2 pm  
Registration  
Enterance Foyer

Noon – 2 pm  
Trail of Florida’s Indian Heritage  
Mandell Studio Theater

Noon – 1 pm  
FAC Executive Meeting  
Goldman Theater

1 pm – 2 pm  
FAC General Meeting  
Goldman Theater

2 pm – 4 pm  
FAS Old Board Meeting  
Mandell Studio Theater

Workshop and Panel

2 pm – 4 pm  
Archaeology of Florida’s Recent Past  
Goldman Theater

Jason Wenzel (University of Florida)  
Uzi Baram (New College of Florida)  
Rebecca O’Sullivan (University of South Florida)  
Barbara Hines (Florida Public Archaeology Network)

A workshop and panel will be offered on the archaeological study of the late 19th century through the present. The panelists will discuss the achievements and challenges from their own experiences and open up discussion to the audience. From the study of historic hotels, citrus farms, cemeteries, cigar factories and turpentine mills to contemporary homeless camps and systems of trash disposal, come learn and discuss how archaeology is in a unique position to contribute to scholarly knowledge and discourse on a number of topics concerning health, substance abuse, urbanization, ethnicity, poverty, social class, gender, leisure, death, environmental degradation, and many other issues in human society through applied, community-based approaches.

Friday Evening Reception

7 – 9 pm  
Orlando Shakespeare Theater

A shuttle will be provided for the reception to and from the conference hotel (Comfort Suites Downtown Orlando). Busses will run regularly between both facilities from 6 pm – 10 pm.
Saturday, May 7, 2011

**Continental Breakfast will be available at 8:30 am in the Harriett’s Bar area.**
Light refreshments will be served in the afternoon.

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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:15 am – 2 pm</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Entrance Foyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 am – 4:45 pm</td>
<td>Book Publishers and Vendors</td>
<td>Dr. P. Phillips Patrons Room</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 am – 11:40 am</td>
<td>Presentation of Papers</td>
<td>See Presentation Schedule</td>
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<td>9:40 am – 11:40 am</td>
<td>Poster Session I</td>
<td>Dr. P. Phillips Patrons Room</td>
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<td>10 am – 10:20 am</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<td>11:40 am – 1:40 pm</td>
<td>Lunch on your own</td>
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<td>1:40 pm – 3:40 pm</td>
<td>Poster Session II</td>
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<td>1:40pm – 3:40 pm</td>
<td>FAM 2011 Exhibit</td>
<td>Dr. P. Phillips Patrons Room</td>
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*Note: Description on Page 23*

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<tr>
<td>1:40 pm – 4:40 pm</td>
<td>Presentation of Papers</td>
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<td>3:00 pm – 3:20 pm</td>
<td>Break</td>
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<td>4:30 pm – 5:30 pm</td>
<td>FAS New Board Meeting</td>
<td>Goldman Theater</td>
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**Saturday Banquet, Awards & Keynote Speaker**
Tap Room at Historic Dubsdread

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<tr>
<td>7:00 pm</td>
<td>Reception with Cash Bar</td>
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<tr>
<td>7:30 pm – 9:30 pm</td>
<td>Banquet &amp; Awards</td>
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<td>Keynote Speaker: Dr. Glen H. Doran</td>
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**Awards:**

- FAS Chapter Awards
- FAS Bullen Award
- FAS Board Award
- FAC Lifetime Achievement Award
- Chuck Wilde Archaeological Research Award
- FAS Student Paper Award

A shuttle will be provided for the banquet to and from the conference hotel (Comfort Suites Downtown Orlando). Busses will run regularly between both facilities from 6 pm – 10 pm.

See p. 6 for Sunday Tours
The Past is our Future?

Beyond the historic record, no other discipline is so concerned with the role of humans in the past. Archaeology focuses on the interactions between environment, technology and human society. Clearly, there are lessons to be learned, but the real question is, 'Can we recognize the lessons and act accordingly?'

Perhaps my interests in ancient skeletal material and archaeology are not surprising. I grew up in Texas about ten miles from the famed Midland 'Woman' site, which actually turned out to be male. For a kid raised in the deserts of West Texas, with its anemic eleven inches of rain per year, it is ironic that I have spent much of my life working with archaeological materials from wet sites in Florida.

One of the nice things about having diverse interests is the ability to move across a number of topics. One of my students, Chris Stojanowksi, and I are continuing to look at some 'unusual/rare' dental traits among the Windover remains and are addressing issues of population diversity and movement. My previous research on ancient California skeletal material, combined with that from Windover, represent an interesting comparative framework. Recent papers at the SAA have peaked my interest in comparing dental attrition across populations. I am particularly interested in working with Stojanowski on a multivariate study of dental attrition in order to refine age assessment in ancient skeletons in order to combat bias in the techniques currently employed. Dental attrition studies call into question these simplistic approaches, which impact and potentially bias demographic reconstructions.

I am also interested in Florida’s earliest sites and have collaborated with others interested in Paleoindian studies, such as Grayall Farr, Jim Dunbar, Jack Rink and Barbara Purdy. I think the Atlantic coast still holds interesting potential for Paleo-megafaunal sites; the challenge is finding them. My interests in archaeological sites combined with those in skeletal biology make for abundant research opportunities.
Sunday, May 8, 2011

10 am - 3 pm  **Historic Town of Oakland, Lake Apopka and Oakland Nature Preserve**

**Meet at:** 10 am, Oakland Nature Preserve, 747 Machete Trail, Oakland, FL 34787

A field trip to Oakland, a small historic town approximately 10 miles west of Orlando, and the south Lake Apopka area will be offered. Stops will include visitation to the new cultural history and environmental education center of the Oakland Nature Preserve, and a stroll along historic Tubb Street which is home to some of Oakland’s 19th century structures where recent historical archaeological investigations and ethnographic research have taken place. Bus service for the tour has been cancelled but you may provide transportation on your own as the sites are within 1 mile of Florida Turnpike Exit 272.

The Oakland Nature Preserve encompasses 128 beautiful acres with a 2/3 mile boardwalk leading through natural wetlands to a covered pavilion on Lake Apopka. The preserve also has numerous hiking trails leading through oak and pine forests, habitat gardens and a gorgeous, sustainably built visitor center - complete with a microscope laboratory, live animal exhibits, a cultural and natural history museum, an archaeology laboratory and lecture hall.

Oakland was settled by Euroamerican agriculturalists in 1844 and at the time, there were six recorded Seminole Indian villages around Lake Apopka. Prior to this time, however, indigenous peoples resided in the Lake Apopka basin for thousands of years. Oakland was officially incorporated in 1887 and grew rapidly with the establishment of a business district that included train depots, workshops, offices, a hotel, a hospital, an opera house, and citrus packing plants nearby that placed the town as a social center and trade hub for Orange County. Lake Apopka was once considered one of the most productive freshwater fishing lakes in the United States that drew in anglers from throughout the world for its trophy sized game fish populations up until the 1940’s, when muck farms were established on 20,000 acres along the north shoreline that subsequently were responsible for the discharge of harmful nutrients which eventually led to the lake’s ecological decline.

While Lake Apopka was considered Florida’s most polluted lake in the 1990’s, events took a positive direction in 1996 with the passage of the Lake Apopka Restoration Act that enabled the purchase of all of the muck farms along the northern shores and restoration of the land and lake. Since this time, phosphorous levels in Lake Apopka have decreased by 41% and water clarity has improved by 34%. Central Florida Anthropological Society, in conjunction with the Florida Public Archaeology Network East Central Region and Valencia Community College have worked together in offering a program of applied anthropology to support the cultural history and environmental education programs of the Oakland Nature Preserve in the context of the lake’s restoration programs. Tour participants will learn about this program along with the Lake Apopka basin’s archaeological history.
Abstracts

Ashley, Keith (University of North Florida)

*The Mocama Indian Village of Sarabay: More than a Dot on a Map*

May 1, 2012 marks the 450th anniversary of “first contact” between French Huguenots and the Mocama-speaking Timucua of Florida. In anticipation of this event, the University of North Florida (UNF) is attempting to reconstruct the social landscape of late 16th century northeastern Florida. This entails locating contact-era native villages, which also were the scene of post-1587 missionization efforts by the Spanish. This paper discusses the results of archaeological testing at the Armellino site (8Du633) on Big Talbot Island, which we propose is the location of the Mocama village of Sarabay.

Backhouse, Paul (Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Preservation Office)
Nathan Lawres (Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Preservation Office)
Geoffrey Wasson (Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Preservation Office)
Juan J. Cancel (Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Preservation Office)

*Fire in the Hammock! Investigating the effects of prescribed burning on cultural resources in South Florida*

Prescribed burning is a common land management technique that has a long history in south Florida. Despite the widely acknowledged environmental benefits of this practice assessments as to the potential effects on cultural resources have largely been anecdotal. In order to address this issue the Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office is undertaking comprehensive investigations to quantitatively assess the effects of prescribed burning on cultural resources located on the Brighton and Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservations. Preliminary results of this research will be presented and discussed for their significance to land management strategies.

Bennett, Sarah (Florida Public Archaeology Network, Northeast Region)
Carl Halbirt (City of St. Augustine)

*Beyond the Town Walls: Identifying an 18th Century Canary Islander Site in St. Augustine*

Ethnic diversity is one of the hallmarks of St. Augustine’s colonial history, with various European, Native American, and African groups documented in governmental and church records. One group that has been overlooked is the Canary Islanders, brought over in the mid-1700s to fill the labor vacuum caused by a dwindling Native American population. Recent excavations by the City of St. Augustine’s Archaeology Program have uncovered what may constitute the material assemblage associated with a Canary Islander household. Contrasting this assemblage with similarly dated assemblages from other locations within the colonial city provides clues as to how this group integrated into St. Augustine society.
Bloch, Lee J. (New College of Florida)

*On Collaborative Archaeology and the Decolonization of the Past: Re-Imagining the Lake Jackson/Okeeheepkee*

Recent scholarship in decolonizing anthropology bridges the highly politicized divide between Native and anthropological understandings of the past. As a result, Indigenous ways of knowing have begun to transform archaeological traditions. This presentation discusses collaborative, community-based research undertaken with a Muskogean community focusing on the Lake Jackson site. This community’s oral histories and other enduring traditions are considered in conjunction with archaeological methods and theory. The objective is to develop a nuanced understanding of the past from across multiple positionalities and to transform the social relations in which knowledge is and can be produced.

Boyer, Willet III (College of Central Florida)

*The Cades Pond/Weeden Island and Alachua Cultures: A Re-evaluation of Their Geographic and Temporal Boundaries with Data from Sites in Marion County, Florida*

Previous study of the Cades Pond/Weeden Island and Alachua cultures of northern Florida have suggested that these cultures were temporally and geographically distinct, with each group using different types of sites even within the same region and separated temporally from each other. However, data from recently tested and excavated sites in Marion County, Florida suggest a need for a re-evaluation of the geographic and temporal boundaries of both cultures. The results of testing and excavation at several sites in Marion County are discussed, and conclusions and avenues for future research are presented.

Burnhardt, Christopher (U.S. Geological Survey)
Debra Willard (U.S. Geological Survey)
Bryan Landacre (U.S. Geological Survey)
John Gifford (University of Miami)
Presenter Steve Koski (University of Miami)

*Vegetation Changes During the Last Deglacial and Early Holocene: A Record from Little Salt Spring Florida*

A high-resolution, 7000-year-long pollen record of vegetation change spanning the Younger Dryas and Early Holocene is presented based on the recent analysis of an 8.2 m sediment core collected in 1990 from the bottom of Little Salt Spring (8SO18). Previous paleohydrological reconstructions based on C- and O-isotopes indicate that LSS is sensitive to past deglacial climate and sea level changes. In general, the vegetation response at LSS indicates an abrupt onset of a cooler Younger Dryas followed by, based on ostracode isotopic records, a warmer and a relatively stable Early Holocene. LSS paleoenvironmental records have potential to explicate human response to abrupt climate variability during the Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic stages in the SE US.
Trees Traveling Through Time: Investigations at a Tree Island Site in Everglades National Park

The Coptic Camp Site (8DA1085) is a heavily impacted black earth midden on a hardwood tree island in the Everglades National Park. In the spring of 2010 an investigation was undertaken by the Ibis Field School of the University of Miami to assess the extent of this archaeological site in the East Everglades Addition of the park. Investigations included topographical mapping, surface collections, as well as shovel tests and limited test excavations. The analysis and interpretation of the recovered artifacts and faunal remains presented in this paper contribute to a better understanding of the prehistoric archaeology of tree islands and their ancient inhabitants and provide critical data for park managers to inform restoration planning.

Highlands County’s Contribution to the Knowledge Base of Florida’s Prehistoric Canoes

This poster reports on a canoe recovered by a landowner from Lake Francis in Highlands County, FL. The authors investigated this canoe and probed the lake bottom in the area surrounding the initial discovery for additional fragments. This canoe is morphologically consistent with the Type 1 canoe variant as defined by Newsom and Purdy (1990). AMS analysis of wood samples collected from this specimen show a date range of 1220 – 1280 CE. This date range is concurrent with the primary occupation at the Blueberry site (8HG678), a significant Belle Glade village site located within 5 miles of the canoe discovery. (Poster)

Investigating a Lithic Assemblage from a Land Without Stone: Reporting on Lithics from a Belle Glade Site in South-Central Florida

The lithic assemblage reported in this paper was recovered during Phase I and II excavation at the Blueberry Site (8HG678) in Highlands County, Fl. This site represents a multi-component site which temporally spans the Archaic through European contact. This paper seeks to explain the function of the lithic assemblage relative to the overall site. Further, this paper will analyze the assemblage as a means to provide insight into reduction patterns as well as regional trade and interaction.
Byrd, Julie (Florida State University)

Archaic Bone Tools from the St. Johns River Basin: Microwear and Manufacture Traces

Five hundred artifacts from six sites in Florida’s St. Johns River Valley were analyzed to reconstruct bone tool production and use. I offer quantitative evidence to corroborate known bone and antler tool-making processes. Replicative experiments led to a new hypothesis about the processes of modifying bone. Statistical tests linked specific morphological characteristics to patterns of wear. Tool cross-section, base form, shaft form, and tip form showed relationships with wear location, wear depth, and wear direction. These relationships were explored in detail.

Darley, Zaida (Florida Public Archaeology Network, West Central Region)
Jeff Moates (Florida Public Archaeology Network, West Central Region)
Robin Moore (St. Johns County)

State of the State: Local Archaeological Protection and Preservation

What is the current state of local archaeological protection and preservation in Florida? With 59 of Florida’s 471 units of local government certified under the National Historic Preservation Act, how can the archaeological community – both professional and amateur – get involved in the local decision-making process? This poster identifies key elements in local protection of archaeological sites and proposes ways that we can take part in our own community’s land-use decision-making processes.

Davis, Sharon Wester (University of North Florida)
Amber Shelton (University of North Florida)

Searching for a World: Evidence of a St. Johns II Village in Fernandina Beach, Florida

Old Town Fernandina is known as a historical site. However, we argue that human occupation of the location continued for over 1000 years. Our analysis of area collections, as well as ongoing excavations, point to a significant native settlement within Old Town. At the UNF Archaeology Lab, our research focus is the St. Johns II culture (AD 900-1250) signified by the dominance of plain and check-stamped pottery. In our presentation, we will report preliminary findings of our analysis to make a case for a village and tie it to the broader St. Johns regional network.
Day, Genevieve (University of North Florida)
Karen Lowery (University of North Florida)
Rissia Garcia (University of North Florida)

*An Anthropological Examination of a Historic Cemetery in Northeastern Florida*

This poster is a presentation of our continuing research into a historic cemetery at the United Methodist Church in Middleburg, Florida dating from the 1850s. We are exploring the differences and similarities in headstones across families, the significance of headstone orientation, and the patterns and variations in child burials. Another goal is to produce a full-scale map of the cemetery that can be used for further research and serve as a resource for the community. We will collect quantitative and qualitative data using pedestrian survey, photography, GIS, a total station for mapping, and GPR to locate possible unmarked graves.

Endonino, Jon (Eastern Kentucky University)

*Site Formation, Chronology, and Monument Construction at the Thornhill Lake Complex*

This paper will discuss the nature and timing of site formation at the Thornhill Lake site during the Thornhill Lake Phase of Mount Taylor, (5600-4500 cal. B.P.). Particular emphasis will be given to issues related to monumentality during this time period, notably continuity and change in the location of mounding events and their character. Interpretations of continuities and disjunctures will also be presented.

Fiers, Jen (University of Florida)

"They Don't Move Here for Disney World": Growing up in Florida Junior Tennis

Florida is an international mecca for the highest level of competitive junior tennis players and coaches. My current dissertation fieldwork focuses on the experiences of (pre)adolescent players, their parents, and their coaches over an 18-month period in the Sarasota/Bradenton area. My research is concerned with how children build identity in competitive environments and learn discipline through embodiment and ritual practice. I use intensive participant observation and experiential methods as I train with the players, in-depth qualitative interviews, and an autoethnographic approach as I was once a high-level competitive player and coach.

Gifford, Matt (University of West Florida)

*The Use of Stone and Coral Ballast Aboard 16th-Century Spanish Ships*

In this paper, I will discuss what is known about the stone and coral ballast recovered from the 1559 shipwrecks associated with the Tristán de Luna colonial expedition (Emanuel Point I and II). Previous studies of stone ballast collected from these ships have revealed a connection to the Canary Islands and Spain. Expanding the search for potential sources into the Caribbean using both geologic analyses and historical documents will reveal more information about the practices surrounding ballast acquisition and treatment.
Gilmore, Zackary I. (University of Florida)

*Archaic Transformations in the Middle St. Johns River Valley: New Insights from Ongoing Work at Silver Glen Run’s Locus B*

Traditional views of the Archaic as an extended period of cultural stasis lacking the historical dynamism of both preceding and subsequent eras are no longer tenable given current archaeological knowledge. This paper discusses the results of recent fieldwork at the Silver Glen Run complex in northeastern Florida that reveals at least three major transitions in use of the site and suggests an increasingly dynamic picture of the region’s Late Archaic history. Stratigraphic and artifactual data from one area of the complex are presented that link these transitions to a shift from practices of everyday living to more overtly ceremonial activities.

Harding, Gregg E. (Florida Public Archaeology Network, East Central Region)
Jason Wenzel (University of Florida)

*School’s Out Forever: Archaeological Investigations of the site of Orange County’s Oldest Surviving Schoolhouse.*

Alice Cooper could not have said it better: “no more pencils, no more books, no more teachers’ dirty looks.” The 1890 Windermere School is currently Orange County’s oldest surviving schoolhouse and only one of six in Florida listed on the National Register of Historic Places predating 1900. In September of 2010, the Town of Windermere approached the Central Florida Anthropological Society to conduct an archaeological survey of the school site with an emphasis on public archaeology. When the results of the survey did not meet expectations of a small citizen’s group who were concerned about the Town’s plans for relocating the structure, problems arose that gave literal meaning to Cooper’s lyrics: “Out for Summer, out for Fall; we might not go back at all”. This paper will discuss the highlights of the survey’s findings in the context of Windermere’s long history of community conflict and the subsequent contentious debates that followed.

Harper, Cassandra Rae (Florida Public Archaeology Network, West Central Region)

*The Greatest Act of Optimism: Teaching Florida’s Schoolchildren the Importance of Cultural Resources*

The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) educates students and teachers about the importance of cultural resources in our state, specifically focusing where archaeology and Florida history are included in curricula and New Generation Sunshine State Standards (NGSSS). Network staff gives presentations in classrooms, develops and distributes support material for educators, and conducts teacher trainings. Recently we gathered information on what students were learning from their 6th grade archaeology unit and what educators thought of the Beyond Artifacts resource book. This presentation will also discuss FPAN’s future plans for teaching archaeology and Florida history to a k-12 audience.
Hines, Barbara (Florida Public Archaeology Network, North Central Region)

Rollin' on the River: Archaeotourism on the Wakulla River

In recent years there has been a surge of eco-based tourism in Wakulla County, Florida, touting the rich and vast ecosystems and natural areas within the county. Many local tour guides conduct regular paddling tours on the river that center on the ecological and natural aspects, however, there were no tours available that focused on the cultural aspects associated with the Wakulla River. This paper discusses the necessary steps and challenges associated with developing an “archaeoheritage” tour of the Wakulla River.

Huff, Alita (Ocoee Historical Commission)

"This Other Eden, Demi-Paradise": What Archaeology Revealed about Aspirations and Reality in a Rural Early 20th Century Central Florida Community

In 1893, a promotional supplement to the Orange County Reporter, described Oakland as “made up of the very best elements of society.” But did the way the citizens viewed themselves and their status as consumers match the artifacts used and discarded in daily life? Tied to the railroad and agriculture, their choices were dictated by economic means and access to consumer goods, but has archaeology also revealed a preference for items secretly enjoyed away from the scrutiny of the neighbors? The number of table wares and ceramics recovered from this site were far outnumbered by beer, whiskey, wine, patent medicine and high-alcohol extract bottles. Ongoing research into the daily lives of these citizens has drawn a lively picture of settler families, primarily from other southern states, and primarily attracted to “all advantages that any other section of Florida offers, and…many which no other locality in the State can furnish.”

Johnson, Patrick (University of West Florida)

Apalachee Identity on the Gulf Coast Frontier

This paper synthesizes ethnohistorical and material evidence of changing demonstrations of eighteenth-century Apalachee identity. After 1704 attacks by the British and their Native American allies, the Apalachee fled their homeland to French Mobile, Creek areas, as well as Spanish Pensacola and St. Augustine. Other conflicts, particularly the Yamasee War, also affected the maintenance of communities and traditions. Extensive documentary work, in addition to evidence from Creek, French, and Spanish sites, will illustrate various shifting social strategies that responded to and shaped particular colonial events and structures.
Katz, C. Rachel (Florida State University)

*Down by the River: The Maritime History and Archaeology of Chattahoochee, FL*

This paper will focus on Chattahoochee’s maritime cultural landscape, wedding the town’s maritime history and archaeology. Chattahoochee is a community in northern Florida, where present-day Lake Seminole meets the Apalachicola River. The town was once a center of industry and commerce, as steamboats and barges plied the river, importing goods from parts further north and exporting gravel from the local quarry. As an abandonment area, the river bank displays a variety of watercraft which lend character to the town of Chattahoochee.

LaForge, Travis (University of South Florida)
Thomas J. Pluckhahn (University of South Florida)

*Digital Documentation of a Weeden Island Ceramic Assemblage from Kolomoki*

This preliminary work explores the use of digital technology to promote the preservation, storage, and sharing of archaeological information. With the use of a NextEngine three-dimensional laser scanner, inexpensive and free software, and high-resolution digital photography, we are creating a virtual collection of ceramic assemblages. The ceramics come from the Kolomoki site, which is located in southwestern Georgia and is the largest Weeden Island site in the region. We believe that our methods are effective at recording and preserving data, while remaining affordable. Benefits of digital data include enhanced analyses, easy accessibility by other researchers, and easy incorporation into educational settings.

Koski, Steven H. (University of Miami)
John A. Gifford (University of Miami)

*Early through Middle Archaic Design Elements on Artifacts from Little Salt Spring*

Underwater Excavations in the basin of Little Salt Spring by the University of Miami since 1992 have recovered artifacts made from bone, wood, and shell with artistic design elements from contexts associated with Early Archaic through Middle Archaic periods. An analysis of these artifacts will be presented, with their relative and absolute dates, and compared with regional design traditions.
Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data is a relatively new technology that has only recently been incorporated into archaeological methodology. This methodology, however, has not attempted to employ LiDAR as a tool to solve key archaeological problems relating to probability zones and the distribution of sites. This research will demonstrate how LiDAR may effectively be employed to document highly accurate elevations, fluctuations in these elevations, and ground disturbance within the areas in question. The information obtained from LiDAR allows more accurate determinations of probability zones in an area as well as the further study of elevation changes within particular sites.

McFadden, Paulette (University of Florida)

*Report on Test Unit Excavations at Little Bradford and Cat Islands*

This paper will present the results of test unit excavations at Little Bradford and Cat Islands. These two islands, located on the northern Gulf Coast at the mouth of the Suwannee River, have preserved cultural remains ranging from the Deptford through Weeden Island periods and are experiencing significant erosion that threatens these important archaeological resources. Midden composition at these two sites is of particular interest in that it may provide information about human-environmental interactions in the past. This project represents one component of a long-term research project that will encompass the Cedar Keys and Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuges.

Miller, Sarah E. (Florida Public Archaeology Network, Northeast Region)
Amber Grafft-Weiss (Florida Public Archaeology Network, Northeast Region)
Sarah M. Bennett (Florida Public Archaeology Network, Northeast Region)

*Archaeology—It’s Out There!: Lessons Learned from a Civic Tourism Approach to Archaeology Outreach*

Civic Tourism capitalizes on the maxim that good places to live make for good places to visit. The more a community invests in that which makes it unique, the more the quality of life improves, thus leading to a raised quality of experience for visitors to our state. To this end FPAN’s Northeast Regional Center took Florida Archaeology Month outside. Our *Archaeology: It’s Out There!* programs aimed to get people out in nature—via bike, hike, and yoga—to augment places of meaning and the meaning of place in northeast Florida.
Moates, Jeff (Florida Public Archaeology Network, West Central Region)

_Don’t Call It a Frisbee: Encounters in Disc Golf and Public Archaeology at Maximo Park, St. Petersburg_

Beginning in 2009, a group of Pinellas County citizens voiced concerns to the St. Petersburg Parks Department and the Tocobaga Disc Golf Club about the 18 hole disc golf course located at Maximo Park and its impact on the Maximo Beach Park Archaeological Site (8PI31). From the outset, the groups asked archaeologists to weigh in on issues affecting the site and to offer recommendations to help ensure site protection and preservation. As a result of these less-than-predictable interactions, the groups compromised, developed a plan that keeps future impact low, and have taken significant steps to invest in a new, proactive approach to resource management at Maximo Park.

Mogensen, Brett (Central Florida Anthropological Society)
Jason Wenzel (University of Florida)
Gregg E. Harding (Florida Public Archaeology Network, East Central Region)

_Going Through the Grocer’s Garbage: Historical Archaeology and Consumer Choice in Early Oakland_

As Central Florida began to be occupied by white settlers in the 19th century, Oakland emerged as a thriving pioneer community. Located on the southern shore of Lake Apopka, Oakland quickly grew into an early social and economic hub for Orange County through the establishment of an opera house, train depots, citrus packing plants and other progressive amenities and industries. In 2009, the Central Florida Anthropological Society, along with student volunteers from Valencia Community College and the University of Central Florida, initiated archaeological investigations of the site of the Hartsfield House, a structure originally built as an institutional facility by the Orange Belt Railroad Company and later served as a residence for town grocer and one-time mayor, J.O. Brock. Preliminary analysis of the Hartsfield House assemblage investigates consumer choice in Oakland and will serve as a comparison with other projects in the west Orange County area.

Mones, Micah P. (University of Florida)

_Middens, Monuments, and the Great Shell Heap_

Beginning in 2009, the Laboratory of Southeastern Archaeology at the University of Florida began a long-term archaeological project on a 47-km stretch of the Gulf Coast on the Lower Suwannee and Cedar Key National Wildlife Refuges. Preliminary investigations of the islands in the Shell Mount Tract at the south end of the study area have revealed extensive Woodland era occupations and an anthropogenic landscape in which deposits of marine shell are common above and below ground, in middens as well as in monuments. This presentation will discuss findings to-date, and the direction of future research.
Montgomery, Chelsea (New College of Florida)

*An Anthropological Study of High School American History Curriculum Content*

This paper is an anthropological examination of curriculum content. It is based on a thorough reading of a Florida-approved high school American history textbook (*The American Republic Since 1877*) and an analysis of the text’s representations of race, class, and gender. While the textbook frequently includes the history of underrepresented groups, it pays more attention to governmental initiatives than to grassroots movements and community leaders. Understanding such depictions of history is central to the creation of successful public outreach programs because one must know the public’s knowledge base to change how the public understands the past.

Nelson, Kassandra (Florida Atlantic University)

*A Comparative Analysis of Belle Glade and Fort Center Mortuary Complexes*

When interpreting the archaeological record, researchers must use care not to downplay the roles of culture and environment. This is especially true when dealing with human remains. Archaeologists and physical anthropologists acknowledge that taphonomy plays a role in determining accumulation and preservation of remains. This study examines the preservation rate of human femora from two Native American Belle Glade Culture sites: Belle Glade and Fort Center. By comparing the two sites, I show that cultural practices and environment significantly affect the preservation of human remains.

Nohe, Sarah A. (Florida Public Archaeology Network, Southeast Region)
Jason T. Kent (Florida Public Archaeology Network, Coordinating Center)

*New Pathways to Old Places: Improving Heritage Tourism with Location-based Social Media*

As mobile devices become the primary vehicle for accessing digital media, location-based social media continues to rise in popularity. This paper explores how mobile apps, such as Foursquare, Gowalla and SCVNGR, can be used to facilitate public archaeology and to increase visitation and interaction with heritage tourism sites.

Peterson, Thomas (University of South Florida)
Rebecca C. O’Sullivan (University of South Florida)

*Why is Harry Truman on this Whiskey Bottle? Archaeological Analysis of an Early 20th Century Bottle Dump from the Driftwood Neighborhood, Pinellas County, Florida*

During the summer and fall of 2010, FPAN staff and USF volunteers conducted a systematic shovel test survey of the Driftwood Neighborhood in Pinellas County, Florida. In an area identified by Driftwood residents as the location of a 1920’s era speak-easy, archaeologists uncovered a historic bottle dump. This paper focuses on the identification and analysis of this feature in order to determine whether the deposit was associated with an illicit 1920’s era drinking facility. Through the identification of bottle production techniques, maker’s marks, and brands this assemblage will shed light on the habits of the original residents of this area.
Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (University of South Florida)
Victor D. Thompson (the Ohio State University)

**Integrated LiDAR and Total Station Mapping of the Fort Center Site (8GL13)**

The Fort Center site (8GL13), on the banks of Fisheating Creek near Lake Okeechobee, is a large complex of earthen mounds, ditches, and embankments with occupations dating from the late archaic to Seminole War periods. The site was previously mapped and excavated by William Sears. In the summer of 2010, new investigations were conducted, including mapping, geophysical survey, and limited excavations. We present the results of the mapping, which integrated publically-accessible LiDAR data and targeted total station survey

Price, Franklin H. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

**A Hard Chine: Structural Investigations of Steamboats and Barges at Chattahoochee Landing**

Vessels at Chattahoochee Landing, investigated by the Bureau of Archaeological Research in late 2010, exemplify 19th and 20th century working river watercraft including several barges, three sternwheelers, and a tug. These vessel types represent activities on the river relating to the transportation of freight, passenger service, and dredging activities. This paper explores what the archaeological evidence reveals about each vessel; the role of historical sources, local informants, and archaeological evidence in site identification; and how boat builders used very different construction approaches to create a box-like hull shape that was well-adapted to navigate the challenges of a river system.

Rolland, Vicki L. (University of North Florida)
Keith H. Ashley (University of North Florida)

**One that C.B. Moore Missed: Grave Robber Mound, Fort George Island, Jacksonville, Fl**

In the 1960s, local avocational archaeologists explored the interior of a late pre-Contact period burial mound–appropriately named Grave Robber Mound (8DU140). Field techniques were less than desirable, but importantly, recovered burial goods including large columella shell beads and a copper axe, remained in the area. The gentleman who conserved the artifacts has allowed us access to the objects, presented here as unrecorded primary data. The artifacts are very distinctive, either in scale or non-local material, to items recovered at other local mounds. The styles and classes of materials strongly suggest the interaction of ideas and goods with interior southeastern centers.
Rooney, Clete (University of Florida)

Re-thinking Diaspora and Displacement: New Perspectives on Archaeology and Anthropology from Florida’s Kingsley Plantation

Slavery was a fundamental part of European economic development of the Americas. Slave plantations were a development-related resettlement that spanned centuries. The practice of slavery in Florida in particular was further complicated by cycles of military conflict and political instability. The processes of social reconstruction in historic slave plantations have parallels to contemporary development and conflict related displacements. The objectives of this research are to gain better understanding of processes of social reconstruction during such resettlements. This research critically examines archaeological approaches to diaspora, integrating archaeology of Kingsley Plantation with contemporary anthropology on social transformation, migration, and displacement.

Santos, Alexis (New College of Florida)

Remembering Rye Village

In the late 1800’s, a community called Rye on the headwaters of the Manatee River was growing at a steady pace with more than 200 inhabitants at its peak. Today, all that remains is a cemetery with 8 grave makers. Rye is one example of many settlements in U.S. history that have been largely erased from common knowledge and the landscape. After conducting a non-intrusive visual survey, documentary research and mapping Rye, we now have an idea of its size, where structures stood, why it was settled, what life was like and why it faded from existence.

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (University of Florida)
Asa R. Randall (University of Florida)

Why We Think Certain Mount Taylor Shell Mounds Were Monumental

The shells of freshwater snails and bivalves began to accumulate at many locations in the middle St. Johns River valley of northeast Florida as early as 7000 years ago. Although many such accumulations are arguably the output of meals consumed by people of Mount Taylor cultural affiliation, some deposits were structured in ways that suggest ritual mounding. The evidence from Hontoon Dead Creek Mound (8VO214) and Live Oak Mound (8VO41) is especially compelling. Locations of human interment elsewhere in the region substantiate the claim that shell and other media were sometimes mounded for purposes beyond refuse disposal.
Siven, Jacqueline M. (University of Central Florida)

*Patient Self-Care and Yoga Practice*

This paper explores the relationship between consistent, long-term yogic practice and the attitudes towards/acceptance of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), and how this affects healthcare seeking behavior. My 2010 ethnographic research at a South Florida yoga center reveals that this association was not as direct as may be expected. Although all interviewed were open to the idea of CAM, there were a variety of ways individuals were navigating and integrating CAM, including varying viewpoints on the matter. In conjunction with some previous anthropological research, individual navigation of yoga, other CAM and western biomedicine was ultimately fueled by individual self-care strategies.

Smith, Erica K. (University of West Florida)

*Spanish and Mexican Indian Artifacts from the Emanuel Point Shipwrecks*

In this paper, I will discuss the provenance of selected artifacts from the 1559 Tristán de Luna shipwrecks through chemical characterization and historical research. Excavation and laboratory analysis of the two ships (Emanuel Point I and II) have identified a number of artifacts from the Emanuel Point Shipwrecks that are believed to have been made in Mexico and Spain. By employing Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis and Mass Spectrometry it may be possible to source these artifacts to either Spain or Mexico based on chemical composition and determine if these methods are suitable for characterizing 452-year-old waterlogged artifacts.

Suarez, Jon Simon (University of Florida)

*Faunal Analysis from the Thornhill Lake Midden (8VO60): A Spatial Approach*

Though animal bone assemblages representing behavior during the middle Archaic have been considered repeatedly along the St. Johns River and presented an excellent understanding of the animal resources focused on by native populations, there is often a trend towards presenting the assemblage as a conflated site signature. Examination of materials collected from specific areas along 8VO60 coupled with associated radio carbon dates allows for closer intra-site examination of the way in which the midden's progenitors deposited the remains across the landscape. The variation and nature of these remains shows that 8VO60 was not a homogenous midden that rose on the landscape, but the result of varied focused activities.
Thomas, Jim (Friends of Lake Apopka)
“Our Remedies Oft in Ourselves Do Lie” : The Human History of Lake Apopka and the Anthropogenic Forces of Its Decline

Lake Apopka, located west of Orlando, was one of the most productive lakes in the Southeastern United States. Historically it supported many indigenous people prior to the arrival of the first white settlers in the mid-1800’s, with its huge populations of game fish, alligators and turtles. During the early 20th century it became a very popular fishery with a whole industry built to support it, including a hotel and 29 fish camps. Beginning in 1898 with the opening of a navigational canal from Lake Apopka to Lake Beauclair, which permanently lowered lake levels by almost four feet, the lake has seen major impacts from the expanding populations around the lake. The major damage was done by massive truck farms which replaced the 20,000-acre marsh on the north shore, but impacts including sewage effluent, urban runoff and many poor management activities, led to the major ecological crash in the mid to late 1950’s. A review of this history will include the values of citizen advocacy and public education in initiation of the restoration process which is on-going.

Thunen, Robert (University of North Florida)
Testing for the Mission of Santa Cruz de Guadalquini 2005-2009

This paper presents the results from four field seasons (2005-2009) at the Cedar Point Site (8DU81) on Black Hammock Island, Florida. Archaeological survey and testing have defined the probable location of the relocated Mocama mission of San Buenaventura de Guadalquini de Santa Cruz (ca. 1685-1696). This paper is an overview of the evidence for the mission. The excavations are a joint undertaking between the University of North Florida’s Archaeological Laboratory staff, students, and the National Park Service’s Timucua Historic and Ecological Preserve’s personnel.

Tykot, Robert H. (University of South Florida)
Non-Destructive Elemental Analysis of Ceramics and Other Materials: Case Studies in Florida and Elsewhere

Major and trace element analysis of archaeological materials such as ceramics are often used to address issues about trade and contact. The recent use of non-destructive portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometers has rapidly produced data for thousands of samples, at low cost, with analyses done in museums, laboratories, and in the field. The case studies presented here include different southeastern US pre-contact ceramic types (e.g. St. Johns, Fort Walton, Weeden Island, Swift Creek, Poverty Point/Elliott’s Point clay balls), lithic materials (e.g. greenstone, muscovite), and metal artifacts. The results strongly support certain hypotheses that have been made about long-distance cultural connections.
Usherwood, Liz (New College of Florida)  
*A Reanalysis of the Negro Fort (1814-1816): A Beacon of Hope on the Florida Frontier*

Hidden in the backwoods of the Apalachicola National Forest, all that remains of the Negro Fort’s existence is a few divots in the earth and a couple historical references. Destroyed in 1816, the Negro Fort, also known as Fort Blout and the Prospect Bluffs Fort, was a British-constructed military base during the War of 1812, maintained by a multi-ethnic community composed of African Americans, Native Americans, and European Americans. As an important site in military history, it has garnered attention from War of 1812 and First Seminole War scholars, but very little archaeological research has occurred on the site, destroyed in a US military action in 1816. Stephen Poe of Florida State University conducted a full-scale excavation at the site in 1960. However, since that initial excavation, few have paid attention to the site reports. Historical sources assert upwards to a thousand people lived around the fort; yet, as anthropologists, we know little of the community that developed on the Apalachicola River. In this paper, I attempt to reconstruct the cultural landscape of the fort, highlighting the daily lives of the individuals who lived there.

Waas, Michael (New College of Florida)  
*The Unconquered People: The Case for Seminole Ethno-genesis in the Myakka River Valley*

The history of the Myakka River Valley is haunted by the ghosts of the silenced past. For over 10,000 years, the Myakka River and its tributaries have been a source of life for the native peoples who have called it their home. This was no different in the 18th and 19th centuries when the peoples who coalesced into the Seminoles inhabited this region. In this paper I will argue for the possibility that Seminole ethnogenesis occurred in the context of the Myakka River Valley and its tributaries through an exploration of the archaeology of the Seminoles in this region.

Wallis, Neill J. (Florida Museum of Natural History)  
Amanda O’Dell (University of Florida)  
*Swift Creek Paddle Designs from the Florida Gulf Coast: Patterns and Prospects*

Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery preserves the impressions of carved wooden paddles that are valuable evidence in studies of social interaction and population mobility, and also provide a rare glimpse into Woodland period worldview and symbolic representation. With these potentials in mind, dozens of nearly complete designs have been reconstructed from Swift Creek Complicated Stamped pottery collected from sites on the Florida Gulf Coast. We present these newly recorded designs, discuss trends in design elements and their execution, and note design similarities and matches between sites on the Gulf Coast and beyond.
Wenzel, Jason (University of Florida)
“To Be or Not to Be”: Orlando Regional Archaeology-Past, Present and Future

This paper will present a review of some of the archaeological activities that have taken place in the Greater Orlando area from the late 19th century to the present. As over 1 million residents currently reside throughout Greater Orlando and millions more visit the area every year, agricultural, residential and commercial development activities over the last several decades have had a significant impact on altering the region’s cultural and natural landscape. To better understand and attempt to resolve the problems associated with these activities, a program of applied anthropology has been developed through collaborations with area residents and students, and local nonprofit and governmental organizations. I will discuss some of the current archaeological research initiatives taking place in conjunction with the Central Florida Anthropological Society, Valencia Community College, the Florida Public Archaeology Network East Central Region and student volunteers enrolled at the University of Central Florida. I will conclude by presenting information on potential future projects in the region.

Poster-Exhibit

Michelle Williams (Florida Public Archaeology Network, Southeast Region)
Donna Ruhl (Florida Museum of Natural History)

Florida Archaeology Month 2011-Florida Archaeobotany: Native People-Native Plants
1:40pm-3:40pm, Dr. P. Phillips Patrons Room

This year's Florida Archaeology Month Poster theme is on Native Plants-Native People. Williams and Ruhl, Archaeobotanists, will bring a few of the types of items and concepts displayed on the poster to the meeting in an effort to bring the poster to life for the FAS members and the role archaeobotany plays in Florida archaeology. Please stop by the table to see ancient and modern comparative seeds, wood carvings, and demonstrations.
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CHUCK WILDE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AWARD

The seventh annual Chuck Wilde Archaeological Research Award will once more be given by the Kissimmee Valley Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (KVAHC). This scholarship is dedicated to the memory of an exemplar avocational archaeologist who dedicated years of his life promoting education prioritizing the significance of South Central Florida’s archaeological resources.

This award is only offered to archaeological students, and its use is limited to archaeological research costs. The award ($500.00) might be applied toward processing fees, i.e. C14 processing, research materials, or be allocated toward participation in a pay as you go fieldwork opportunity. The money will be sent by KVAHC to the student’s designated project. Each student that submits a paper or a poster (either of which may be co-authored by a professional) will have an entry. One entry will be drawn at random to decide this year’s winner.
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